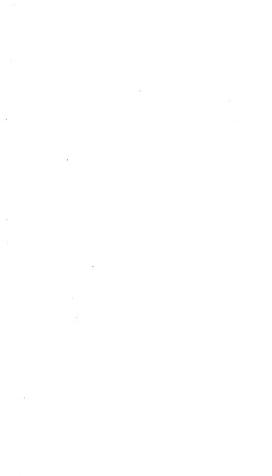


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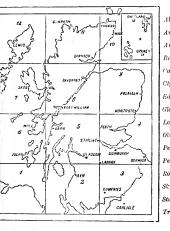


# BLACK'S

# Large Map of Scotland

IN TWELVE SHEETS.

scale-4 miles to the inch.

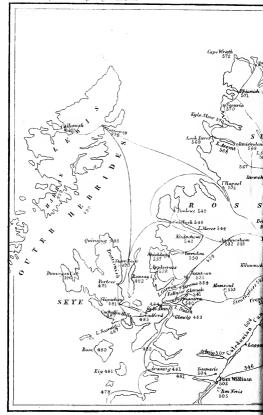


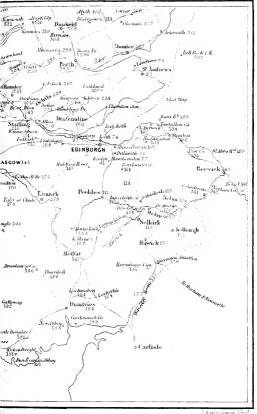
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				nee No
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Argyllshire				5
Arran				2
Braemar .				9
Caledonian (	an	al		8
Clyde				5
Edinburgh				4
Glasgow .				5
Loch Lomond				5
Oban				5
Perthshire		4 a	nd	5
Perth and Du	ink	eld		4
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Skye				7
Staffa and Io	na			ť

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EDINBURGH: ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK.





# SCOTLAND

# DISTANCE TABLE (by Railway).

	From Edinburgh.	From Glasgow.		From Edinburgh.	From
То	Miles.	Miles.	To	Miles.	Miles
Aberdeen	1353	1523	Glasgow	474	050
Aberfeldy	781	95 101	Golspie (Suthd.) . Greenock	253 70	270 221
Arbroath	58. 117.	70	Helensburgh .	71	24
Ardrishaig	7.91	32	Inverary	111	64
Ardrossan	102	55	Inverses	1893	206
Arran	901	43	Jedburgh	561	103
Ayr	88	40 l	John O'Groat:		340
Ballater	179}	196	Kelso	521	991
Balloch, Loch Lo- )			Kenmore	845	101
mond	67	201	Killin	74	67
Banff	1853	2021	Kinross	363	64
Berwick-on-Tweed .	573		Kirkendbright	124	122 33 36
Blair Athole	81	97 🖁	Lanark	324	33
Bonar Bridge	2471	264	Largs	83.}	
Braemar	195	211	Lochearnhead	654	57
Bridge of Allan	391	32½	Loch Lomond	67	20
Callander	524	45 2	Melrose	371	84
Campbeltown		1044	Millport	88	40
Carlisle	984	86	Moffat	63	67
Crieff	623	56	Montrose	80	115
Dingwall	2101	$226\frac{3}{4}$	Nairn	175	191
Dollar	50	431	Oban	150	104
Dornoch	2431	260	Orkney Islands	331 27	348
Dumbarton	63	16 92	Peebles	453	56 62
Dumfries Dunblane	411	341		2931	309
D 1	495	84		174	172
Dundee Dunfermline	334	50½	St. Andrews	45	92
Dunkeld	611	773	Selkirk	393	87
Duncon	78	30	Shetland Isles	445	470
Edinburgh		471	Stirling	361	29
Elgin	178	194	Stornoway (Heb.)		359
Falls of Clyde		33	Strome, W. Ross .	263	279
Fochabers	184	200	Tain	234	250
Forfar	78	943	Trossachs	61	50
			ll en		
Forres	165	1811	Thurso	329	
		1811 138 109	Thurso	329 307 150	346 324 148

# BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST

OF

SCOTLAND

#### TO TOURISTS

The Editor will be glad to receive any notes or corrections that may be forwarded to him by Tourists making use of this Guide. These may be addressed to the care of the Publishers, Edinburgh.

#### TIME-TABLES.

General: Murray's, with sailings of Clyde Steamers, price 3d. Official: The North British, Caledonian, and Highland Railway Companies issue detailed time-tables of their respective lines, and programmes of excursions, price 1d. each. Time-tables of steamers between Glasgow and the Highlands may be obtained free, on application to Messrs. Hutcheson and Co., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.





# BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST

OF

# SCOTLAND



EDINBURGH ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK  $^{4h}$ 

12862



# PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH only a few years have passed since the publication of the last edition of this Work, the changes that have taken place over the whole of Scotland have been so great and numerous as to render a new edition a necessary as well as a somewhat difficult task.

Two new railway routes, most important to tourists, have been opened; one from Callander through the Pass of Leny and the mountainous district of Balquhidder and Glen Ogle to Killin, forming the first stage of the Callander and Oban Railway; the other from Dingwall to the west coast of Ross-shire and the island of Skye, a region which has hitherto been too inaccessible to be visited, except by comparatively few. These routes are now described, and charts of both will be found in their respective places. New plans have been

vi Preface.

added of the ancient town of Berwick-upon-Tweed with its castle and walls, of the Episcopal City of St. Andrews, and of the seaports of Montrose and Greenock. New charts have also been made to accompany the descriptions of the Trossachs, and the Islands of Staffa and Iona. Numerous corrections have been made throughout the body of the work, and the results of the Census of 1871 are supplied in a separate page. To numerous correspondents who have supplied useful information and corrections the Editor returns his best thanks.

Edinburgh, May 1871.

#### MEMORANDA.

The admission to Hawthornden (page 77) is now 1s. each, and the hour for morning service at Roslin is 12.15.

The admission referred to at Taymouth Castle (page 321) is confined to the grounds.

The distance from Kingussie to Fort-William (page 346) should be 50 miles.

The inn at Cladich, Loch Awe (page 440), is now converted into a shooting-lodge.

The coach from Kilmun to Inverary (page 452) is discontinued.

Edinburgh, April 1872.



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#### CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Thurso river rod-fishing opens.

Robert Burns born, 1759.

#### FEBRUARY.

Tweed rod-fishing opens.

2. Partridge and pheasant-shooting ends.

5. Tay fishings open.

8. Forth, Dee, Don, Ness, and Spev net-fishings open. 11. Findhorn rod-fishing opens.

15. Tweed net-fishing opens. Esk fishing opens.

#### MARCH.

Equinoctial Gales.

20. Spring begins.

3. Spring Meeting of St. Andrews Golf Club.

15. Whitsunday half-yearly term

23. General Assembly of Church of Scotland meets.

#### JUNE.

Longest day. Summer begins.

#### JULY.

Glasgow fair (second week).

15. St. Swithin's day.

20. Court of Session rises. Dunkeld Highland gathering, last Wednesday.

#### AUGUST.

Lammas floods.

12. Grouse and ptarmigan shootings commence.

Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.

Tay net-fishing closes. Blackcock shooting begins. Birnam Highland Games (this

month).

26. Forth, Dee, Don, Ness, and Spey net-fishings close.

31. Esk net-fishing closes.

#### SEPTEMBER.

1. Partridge-shooting begins. Blair-Athole Highland gathering (second week).

Thurso rod-fishing ends.

14. Tweed net-fishing closes. Inverness Northern Meeting (this month).

22. Autumn begins.

Equinoctial Gales. Ayr races, end of month.

#### OCTOBER.

1. Pheasant-shooting begins.

3. Autumn Meeting of St. Andrews Golf Club.

10. Tay and Findhorn rod-fishings

Steamers for Staffa, Iona, etc., discontinued.

12. Edinburgh Autumn Meeting. 15. Forth, Ness, and Spey rod-

fishing closes. 17. Court of Session opens. Caledonian Hunt races, Edinburgh. Kelso races.

31. Dee, Don, and Esk rod-fishings close.

#### NOVEMBER.

1. "Iona" and other Clyde steamers discontinued.

 Martinmas half-yearly termday.

Tweed rod-fishing closes.

#### DECEMBER.

Grouse, black-cock, and ptarmigan shootings close.

22. Shortest day. Winter begins.

N.B .- Salmon rod and line fishing in other rivers than the abovementioned continues generally from about middle of February to end of October.



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#### HOTEL CHARGES

AND

#### TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The following table shows the average charges for the several items which enter into the traveller's bill, in the principal hotels in Scotland. Should anything beyond the ordinary scale of comfort be required, a proportionate increase must be looked for. It should be borne in mind, especially in the Highlands, that the charges are affected to a considerable extent by the shortness of the season.

Breakfast, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.

Lunch, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d.
Dinner, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s.
Table d'Hôte, 2s. 6d., 5s.
Tea, 1s., 1s. 6d. to 2s.
Supper, 1s. 6d. to 2s.
Bed-room, 1s. 6d., 2s., occasionally 2s. 6d., 3s.; Double-bedded room, 5s.; Parlour, 2s. 6d. to 5s.
Attendance, 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s.
A pint of Sherry, 3s.
Beer, Ale, or Porter, 1s.; pints, 6d.
Glass of Whisky, 6d.; Toddy, 9d.; Brandy, 8d.
A cup of Coffee, 6d.

#### CARRIAGES.

One-horse four-wheeled, 1s. per mile, or 15s. per day. A gig, two wheels, 10s. 6d. or 12s. per day. Posting, 1s. 6d. per mile; postboy, 3d. per mile. A riding-horse, 6s. or 7s.; a pony, 5s. per day.

Where the hire is for several successive days, an abatement may be expected. The posting is the same in town and country.

#### LODGINGS.

Besides hotels and inns, private lodgings, with or without attendance, may generally be obtained at towns most resorted to by tourists—viz. Callander, Crieff, Dunkeld, Perth, Pitlochry, Oban, Inverness—as well as at all the watering-places, such as Bridge of Allan, Moffat, Dunoon, North Berwick, and Portobello.

Refreshment and Left-Luggage Rooms will be found at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stirling, Dunblane, Perth, and Inverness.

## DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

COTLAND is the northern and smaller division of the island of Great Britain. That part of the country which lies beyond the firths of Forth and Clyde was the Caledonia of the Romans. The Caledonians were afterwards known by the name of Picts, and from them the country was called Pictland. The term Scotland came into use in the eleventh century, in consequence of the supremacy of the Scots, originally a colony from Ireland, which settled in Argyleshire and the West Highlands. The three prevailing nationalities of the country were the Saxon in the south, the Celtic in the Highlands, and the Scandinavian in the north-east, including Orkney and Shetland, which originally belonged to the Crown of Denmark. These distinctions can still be traced by the proper names belonging to the different districts.

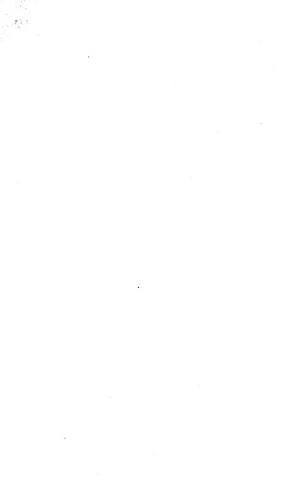
EXTENT.—The longest line that can be drawn in Scotland is from its most southerly point, the Mull of Galloway, in lat. 54° 38′ N., long. 4° 50′ W, to Dunnet Head, its most northerly point, in lat. 58° 40′ 30″ N., long. 30° 29′ W, or about 285 miles. The breadth is extremely various. From Buchanness Point to the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleshire the distance is 160 miles; but from the mouth of Loch Broom to the Firth of Dornoch it is only 24 miles. The whole coast is so much penetrated by arms of the sea, called lochs and firths (from the Danish fiord), that there is only one spot throughout its whole circuit upwards of 40 miles from the shore. The area of the mainland is computed at 25,520 square miles of land, and 494 of fresh-water lakes; the islands are supposed to contain about 4080 square miles of land, and about 144 of water.

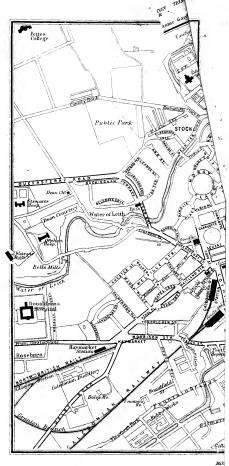
#### POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS,

### ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1871.

Aberdeen			88,125	Irvine			6,866
Airdrie			13,487	Jedburgh .			3,322
Alloa .			6,823	Kelso			4,563
Annan			3,170	Kilmarnock			22,952
Arbroath			19,974	Kilwinning			7,375
Ayr .			17,851	Kirkcaldy .			12,422
Banff .			7,439	Kirkcudbrig	ht		3,328
Berwick-on-	Tweed	l	8,718	Kirkwall			3,434
Brechin			7,933	Leith .			44,277
Campbeltow	n .		6,628	Lanark			5,099
Coatbridge			13,708	Largs .			4,083
Cupar (Fife)			5,105	Linlithgow			3,689
Dingwall			2,125	Melrose			1,414
Dumbarton			11,414	Millport			1,541
Dumfries			15,435	Montrose			14,548
Dunbar			3,311	Motherwell			5,291
Dundee			118,974	Musselburgl	ı		7,506
Dunfermlin	e		14,958	Nairn .			4,220
Dysart			8,920	Oban .			2,413
Edinburgh			196,500	Paisley			48,257
Elgin .			7,339	Peebles			2,185
Falkirk			9,547	Perth .			25,580
Forfar .			11,031	Peterhead			8,535
Forres .			3,959	Port-Glasgo	w		10,805
Galashiels			9,678	Portobello			5,481
Glasgow			477,144	Renfrew			4,162
Greenock			57,138	Rothesay			7,760
Gourock			3,082	Rutherglen			9,451
Haddingtor	1		4,004	Selkirk			4,640
Hamilton			11,496	Stirling			14,276
Hawick			11,355	Stranraer			5,939
Helensburg	h and	Row	8,054	St. Andrews	S		6,316
Inverary			1,001	Tain .			1,765
Inverness			14,463	Wick .			8,132

As shown by the above enumeration, the seven principal towns according to population are:—1. Glasgow, 477,144; 2. Edinburgh, 196,500; 3. Dundee, 118,974; 4. Aberdeen, 88,125; 5. Greenock, 57,138; 6. Paisley, 48,257; 7. Leith, 44,277.







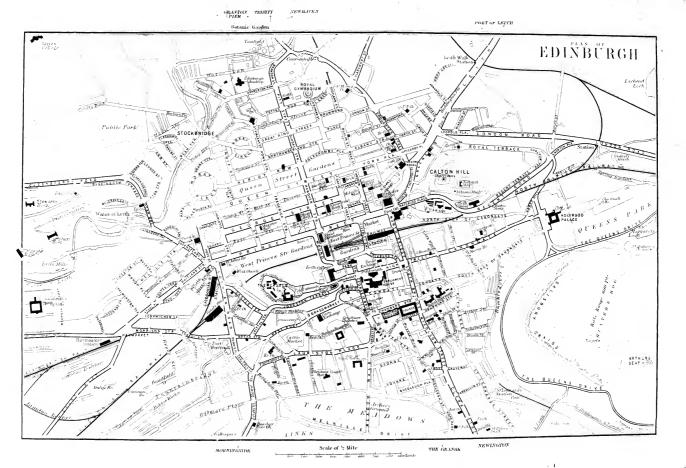
Family and General—Slaney's Douglas Hotel, 35 St.
Andrew Square, next Royal Bank,

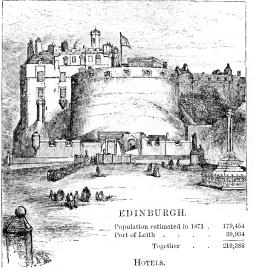
In Princes Street—Royal, No. 52, opposite Scott Monument—very central. The Edinburgh, 36, opposite Waverley Station. Balmoral, 91, next New Club. Horel Français (Dejay's), 100. Calebonian, 1 Castle Street (Princes Street). Clarendon, 104. Palace, 110. Alma, 112. Towards East End—Kennedy's, 8, close to Post Office. Waterloo, 24 Waterloo Place, close to Calton Hill.

Private—The British, 70 Queen Street; The Windson, 20 Moray Place; Swain's, 4 Albyn Place; Veitch's, 120 George Street.

Commercial—Royal British, 22 Princes Street; London, 2 St. Andrew Square; Bridge, 3 Princes Street; Ship, 7 East Register Street.

Temperance—Waverley, 43 Princes Street. New Waverley, Waterloo Place—Calton Hill. The Cockburn, near Waverley Station. Darling's, 20 Waterloo Place.





Family and General—Slaney's Douglas Hotel, 35 St.
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In Princes Street—Royal, No. 53, opposite Scott Monument—very central. The Edinburgh, 36, opposite Waverley Station. Balmoral, 91, next New Club. Hotel Français (Dejay's), 100. Caledonian, 1 Castle Street (Princes Street). Clarendon, 104. Palace, 110. Alma, 112. Towards East End—Kennedy's, 8, close to Post Office. Waterloo, 24 Waterloo Place, close to Calton Hill.

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Temperance—Waverley, 43 Princes Street. New Waverley, Waterloo Place—Calton Hill. The Cockburn, near Waverley Station. Darling's, 20 Waterloo Place. Restaurants and Luncheon Rooms—Drysdale's, 3 South St. Andrew Street.
Blair's, 37, and M'Dowell's, 60 George Street. Littlejohn's, 31 Leith Street.
Albert, 25 Hanover Street. Dining and Supper Rooms—Grieve's, 21 Princes
Street. Cafe Royal, 1 Register Place. Imperial, 3 Waterloo Place. Rainbow, New Buildings, 47 North Bridge. Horte Français, 100 Princes Street.
(Also at Waverley and Caledonian Railway Stations).

Sea-water baths may be obtained at Trinity or Portobello, both within ten minutes per rail; also at Seafield, Leith, which can be reached every five minutes by omnibus from Princes Street. There are no good public baths in Edinburgh.

Newsrooms-Robertson and Scott, Hanover Street; and Philosophical Institution, Queen Street—the latter by introduction from a member.

Post and Telegraph Office—East end of Princes Street (foot of North Bridge).

Poste Restante, Inquiry, and Telegraph Office, left-hand side on entrance.

Posting Establishments—Scott, Croall, and Sons, Spittal Street; Adamson, 9 Leith Walk; and Jardine, 25 Duke Street.

Ordinary Cab-Fares, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

For a distance from the stance not exceeding a mile and a half, 1s., and 6d. for every additional half-mile, or part thereof. Half-fare returning.

Calculating by time, first half-hour charged 1s., and every additional quarter of an hour 6d. For an airing into the country (such as round the Queen's Drive), within 5 miles from the General Post Office, and returning either by same or different road, 3s. per hour; whole day, 15s. Fares for Two-horse Carriages one-third more.

Railway Stations—North British, at Waverley Bridge, and Haymarket, west End of Maitland Street; Caledonian, West End of Princes Street.

Stage Coach Office-No. 4 Princes Street, east end.

EDINBURGH is situated in the northern part of the county of Mid-Lothian, and is about two miles distant from the Firth of Forth. Its length and breadth are nearly equal, measuring about two and a half miles in either direction. The site upon which it is built is generally admitted to be one of the most striking of any of the capitals of Europe, and the prospect obtained from the more elevated points is varied and extensive—

"Traced like a map the landscape lies
In cultured beauty stretching wide;
There Pentland's green acclivities;
There Ocean, with its azure tide;

There Arthur's Seat; and gleaning through
Thy southern wing, Dunedin blue!
While in the orient, Lammer's daughters,
A distant giant range, are seen,
North Berwick Law, with one of green,
And Bass amid the waters."
DELTA

The general architecture of the city is imposing, whether we regard the picturesque disorder of the buildings in the Old, or the symmetrical proportions of the streets in the New Town. Of the public buildings it may be observed that the greater number are distinguished by chaste design and excellent masorry; \* and that there are comparatively few to offend taste by their deformity or meanness.

Edinburgh may emphatically be termed the capital of the Staarts, "having risen into importance with their increasing glory, shared in all their triumphs, and suffered in their disasters." † Its modern prosperity dates from the reign of James V. (1537), when "the College of Justice," or courts of law, were established on a permanent footing; an event commemorated by a beautiful stained glass window recently erected in the Parliament House. About this time nearly the whole town was destroyed, first by fire and shortly afterwards by sword, the occasion of the latter calamity being a violent raid made upon the town by the Earl of Hertford, to secure the hand of Queen Mary for the then Prince of Wales. Hence no building of any consequence exists in Edinburgh anterior to this date, excepting the Castle, Holyrood, and part of St. Giles' Church,

The houses of the Old Town, therefore, are not so ancient as might be supposed, having been built mostly about the middle of the 16th century, and so they remained until the rise of the New Town, when they were precipitately deserted by the wealthier inhabitants for the more modern mansions

<sup>\*</sup> Craigleith quarry, from which most of the building-stone of Edinburgh was obtained, is about a mile to the west of Edinburgh. The stone is of the carboniferous formation, and is composed of minute grains of quartz, with occasional plates of mica, united by a siliceous cement. The weight of a foot cube is about 146 bas, and it is stated to resist a crushing weight of 580 on the inch superficial. Generally speaking, the colour is of a greyish-white, and in consequence of the density and non-absorbent character of the material, it retains a clean appearance for a very long time. —(Builder).

<sup>†</sup> Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh, a work from which much interesting information may be obtained regarding the history and antiquities of Edinburgh.

on the other side of the valley. The first plans of the New Town were published in 1768-1774. Since then the town has been gradually extended, and many of the original tenements have been pulled down and rebuilt. The architecture of the New Town has been severely criticised for its monotony, but whether this be the case or not, no one will deny that much consideration has been paid to solidity and comfort. This may be particularly noticed of such streets as Moray Place (of which the late Gillespie Graham was architect) Charlotte Square, George Street, Great King Street, and the Royal and Regent Terraces on the side of the Calton Hill, the architect of the last named being the late W. H. Playfair.

The resemblance between Edinburgh and Athens, which has been often remarked by travellers who have visited both capitals, has acquired for it the title of "Modern Athens." Stuart, author of The Antiquities of Athens, was the first to draw attention to this resemblance, and his opinion has been confirmed by later writers. Dr. Clarke remarks that the neighbourhood of Athens is just the Highlands of Scotland enriched with the splendid remains of art; and Mr. W. H. Williams observes that the distant view of Athens from the Ægean Sea is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Firth of Forth, adding, with native enthusiasm, "though certainly the latter is considerably superior."

Besides the natural or artificial beauties, many of the localities in and around Edinburgh are interesting from their historical associations; others have been invested with an interest no less engrossing by Sir Walter Scott, who not only refreshed and embellished the incidents of history, but conferred on many a spot, formerly unknown to fame, a reputa-

tion as enduring as history itself.

In literary and scientific eminence Edinburgh has long held a distinguished place. As early as thirty-six years after its introduction into England, printing was commenced (1507), and the Breviary of the Church of Aberdeen and Ballanden's translation of Hector Boece are favourable specimens of early typography. An English translation of the Bible was printed here so early as 1576 by Bassandyne, and the Theses Philosophicæ of the University were issued from the press of Henry Charteris in 1596. Subsequently the

same art was carried to greater perfection by Andrew Hart, Young, Ruddiman, and more recently by Ballantyne. As an appropriate accompaniment to printing, type-founding has been long and successfully carried on in Edinburgh, and some of the finest faced and most extensively read types still proceed from the foundries here established. The works which have more recently conferred a literary renown on Edinburgh, are The Edinburgh Review, Blackwood's Magazine, and the Waverley Novels. The first named, now the oldest of the quarterlies, commenced to be published in 1802, under the superintendence of Francis Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Horner, and Brougham. Blackwood's Magazine, the parent of the now numerous progeny of monthlies, was commenced in 1817 under the editorship of Lockhart and Wilson, Chambers's Journal and Tait's Magazine were among the first of the cheap popular publications of the day. Scott's works also appeared at the beginning of the present century, his poetical preceding his prose works by a few years. Besides these, a long list of illustrious names is associated with Edinburgh, among whom the following may be merely mentioned to recall the particular departments in which they severally shone: -Hume and Robertson, the historians; Adam Smith, the author of The Wealth of Nations; Dr. Black, the chemist; Hugh Blair, rhetorician; John Playfair; Thomas Brown; Dugald Stewart; Sir John Leslie; Sir James Mackintosh; Thomas Chalmers (1847); Sir William Hamilton (1856); Thomas de Quincey (1859); and Sir David Brewster (1868).

As it is not dependent on any extensive manufactures, the prosperity of the city owes much of its importance to the courts of judicature \* and the University and schools, which

<sup>\*</sup> The legal profession is divided into the following classes:—1. Thirteen judges of the Court of Session, styled Lords of Session. 2. Advocates (barristers), who possess the privilege of pleading before every court in Scotland, and also in Scotch appeals before the House of Lords. 3. Writers to the Stocker, similar to the English attorneys or solicitors, the oldest, most numerous, and most wealthy body of law practitioners in Scotland. Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, and Advocates' First Clerks, form a section of this class. These three classes form the College of Justice. Solicitors-at-Law (who practise before the inferior courts) and Chartered Accountants are also included.

have been an object of attraction to strangers desirous of giving their families a liberal education.

The climate of Edinburgh is on the whole healthy and agreeable. Its mean temperature is about 49° Fahr, and the annual rainfall is moderate, compared with that on the western coast; the average being 24.55. From its elevated situation the city is exposed to wind, but this is by no means unfavourable to general health.

Of the numerous churches the following may be selected to represent the principal denominations:—Presbyterian (Established) Church: St. Giles's and The Tron (High Street); Old Greyfriars (George IV. Bridge); St. Andrew's (George Street). Free Church: St. George's (Shandwick Place); Episcopal: St. John's (West End, Princes Street); St. Paul's (York Place); St. Peter's (Newington—Choral); St. James' (Constitution Street, Leith—Choral). The principal Roman Catholic Chapel is St. Mary's, Broughton Street. Usual hours of divine service in all the churches, 11 A.M. and 2.15 P.M. The evening services, when held, are at 6.30.

#### SERVICE AT ROSLIN AND DALKEITH.

There is divine service in Roslin Chapel on Sundays at 12.25 and 4.30 p.m.; and at St. Mary's, Dalkeith, at 11 and 3 p.m. The service at Dalkeith is choral.

#### Places of Amusement and Recreation.

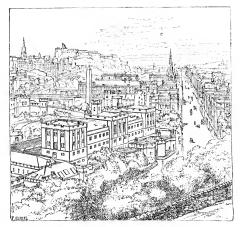
THEATRE-ROYAL, head of Leith Walk. Box Office at the Theatre. ROYAL PRINCESS'S, Nicolson Street (beyond the College). Box Office at the Theatre. Both commence at 7.30.

ROYAL PATENT GYMNASIUM, Royal Crescent, foot of Pitt Street. Open daily, admission 6d.

Burns's Monument, Regent Road, Calton Hill, containing several interesting MS. letters of Burns, a marble bust of the Poet by Brodie, and some relics. Open daily from 10 to 4, admission 2d.

Nelson's Monument, Top of Calton Hill. Open daily, admission 3d. Complete view of Edinburgh.

GOLF may be played at any of the following places:—Bruntsfield Links, south-west side of town; Leith Links, 15 min. by omnibus; or Musselburgh Links (rail. 20 min.)



VIEW OF PRINCES STREET FROM CALTON HILL.

#### FIRST WALK.

NEW TOWN.

PRINCES STREET—SCOTT MONUMENT—ROYAL INSTITUTION—
NATIONAL GALLERY—REGISTER OFFICE—CALTON HILL—ST.
ANDREW SQUARE AND GEORGE STREET.

#### PRINCES STREET

Is the principal street of Edinburgh, and the one in which most of the hotels are situated. It extends from east to west for a mile, and being quite straight, and built upon only one side, has the appearance of a terrace looking over to the Old Town, from which it is separated by extensive pleasure-grounds, called the Princes Street Gardens. The first object that is here apt to attract attention is the elegant spiral monument erected to the memory of Sir Walter Scott in 1844, and which stands in the East Princes Street Garden, nearly opposite the Royal

Hotel. George M. Kenp, a youthful architect of great promise, who died suddenly, before the structure was completed, was the designer of this elegant Gothic tower, and he is said to have drawn the ideas of many of the beautiful details here exhibited from his recollection of Melrose Abbey.



(Scott's Edinburgh residence may be seen at No. 39 Castle Street.)

A stair of 287 steps conducts to the top, which is 200 feet high. The principal niches are occupied by statues of some of Scott's principal characters, such as Prince Charles (from Waverley), Meg Merrilees (from Gray Mannering), the Lady of the Lake, George Heriot (from the Fortunes of Nigel), and the Last Minstrel. The foundation stone was laid in the year 1840, on which occasion there was deposited a plate, bearing the following inscription from the pen of the late Lord Jeffrey:—

This Graven Plate, deposited in the base of a votive building on the fifteenth day of August in the year of Christ 1840, and never likely to see the light again till all the surrounding structures are crumbled to dust by the decay of time, or by human or elemental violence, may then testify to a distant posterity that his

countrymen began on that day to raise an effigy and architectural monument TO THE MEMORY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART., whose admirable writings were then allowed to have given more delight and suggested better feeling to a larger class of readers in every rank of society than those of any other author, with the exception of Shakespeare alone, and which were therefore thought likely to be remembered long after this act of gratitude on the part of the first generation of his admirers should be forgotten.

> HE WAS BORN AT EDINBURGH 15TH AUGUST 1771; AND DIED AT ABBOTSFORD 21ST SEPTEMBER 1832.



STATUE OF SCOTT, underneath Canopy of Monument.

The building was completed in 1844; and the cost, amounting to £15,650, was met by subscriptions. In the canopy of the monument there is placed a statue of Scott, by Mr. John Steell, the eminent sculptor.

In the same garden, a little to the west, there is a bronze statue, by the same artist (Steell), of the late Professor Wilson (Christopher North), the result of a subscription instituted at a public meeting held shortly after his death in 1854, and considered an excellent representation of the man. It was felt on that occasion, as was happily expressed by the present Lord Inglis, President of the Court of Session, "that in John Wilson we had every element which gives a man a claim to this personal form of memorial—namely, great genius, distinguished patriotism, and the stature and figure of a demi-god. He was a great subject for the sculptor."

On the other side of the Royal Institution, in the West Princes Street garden, the same sculptor's genius has been exercised on a white marble statue of Allan Ramsoy, the Scottish poet. This figure was presented to the town by "the friendly hand of a loving countryman," the late Lord Murray, who was a relation of the poet's. As remarked in the Scotsman newspaper's account of its inauguration (which took place at the same time as that of Wilson, 1865), "in paying honour to the author of the Gentle Shepherd, we do not feel that we are giving a stone to one to whom in his life-time we denied bread. Allan was a comfortable, canny man, just as the statue represents him to be."

In the centre of Princes Street, at the foot of what is called the Mound, and facing the opening to Hanover Street, are two of the principal buildings in Edinburgh—the Royal Institution and National Gallery. Their objects being akin, they stand in suitable and convenient proximity to each other. The Royal Institution was designed by the late W. H. Playfair, and is of the Doric order, era of Pericles, having a portico surrounded and filled with columns, and long ranges of pillars upon each flank. It contains

# THE ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM AND STATUE GALLERY.

Antiquarian Museum.		Ī	STATUE GALLERY,	
Tuesday Wednesday 10 to 4 Saturday Saturday evening, 7 to 9 free.	Thursday $\begin{cases} 10 \text{ to } 4 \\ \text{Admission} \\ \text{fiday} \end{cases}$ Monday closed.		OPEN.  Wednesday   12 to 4, Friday   Admission 66 Saturday 10 to 4 free.	

Sticks and Umbrellas 1d. : Catalogues 6d.

The Museum may be said to contain the most extensive and interesting collection of antiquities in Scotland, comprising as

it does a large and valuable accumulation of foreign and British antiquities. The latter consist of assortments of STONE IMPLEMENTS (Celts' axe, arrow, and spear heads, stones from vitrified forts, and articles found in Picts' houses, tumuli, etc.); Sepulchral Remains (human crania from early graves, clay and stone urns, etc.); Bronze Implements (axe-heads, swords, daggers, etc.); Personal Ornaments of gold, silver, and bronze; Sculptured Stones (very interesting), early Scottish and Roman. But what will probably be viewed with most general interest are the miscellaneous curiosities of later date,\* such as the branks, an ancient Scottish instrument made of iron, and fastened upon the head, for the purpose of serving, as the catalogue tells in somewhat satirical phraseology, "as a corrector of incorrigible scolds;" one of Rob Roy's Highland purse-clasps, with pistols concealed, so that any stranger attempting to open it might be shot through the hands; the thumbikins, a well-known Scotch instrument of torture, much used against the Covenanters, and of which one of the last victims was Principal Carstares, who, after the Revolution, got a present from the Privy Council of the particular thumb-screw, the pressure of which he resisted with so much courage, and which, when he tried it, King William declared would extort from him any secret he possessed; another Scottish instrument of a penal kind, the maiden, that "dark ladye," as Coleridge might have called her, who bestowed her fatal caresses on some of the noblest and best men that Scotland ever produced, and who may be said to be grandmother or grand-aunt of that sainted female, the French guillotine, who somewhat in the same way did so much more fearful and extensive execution; an impartial collection of relics and memorials on both sides of the leading political and polemical questions; an abundance of Roman Catholic remains, including the beautiful old bell of Kilmichael Glassrie; John Knox's pulpit from St. Giles's Church; and what tradition has called Jenny Geddes's stool, which she hurled at the Dean of St. Giles on his trying to read the service-book, but as to which it is but fair to say that, by another report, the lady is represented to have become

<sup>\*</sup> From Lord Neaves's lecture on the occasion of the opening of the museum in the present gallery. Numbered Catalogues of the curiosities are sold at the door of the Museum.

somewhat of a malignant, and to have burned her stool out of joy at Charles the Second's restoration; copies of the Covenant signed by Montrose when he began his career as a Covenanter; and the Solemn League and Covenant, with the subscription of Archbishop Leighton; and one of the banners of the Covenant borne by the Covenanters at the battle of Bothwell Brig; the blue ribbon worn by Prince Charles as a Knight of the Garter when in Scotland in 1745; and a ring given to him by Flora Macdonald at parting with her.

One of the most interesting additions recently made to the Museum is a Sculptured Roman Slab, found at Bridgeness, Linlithgowshire. This tablet is perhaps the finest specimen of Roman lapidary art yet discovered in Britain. In the centre is an inscription recording the erection of so many paces of the wall of Antoninus, and on each side is an alto relievo—that on the left representing a Roman horseman trampling under foot the vanquished Britons (who are naked), and that on the right a sacrificial offering. The place where the tablet was found is probably that where the wall terminated on the east, and it may thus settle what has always been held as a doubtful question.

The Sculpture Gallery consists of a good collection of casts from the best ancient works, with some of modern date, and an admirable set of busts of celebrated Greeks and Romans, known by the name of the Albacini Collection.

In the School of Design, carried on in the same building, most of the artists of Scotland have been educated.\* The Board of the British White Herring Fishery, and the Royal Society, also meet here.

\* Pupils, to the number of above 300, are taught in the central school, and upwards of 700 in connection with it. A life academy, and education with reference strictly to fine art, is carried on by the Royal Scottish Academy.

#### THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF PAINTING,

Situated a little above the Royal Institution, is open as follows:—

Monday Tuesday Wednesday From 10 to 4, free. Saturday Saturday evening 7 to 9, free. Thursday \ 10 to 4, admission, 6d.

Catalogues 6d. Sticks and Umbrellas 1d.

This building was founded in 1850 by the late Prince Albert, and finished in 1854. It is of the Greek-Ionic order, and the architect here also was Playfair. The collection includes some noble specimens of Vandyke, Titian, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Paul Veronese, Guido, Francesco Albano, Spagnoletto, Rembrandt, and others. Also a very fine collection of portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir John Watson Gordon, and Mr. Graham Gilbert. One of the rooms is devoted to works of modern artists, including examples of Sir George Harvey, P.R.S.A., Sir Noel Paton's wonderful pair of pictures representing the quarrel and reconciliation of Oberon and Titania, others by Erskine Nicol, Drummond, Douglas, Faed, Herdman; and the late John Philip, Horatio M'Culloch, Lauder, W. B. Johnstone, Dyce, Etty, Roberts, and others. Several very fine paintings have been bequeathed to the institution privately, among which are the celebrated portrait of Mrs. Graham, by Thomas Gainsborough, some beautiful works of Jean Baptiste Greuze (the gift of the late Lady Murray), and two specimens of the late William Dyce, one of them in tempera. Among the more recent additions, are an unfinished portrait of a lady (gift of P. A. Fraser of Hospitalfield), and boys playing at a bull-fight. also, unhappily, unfinished, both by the late John Philip, R.A.; a view of Aberlady Bay, by Thomson of Duddingston, in his early and best manner (gift of Lady Stuart of Allanbank); and a small vigorous portrait of the Scottish painter Scougall, painted by himself.

The small but fine collection of water-colour drawings (in the first room) embraces, besides the beautiful works by "Grecian" Williams, the drawings bequeathed to the gallery by Mr. Scott (of the firm of Colnaghi, Scott, and Co.), includ-



Flaxman's Statue of Burns in the National Gallery, Edinburgh.

Inscription—
BOBERT BURNS.
BORN NEAR AVR, 25TH JANY. 1759.
DIED AT DUMFRIES, 21ST JULY 1796.

ing specimens of Girten, Cox, Collins, Cattermole, Lewis, Roberts, Nash, Prout, and Cristall. Among the few works of sculpture which adorn the rooms, the most conspicuous is the statue of Burns by Flaxman.\*

The annual exhibition of paintings of the Royal Scottish Academy takes place in one of the wings of this building during the months of February to May (admission 1s.)

The Princes Street Gardens, to the west of the Royal Institution, provide agreeable an promenade, and although not open to the public, the tourist will easily obtain admission by applying to any of the hotelkeepers or booksellers in the Street. In the lower part a massive iron fountain has been erected, the gift of Mr. Ross, And at their most elevated point there is an ancient runic monument, formed of a block of granite 51 feet high, brought from Sweden, and presented in 1787 to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, who erected it here on account of its size. The carving represents a serpent encircling a cross, with the inscription in runic characters :- " Ari rasti

stain aftir Hialm Fadur sir Guth hialbi ant Hans;" which is translated, "Ari erected this stone for Hialm his Father; God \* The Burns Monument is situated on the Calton Hill (see p. 19).

help his soul." There is a beautiful view from this stone, and a gate close by gives admission to the esplanade of the Castle.

Proceeding eastwards along Princes Street, we reach at the termination of the street in this direction two handsome termination of the street in this direction two handsome buildings, the Register Office and General Post Office. The Register Office was designed by the late Robert Adam as the depository for the public records of Scotland. This important establishment includes various offices, such as those of the clerks and extractors of the Court of Session, the Jury Court, and Court of Justiciary; the Great and Privy Seal, the Lord Clerk-Register, and the Lord Lyon. It is principally important as a depository for the different registers which are here kept, and from which it derives its name. which are here kept, and from which it derives its name. These consist of the Registers of Sasines, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The principal building forms a square of 200 feet, surmounted by a dome of 50 feet diameter, and contains upwards of 100 apartments for the transaction of public business. Among these the Great Room, containing the older records, is distinguished for its handsome proportions. New buildings have been erected immediately to the east and west of this, in order to afford further accommodation, and for other Government purposes. Admission can only be obtained by an introduction to some of the public officers. In front is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by John Steell, RS A R.S.A.

#### GENERAL POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

[Poste Restante and Strangers' Inquiry Office to the left on entrance. Sunday delivery, by personal application, from 8 to 9 A.M.]

This extensive building stands upon the site of the old Theatre-Royal (which was sold to Government for its present purpose in 1859). The foundation-stone was laid by the late Prince Consort in October 1861, being almost the last public act of his life. The style of architecture is a moderately rich type of the Italian. The expense, including the site, was about £120,000. The architect was Mr. Robert Matheson, of H.M. Board of Works, and the building is a favourable

16 EDINBURGH.

example of the stone obtained from the Binny quarry, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

#### THE THEATRE-ROYAL

[Five minutes' walk from the Post Office by Leith Street]

is situated in Broughton Street, next to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Outwardly it has no pretensions to architectural effect, but the interior is commodious and well planned. The Edinburgh company of actors has always been one of a high order, numbering among its members the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, W. H. Murray (her grandson), and Mackay, the admirable personifier of Scottish character. Box office at the Theatre, and commences at 7.30.

Proceeding due east, we enter Waterloo Place, passing on the right the Offices of the Inland Revenue. The open colonnades on either side of this street are generally admired for their lightness. Near to and on the same side as the Waterloo Hotel is the Operetta House, a minor theatre, used for miscellaneous entertainments. Opposite are the Waverley Temperance Hotel (formerly the Post Office), and the entrance to the Calton burying-ground, where David Hume the historian is interred. The monument is a plain circular tower, with the following inscription carved on a stone panel over the door,—David Hume, born April 26, 1711. Died August 25, 1776. Erected in memory of him in 1778. There is also a Latin inscription relating to the wife of a nephew. David Hume, although greatly appreciated, has never been popular in Scotland, owing to his sceptical opinions, which may have occasioned the following disrespectful jeu d'esprit, in the form of an epitaph.—

"Within this circular idea, Called vulgarly a tomb, The impressions and ideas rest That constituted Hume."

In the same burying-ground an obelisk, which may be interesting to Reformers of the present day, has been erected to the so-called Political Martyrs, Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerrald, and Margarot, who were persecuted, and finally

banished to Botany Bay in 1794, for their revolutionary opinions. Immediately to the east of the churchyard is the Edinburgh prison, to which there is no admission.

#### THE CALTON HILL.

[Carriages can drive up by the side of the High School to within a short distance of the top, or they may wait at the steps leading up to the hill from Waterloo Place. Guides (if required) are appointed at fixed rates of charges.]

Mounting to the top of the flight of steps diverging from Waterloo Place, opposite the Prison, we pass on the left the classical monument erected to the memory of Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh during the years 1785-1820, a reproduction, with some variations, of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. Close by is the Royal Observatory, under the charge of Professor Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, and adjoining it is the monument to the late Professor Playfair, the mathematician. The unshapely building a little to the west is the old Observatory. Upon the summit stands Nelson's Monument (admission 3d.), a structure more ponderous than elegant. A circular stair to the top raises the visitor 350 feet above the level of the sea, and here an extensive panoramic view of no ordinary character may be enjoyed. The monument now serves the useful purpose of a time signal, which is effected by the fall of a ball from the top of the flag-staff at one o'clock, Greenwich time, simultaneously with the firing of a gun from the Castle.

The view from the Calton Hill has always been much admired, and a few of the more important points may be here noticed. Looking westwards from Dugald Stewart's monument, the long vista of Princes Street carries the eye to Donaldson's Hospital, and the Corstorphine Hills in the distance. To the south (looking beyond the High School, Burns's Monument, and the Jail) are the crowded buildings of the Old Town, covering the ridge that slopes from Holyrood to the Castle rock. Over this grim assemblage of roofs and chimneys broods a cloud of smoke, from which the town has acquired the soubriquet of "Auld Reekie." To the north are the regular streets of the New Town, terminated by

the seaport of Leith, with its long piers jutting out into the Firth of Forth. The distant view to the northwards includes the islands of Inchkeith and Inchcolm, the coast of Fife, the Lomond and Ochil Hills, and in clear days the peaks of Ben Lomond and Benledi. To the east (looking over the Royal and Regent Terraces) are Arthur's Seat, Portobello, Musselburgh, and Prestonpans; North Berwick Law, the Bass Rock, and in the distance the Isle of Mav.

The National Monument, another classical structure on the Calton Hill, was built by subscription to commemorate the heroes who fell at Waterloo. The extent of the projected



NATIONAL MONUMENT: CALTON BILL.

building (which was to be a reproduction of the Parthenon) was worthy of so patriotic a cause, but unfortunately the ambition of the projectors was in advance of the pecuniary means at their disposal, and the monument remains unfinished,—an emblem, as has been remarked, of "Scotland's pride and poverty." In order, as may be supposed, that this may be more clearly displayed, the ground which it should have occupied in its complete state is marked off by a slight iron railing.

#### THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The principal public seminary of Edinburgh occupies a site worthy of its classic style, on the southern slope of the Calton Hill.\* The business of the school is conducted by a rector, four classical masters, and other teachers. It is mainly a classical seminary, but due consideration is given to other branches.†

In Regent Road, opposite the High School, is

### BURNS'S MONUMENT,

[Admission daily, 10 to 4, charge 2d.]

containing a number of interesting letters of the poet, an excellent bust by Wm. Brodie, R.S.A., and some relics.

We now return from this eastern part of Edinburgh to Princes Street, and turn up St. Andrew Street into

#### ST. ANDREW SQUARE,

one of the principal places of business in the city, and where, or in the immediate vicinity of which, most of the banks and insurance offices are situated. The Melville Monument, which occupies the centre, was erected in 1821 by the voluntary contributions of officers and seamen, to the memory of the famous Lord Melville, treasurer of the navy (and coadjutor of Pitt), whose impeachment for culpable laxity in transactions relating to public money (from which he was acquitted by the House of Lords) was one of the bitterest pangs of Pitt's life. The column rises 136 feet in height, to which the statue adds other 14 feet. The design is that of the Trajan column, the shaft being fluted, instead of ornamented with sculpture as in the ancient model. In the third floor of the house in the north-west corner of the square (No. 21) the late Lord Brougham was born; and the house directly opposite, in the south-west corner, with entrance from St. David Street, was the residence of David Hume, after whom the street was named. In the centre of the east side of the square, standing apart from the other buildings, is the Royal Bank, containing

<sup>\*</sup> On the southern and eastern slopes of the Calton Hill are the Regent, Carlton, and Royal Terraces; the first named being the one nearest the High School. This handsome range of houses was designed by the late Mr. Playfair, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Firth of Forth and Arthur's Seat.

<sup>†</sup> THE ACADEMY, Henderson Row, is a similar institution, founded by an influential body of the inhabitants, for the convenience of those residing in the north part of the city. It possesses an excellent cricket ground in the neighbourhood.

an elegant telling-room, the roof of which is in the form of a huge dome, pierced by numerous star-shaped windows, through which the light is admitted. In front of the building is an equestrian statue of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun. On the north side of the opening to the Royal Bank is the Douglas Hotel, one of the oldest established hotels of the best class in Edinburgh.

Another particularly attractive bank in the same square is the British Linen Company (David Bryce, R.S.A., architect), with isolated Corinthian columns in the style of the triumphal arches of Rome. The interior is sumptuous in its appointments, and the large pillars of the telling-room are of solid granite, polished. The offices of the Scottish Widows' Fund (formerly Western Bank), and Scottish Provident Institution, are elegant buildings in the square, and worthy of inspection.

In this locality (east end of Queen Street, near St. Andrew Square), is the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, containing an excellent newsroom, to which strangers are allowed admittance by an introduction from a member. The building also contains an excellent library and lecture hall.

From St. Andrew Square we emerge into

#### GEORGE STREET,

the second in importance after Princes Street, and with which it runs parallel. George Street, although perhaps objectionable on account of its uniformity of architecture, is being gradually improved in this respect. It is otherwise remarkable both for its breadth and length, the latter being exactly half-amile, extending in a straight line from St. Andrew Square on the east to Charlotte Square on the west, broken at intervals by Chantrey's two bronze statues of Pitt and George IV., both of which are rather unfavourable specimens. About the centre of the eastmost division is St. Andrew's CHURCH; and on the opposite side the Commercial Bank of Scotland (David Rhind, architect), the handsome vestibule and spacious telling-room of which are worthy of inspection. THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS and MUSIC HALL are contained in an externally plain building, ornamented by a portico and four Doric columns, situated in the centre of the next division.



#### SECOND WALK.

OLD TOWN.

THE CASTLE—WEST BOW—HIGH STREET—OLD HOUSES—ST. GILES'S CHURCH—PARLIAMENT HOUSE—ROYAL EXCHANGE—KNOX'S HOUSE—CANONGATE—HOLYROOD—ARTHUR'S SEAT AND QUEEN'S DRIVE.

EDINBURGH Castle stands on a precipitous rock, 383 feet above the level of the sea. There can be no doubt that it is the oldest part of the city, and the nucleus round which it grew. Before the invention of gunpowder it was considered almost impregnable; but now its strength is more apparent than real. The buildings are principally modern, and consist of barracks for 2000 soldiers, and an armoury for 30,000 stand of arms. The principal or Half-moon Battery faces the north-east, and is mounted with guns of various sizes, which are fired on holidays and festive occasions.

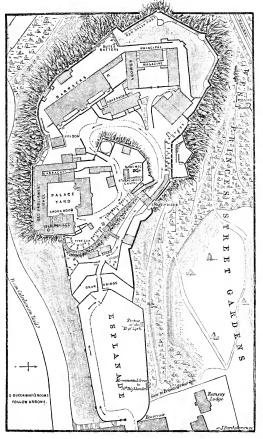
22 EDINBURGH.

Much historical interest is attached to the old fortress, and it has been the scene of various daring exploits. One of these, as related by Sir Walter Scott in his Tales of a Grandfather, had for its object the recovery of the Castle from the English in 1313, by a midnight attack. The perilous expedition was undertaken by thirty men, commanded by Randolph, Earl of Moray, guided by Francis, one of his own soldiers, who had been in the habit of descending the cliff surreptitiously, to pay court to his mistress. The darkness of the night, the steepness of the precipice, the danger of discovery by the watchmen, and the slender support which they had to trust to in ascending from crag to crag, rendered the enterprise such as might have appalled the bravest spirit. When they had ascended half-way, they found a flat spot large enough to halt upon, and there sat down to recover their breath, and prepare for scaling the This they effected by means of a ladder which they had brought with them. Francis, the guide, ascended first, Sir Andrew Gray was second, and Randolph himself third. Ere they had all mounted, however, the sentinels caught the alarm, raised the cry of "Treason!" and the constable of the castle and others, rushing to the spot, made a valiant though ineffectual resistance. The Earl of Moray was for some time in great personal danger, until the gallant constable was slain, when his followers fled or fell before the hands of the assailants.

Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange made a gallant defence of the Castle on behalf of Mary Queen of Scots; on which occasion he resisted the combined forces of the Scots and English for thirty-three days, demanding no parley till the fortifications were battered down, and the wells choked with rubbish. Even then, with a heroism truly chivalrous, he determined rather to fall behind the ramparts than surrender to his enemies. But his garrison, not animated with the same heroic courage, rose in mutiny, and compelled him to capitulate, at the sacrifice of his own and his brother's lives. They were both ignominiously hanged at the Cross on the 3d of August 1573.\*

The castle esplanade supplies a convenient space for drill, and the parapet wall on the south commands an ex-

<sup>\*</sup> Custle of Edinburgh, etc., by James Grant.



GROUND-PLAN OF EDINBURGH CASTLE:

tensive view of the southern districts of Edinburgh, including Heriot's Hospital, the Grassmarket, and Pentland Hills. On the right hand of the esplanade a monumental cross has been erected to the officers and private soldiers of the 78th Highland Regiment, who fell in the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1857-8.

Near this is the statue of Field-Marshal H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, K.G., commander-in-chief of the British army in 1827.

Crossing the moat by the drawbridge, we pass through the old Portcullis Gate, and underneath the ancient State Prison in which both the Marquis and Earl of Argyle, and numerous adherents of the Stuarts, were confined previous to their trial and execution. Beyond this, on the left, a steep narrow staircase leads directly to the Crown-room; but, following the carriage-road, we pass on the right the Argyle battery, and a little farther, on the same side, the Armoury, or principal magazine, which occupies buildings at the extreme west of the rock. Behind this is the Old Sallyport, up to which Viscount Dundee scrambled to hold an interview with the Duke of Gordon, on the occasion of his leaving Edinburgh to raise the Highland clans in favour of James II. Passing next the prison and St. Margaret's Chapel, we reach the old Palace Yard, containing the Crown Room, in which are deposited

#### THE REGALIA,

[Admittance free, daily from 12 to 3 P.M.]

the insignia of Scottish royalty, consisting of a crown, a sceptre, sword of state, and Lord-Treasurer's rod of office.

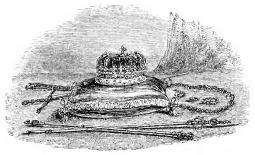
The "honours of Scotland," as they were called, have a very interesting history; and, as Scott remarks, we cannot wonder at the fond desire which Scottish antiquaries have shown to refer their date, in the language of national song, to

## "Days when gude King Robert rang."

And although no direct proof can be produced that this was actually the case, there are circumstances which render the conjecture highly probable.

James V. added to the Crown the two concentric circles, sur-

mounted at the point of intersection with a mount of gold, and a large cross patée, upon which are the characters J. R. V. The Sceptre was also made in the same reign (most probably during the king's visit to Paris in 1536), as appears by the J. R. V. engraved under the figures of the three saints



THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

which are placed upon the top of it. James, when preparing for his intimate alliance with France by marrying one of her princesses, might be naturally induced to repair and augment the splendour of the national regalia; and the advanced state of the arts at Paris afforded him the best opportunity of doing so.

This sceptre performed its last grand legislative office by ratifying the treaty of Union with England on the 16th of January 1707. The Earl of Seafield, then chancellor, on returning it to the clerk, is reported to have scornfully applied the vulgar phrase, "There is an end of an auld sang."

The Sword of State has an earlier date than the sceptre. This beautiful specimen of early art was presented to King James IV. by the warlike Pope Julius II., in the year 1507. It was accompanied by a consecrated hat; and both, as we are made acquainted by Lesly, were delivered with great solemnity in the Church of Holyrood by the Papal Legate and the Abbot of Dunfermline.

At the accession of James VI. to the crown of England it is probable he carried with him to his new kingdom all the personal part of the royal treasure; but "the honours," properly so called, remained in Scotland to be an object of trouble and vexation to their guardians. During the troublous period of the Commonwealth, Edinburgh Castle and all the strongholds south of the Forth were in the hands of the English, so that on the 6th day of June 1651, being the last day on which the Scottish Parliament sat, they ordered the Earl-Marshal to transport the regalia to his Castle of Dunnottar, to be kept there until further orders.

But they had not been long lodged here before the hazard of their falling into the hands of the enemy appeared so imminent that the Committee of Estates appealed to the deputy-governor of the castle, Lieutenant Ogilvy, to have them removed. But, as he considered himself the only lawful keeper, he declined to deliver them up, and it was not until it became plain that the castle could not long hold out, that the governor's anxiety about their safety rose to the highest pitch.

In this emergency female ingenuity and courage found a resource. The Earl-Marshal was a prisoner in England, but his mother, the countess-dowager, a daughter of the Earl of Mar, was not disposed to forget that the charge of the regalia was one of the honourable duties imposed upon her son as his birthright inheritance. In concert therefore with the governor's wife, and the wife of the (Rev. James Granger) minister of Kinneff, she contrived, at much personal risk, to transport the various articles to the manse of Kinneff, where they were placed under the charge of the minister. Here they are said to have been concealed for a time in a double-bottomed bed, until Mr. Granger had a safe opportunity of interring them in Kinneff Church, where they remained undisturbed save by the pions care of the clergyman, who occasionally visited them at night, with the utmost secrecy, in order to secure them as far as possible from the risk of injury by damp. The important secret of their hiding-place was kept faithfully until the Restoration, when the minister communicated it to Charles II.

At this period a strong agitation pervaded the minds of the Scottish nation, who could not be persuaded to consider the treaty of Union with England in any other view than as a wanton surrender of their national independence. So deep was this sentiment, that a popular preacher in the south of Scotland confessed to his friends that he was never able to deliver a sermon, upon whatever subject, without introducing a hit at the Union. In these cir-

cumstances, the Government of the day were no doubt glad to have these objects removed from the sight of the Scottish public. They were accordingly deposited in a great oak chest, which was left in a vaulted apartment in the square of Edinburgh Castle (the present Crown-room), having the window defended by strong iron gratings, and the entrance secured by a strong grated door of iron, and an outward door of oak, thickly studded with iron nails, both fastened with strong locks and bars. It does not appear to whom the keys of the Crown-room and chest (of which there were three) were intrusted, nor have they ever since been found. But when the people observed that the regalia were no longer made visible to the subjects, they fell into the error of concluding that they were either no longer in existence or had been secretly transferred to England.

These feelings, however, passed away: the memory of the regalia became like that of a tale which had been told, and their dubious existence was altogether forgotten, excepting when the superstitious sentinel looked up with some feelings of awe at the window of the mysterious chamber which had not been opened for a century; or when some national bard apostrophised

> "The steep and iron-belted rock, Where trusted lie the monarchy's last gems, The sceptre, sword, and crown that graced the brows, Since father Fergus, of an hundred kings."

In 1794 the room was opened by special warrant, but the old oak chest was somehow disregarded, and the object of search again left to solitude and silence. At length, in 1817, a committee (including Sir Walter Scott) proceeded to the spot; and having found all there in the state in which it had been left in 1794, commanded the King's smith to force open the great chest, the keys of which had been sought for in vain. The general persuasion that the regalia had been secretly removed weighed heavy on the minds of all while the labour proceeded. The joy was therefore extreme when, the ponderous lid being forced open, the various articles were discovered lying at the bottom covered with linen cloths, exactly as they had been left in the year 1707, being about a hundred and ten years since they had been surrendered by William, the ninth Earl-Marshal, to the custody of the Earl of Glasgow, Treasurer-Depute of Scotland. The relics were passed from hand to hand, and greeted with the affectionate reverence which emblems so venerable, restored to public view after the slumber of more than a hundred years, were so peculiarly calculated to excite.\*

<sup>\*</sup> From Provincial Antiquities, by Sir Walter Scott.

Adjoining the Crown-room, but having a separate entrance from the square, is

## QUEEN MARY'S ROOM (Free admission),

a small apartment on the ground-floor, at the south-east corner of this wing of the quadrangle, where Queen Mary gave birth to James VI. (in whom the crowns of England and Scotland were united), an event commemorated by the inwrought initials H. and M., and the date 1566, over the doorway. The room is small and irregular in form, and has lost much of its antique wainscot panelling, some of which has been but rudely replaced. The original ceiting remains, and the initials I. R. and M. R., surmounted by the royal crown, are wrought in the alternate compartments of the panels. On the wall is the following inscription, surmounted by the Scottish arms:—

Lord Iesu Chryst, that crounit was with Thornse, Preserve the Birth, quhais Badgie heir is borne, And send Hir Sonne successione, to Reigne stille, Lang in this Realme, if that it be thy will. Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of Hir proceed, Be to Thy Yoner, and Praise, sobied.

19th IVNII, 1466.

The hospital, which forms the south wing of the quadrangle, is a modern building, erected on the site of the old Parliament Hall. Situated on the highest part of the Castle rock, close to the Mons Meg bomb battery is Queen Margaret's Chapel, so named after, the Saxon princess, queen of Malcolm Caumore. This building was long used as a powder-magazine, and its antiquity and merits unheeded, until attention was drawn to it as an interesting relic of Norman architecture. It was then restored (1853), under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Billings. In the west window we read:—"Heæ ædicula beatæ Margaretæ Scotiæ Reginæ quæ ob: x Junii MXCIII patriæ ingratæ negligentia lapsa, auspiciis Victoriæ Margaretæ prognatæ restituta MDCCCLIII." It is very small, as usual with chapels of that date, and as Queen Margaret died in 1093, it must be one of the oldest in Scotland.

Close by, on the Bomb Battery, is Mons Meg, a gigantic piece of artillery made at Mons, in Belgium, in 1476, celebrated in the history of the Scottish Jameses, and not forgotten in Drummond's Macaronics—

"Sicuti Mons Megga crackasset." \*

It is coopered of thick iron bars, hooped together (as shown in the woodcut), and is about 20 inches diameter in the bore.



Mons Meg (dismounted).

The inscription on the carriage on which it is mounted states that it was supposed to have been used at the siege of Dumbarton (1489), and at Norham (1497), reign of James IV. In 1682 it burst while firing a salute in honour of the Duke of York. It was removed to the Tower of London in 1684, and restored to the eastle in 1829 by the Duke of Wellington, on the petition of Sir Walter Scott. The Bomb Battery is one of the finest points from which to obtain a view of Edinburgh.

## ROUTE FROM THE CASTLE DOWN THE HIGH STREET TO HOLYROOD,

Retracing our steps to the Esplanade, we commence a gradual descent down the High Street to Holyrood. This street (though generally named High Street) is divided into five portions. The first, from its contiguity to the Castle, is called "Castle Hill;" the second, from the West Bow to Bank Street, "The Lawmmarket" (Linenmarket); the third and principal portion "The High Street;" the fourth, about Knox's House, the "Netherbow;" and fifth, from Knox's House to Holyrood, "The Canongate."

<sup>\*</sup> Lockhart's Life of Scott.

The High Street of Edinburgh was long considered one of the finest in Europe, but its glory departed on the erection of the New Town, and subsequent changes have left comparatively few traces of its ancient architecture. A few quaint old houses still remain, which were once the residence of the rank and fashion of the Scottish court in the time of the Stuarts, but these are mostly in a dilapidated condition, and the surroundings are not such as to invite inspection.

One of that range nearest to the castle, and seen immediately on the right, was the mansion of the Duke of Gordon,



mansion of the Duke of Gordon, whose rudely-carved ducal coronet, with supporters, may be found over the doorway to the turreted staircase (entering from below a soldier's refreshment room, No. 406 Castle Hill). A cannon-ball, said to have been shot from the castle in 1745, may be seen sticking in the gable-wall, and on the attic window are the initials and date A. M. M. M. 1630.

On the opposite or north side of the street is one of the reservoirs for the supply of the city with water. At the back of the reservoir is the house of Allan Ramsay, a favourite Scottish poet, and author of the Gentle Skepherd. In this house, which

stands detached to the west of the street called Ramsay Gardens, the poet died in the year 1757. In Ramsay Lane may be seen the Original Ragged School, associated with the name and benevolent exertions of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie.\* At the upper corner of the same lane is Short's Observatory, passing which, and nearly opposite the Assembly Hall, is Sempill's Close, containing an old substantial mansion of the Sempill family, inscribed "SEDES MANET OPTIMA CGLA 1638," with the device of an anchor entwined by an S. On

<sup>\*</sup> The United Industrial School, another similar institution, is in South Gray's Close, off No. 56 High Street.

a higher part of the house is one of those favourite quotations from Scripture with which the lintels of the doors of the old houses are almost invariably inscribed, "Praised be the Lord, my God, my Strength, my Redeemer. Anno Dom. 1638." This was the house of Lord Sempill, who commanded the left wing of the royal army at Culloden.

Between this and Blyth's Close is the Free Church Assembly Hall, which has been built on the slope immediately to the back of the New College. To obtain this site there were removed some of the most interesting old houses in Edinburgh, one of them being the palace of Mary of Guise, Queen of James V., and mother of Queen Mary. Some of the wood-carvings and panels taken from this house may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum. Opposite is the Assembly Hall (of which the late Gillespie Graham was architect), the meeting-place of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Its elegant spire (241 feet in height) is a great ornament to the city.

Immediately opposite the main entrance to this church, and in the immediate vicinity of Free St. John's church, may still be seen a solitary remnant of the famous West Bow, which took its name from an arch or "Bow" in the city wall, forming here the western gateway of the city. Not a hundred years ago this alley contained the Assembly Rooms, and was the principal avenue by which carriages reached the more elevated streets of the city. It was ascended by Anne of Denmark, James I., and Charles I.; by Oliver Cromwell. Charles II. and James VII. It was also the way by which the Marquis of Montrose and the Earl of Argyle were conveyed in the hangman's cart to the place of execution in the Grassmarket; and down which the murderers of Porteous hurried their victim. The memorable murder of Captain Porteous forms one of the most striking incidents in Scott's novel of the Heart of Midlothian. Here also stood the House of Major Weir, the notorious wizard, who, along with his sister, suffered death for witchcraft in 1670.

The Grassmarket, at the foot of the West Bow, is a place of great antiquity, although now greatly modernised. It used until recently to be the place for public executions, and it still continues to be used for markets. It 1849 a spacious corn-

market was erected on the south side of the area, at the cost of £17,500. Market-day, Wednesday.

A little farther down, on the left (north) side of the Lawnmarket, is James' Court (erected about 1725-27), containing the first residences of David Hume the historian, and Boswell the biographer of Johnson. The houses of Edinburgh were then, and many still are, divided into #ats (floors), with separate entrances from one common stair. It was to this flat that Boswell brought Johnson in 1773, before starting on his tour to the Hebrides. Boswell, as amusingly related, was trembling lest his hero should experience what a baronet of distinction had observed, "that walking the streets of Edinburgh at night was pretty perilous, and a good deal odoriferous," "A zealous Scotsman would have wished Mr. Johnson to have been without one of his five senses on the occasion," but, "as we marched slowly along he grumbled in my ear, 'I smell you in Boswell's "flat," which was on the landing entering from the court, is now a printing-office. Hume's house was destroyed by fire in 1857, but rebuilt.



SPECIMEN OF DOORWAY INSCRIPTIONS, EDINBURGH,

At the termination of the Lawnmarket, Bank Street diverges on the north, and George IV. Bridge on the south, the first affording an access to Princes Street by the Mound, and taking its name from the Bank of Scotland, here situated, and which is the principal and oldest bank in Scotland, having been erected originally in 1695. The present edifice is a renovation, and to a great extent reconstruction, of the original ungainly structure, from an ingenious plan by Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A. The building forms a conspicuous object from Princes Street. George IV. Bridge (containing the Sheriff-

Court-house) affords access to the Industrial Museum, College, and Heriot's Hospital, afterwards noticed.

At this point of the street we enter the Parliament Square,

in the midst of which stands

## St. Giles's Church,

the church of the Patron Saint, and ancient parish Church of Edinburgh. Nothing is more regretted than the extensive



SPIRE OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH,

restoration of 1829, by which were swept away most of the best features of this fine Gothic building. Had it been delayed only a few years (as Mr. Wilson remarks in his Memorials) the tide which had set in in favour of Gothic architecture would have preserved what is now beyond recall. As it stands, its modernised aspect gives but a false idea of the

original, which can only be traced through the remnants that have escaped. Of these may be noticed, one of the western chapels, with an elegant pillar adorned with sculptured shields, decorated with the arms of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, who are supposed to have founded this chapel as an expiatory offering for the murder of the youthful Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of Robert III.) at Falkland, 1401. The spire, in the form of an octagonal lantern, has fortunately been untouched, and exhibits those irregularities found in the finest specimens of Gothic work. The church is first mentioned in the year 1259, in a charter of David II. In 1466 it was made collegiate, and no fewer than forty altars were then supported within its walls. The Scottish poet, Gavin Douglas (translator of Virgil), was for some time provost of St. Giles. After the Reformation it was partitioned into four places of worship, and the sacred vessels and relics were sold by the magistrates to defray the expense of the alterations. In 1603, before the departure of James VI. to take possession of the throne of England, he attended divine service in this church, after which he delivered a farewell address to his Scottish subjects, assuring them of his unalterable affection. On the 13th October 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn to and subscribed within its walls by the Committee of Estates of Parliament, the Commission of the Church, and the English Commission. The Regent Moray \* and the Marquis of Montrose are interred near the centre of the south transept, and on the outside of its northern wall is the monument of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. Originally the city consisted of one parish, of which St. Giles's Church was the only place of worship. The building is now divided, to suit the Presby-

<sup>\*</sup> The original monument to the Regent was demolished during the repairs in 1829, but a facsimile has been erected by the late Earl of Moray, from designs by Mr, David Cousin, eity architect. It contains the original brass plate (which had fortunately been preserved at Domibristle House), bearing the following Latin inscription composed by George Buchanan;—23 Ianvarii 1569. Iacobo Stovarto, Moravie Comiti, Scotie Proregi, viro, actatis svæ, longe optimo; Ab inimiels, omnis memoriæ deterrimis, ex insidiis extincto ceu patri communi, patria morens posuit. The inscription is surmounted by the Regent's arms konché, and the motto "Salus par Christum;" and on either side are the figures of Religion and Justice, with the mottoes—"Pietas sine vindice luget," and "Jus examatum est."

terian service, into three separate churches, in one of which the judges and magistrates attend divine service in their official robes,

Within the railing, near the entrance to the church, may be seen the Shaft of the Old Cross of Edinburgh, which has been erected on a spot as close to its original site as circumstances would permit, the object being more the preservation of a fragment connected with the history of the city than a mere restoration. At the north-west corner of St. Giles formerly stood the Old Tolbooth gaol, commonly called "The Heart of Midlothian," and rendered famous by Scott's novel of that name. The site is indicated by the figure of a heart wrought into the pavement of the crossing.

The ground now occupied by Parliament Square and part of the Parliament House was originally the ancient cemetery of St. Giles's Church, where many notable men were interred, including John Knox, the position of whose grave is indicated by a small stone inserted in the pavement, near the statue of Charles II., and inscribed I. K., 1572; that year being the date of his death. The equestrian statue of Charles II. is a well-executed work in lead, representing the monarch in the Roman dress. It was erected at the expense of the city, in 1680, twenty years after the Restoration, on a spot said to have been intended for a statue of Cromwell—a change indignantly alluded to in a local poem of the period:—

"But civic sycophants,—a courtly tool,— Bartered stone Cromwell for a Charles of lead."

The adulatory Latin inscription on the pedestal, after having gone amissing for many years, was discovered in 1816, while removing some rubbish from the Parliament House.

#### THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

has been appropriated since the time of the Union for the meeting of the Supreme Courts. It was erected between the years 1632 and 1640, but subsequently, with the exception of the great hall, almost totally renewed. The entrance to the courts is at the south-west angle of the square, and the tourist is free to enter. The great hall (122 feet by 49, with a lofty roof of carved oak) was finished in 1639 for the Scot-

tish Parliament, and was thus used until the Union. It now serves as the waiting-room of the advocates and other practitioners in the Courts, and is ornamented with statues and portraits of distinguished lawyers, and several windows of stained glass. Of the statues the principal are Forbes of Culloden, Viscount Melville, Dundas of Arniston, Blair of Avonton, Francis Jeffrey, Lord President Boyle, and Lord Cockburn. The first named, of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, is by Roubiliac,\* and much admired. The judge is represented



ROUBILIAC'S STATUE OF FORBES OF CULLODEN.

sitting in his robes, with his right hand extended. The pedestal contains the following inscription:—"Duncano Forbes de Culloden supremæ in civilibus curlæ præsidi Judici integerrime Civi optimo priscæ virtutis viro

\* Roubiliac was born at Lyons, but all the works by which he gained his reputation were executed during a long residence in England. The first to appreciate his merits was Sir Edward Walpole, who obtained for him the execution of several busts for Trinity College, Dublin. Through the same interest he was employed on the monument to John, Duke of Argyle. He died in London in 1762.

FACULTAS JURIDICA LIBENS POSUIT ANNO POST OBITUM QUINTO. C.N. MDCCLII.

Among the portraits are, Lord Brougham, by Daniel M'Nee, R.S.A., 1863; Lords President M'Neill and Hope, two fulllength figures at the head of the room; John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; Lord President Lockhart of Carnwath, and numerous other distinguished legal functionaries, whose names are inscribed underneath their respective likenesses. Stained Glass Window, which has been filled into the south side of the hall, represents the event already alluded to (page 3)-uamely, the inauguration of the Court by the youthful James V. in 1537. The monarch holds in his hands the deed of confirmation by Pope Clement VII., while the Lord President kneels to receive it. The other figures introduced into the painting are those of Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, and the judges and nobles of the time. The window was executed at Munich, in 1868, from a design by Kaulbach, and cost £2000.

The Lords Ordinary sit in small court-rooms at the south end of the hall. Adjoining them are two larger courts, of modern and elegant structure, appropriated to the First and Second Divisions of the Court, before whom are tried those cases which are of unusual importance or difficulty, or where the judgment of a Lord Ordinary has been brought under review of the Court by a reclaimer or appeal. Adjoining the court-rooms of the Divisions is another of nearly similar appearance, in which sits the High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland.

Connected with the Parliament House, and entered from the hall, is

## THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY,

one of the five entitled to a copy of every book published in Great Britain. It contains the most valuable collection of books and manuscripts in Scotland, the printed works amounting to 200,000 volumes, and the manuscripts to 1700. The works in Scotlish poetry are exceedingly rare and curious, and amount to nearly 400 volumes. Of the manuscripts, the most valuable are those relating to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland. The funds of the library are chiefly derived from the fees paid by each advocate upon his entering as a

member of the faculty. Strangers are admitted without introduction; and no one who is at all known is ever denied the privilege of resorting to the rooms and of reading or writing in them. The books are deposited in a suite of upper and lower apartments. Additional accommodation was very much required, when fortunately there was discovered, only recently, a sort of crypt running beneath the Parliament House, which has been effectively turned to account by the present librarian. The office of librarian has always been held by men distinguished in the world of letters, among whom have been Ruddiman, Hume, Ferguson, and Irving, to whom the present librarian is a worthy successor.

The Signet Library, forming the west wing of the Parliament House buildings, is peculiarly rich in the archæological department, more especially in British and Irish history. The library contains about 50,000 volumes, and is supported exclusively by the contributions of the Writers to Her Majesty's Signet (attorneys). The present librarian, David Laing, LLD, is distinguished by the extent and accuracy of his bibliographical knowledge. Strangers are admitted here only by order of a member.

The western side of the Parliament Square is formed by the County Hall, the place for meetings connected with the county. The plan of this building is taken from the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, and the principal entrance from the Choragic monument of Thrasyllus. The hall contains a statue of Lord Chief Baron Dundas, by Chantrey.

The eastern wing of the Parliament Square is formed by

the Union Bank and the Police Offices.

#### THE CITY CHAMBERS OR MUNICIPAL OFFICES

are situated nearly opposite the Parliament House, and form part of a building called the Royal Exchange. Here the business of the Magistrates and Town-Council is carried on. At No. 11 orders of admission to Heriot's Hospital are granted.

Proceeding downwards, we pass the head of Cockburn Street, a new street leading to the Waverley Railway Station, and named after the late Lord Cockburn. At the corner where the High Street meets the North and South Bridges is the EDINBURGH. 39



JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE (A.D. 1490)—REPAIRED 1853,\*

Tron Church, which took its name from the Tron, or weighing-beam, to which it was customary to nail false notaries and malefactors by the ears. After passing the opening, we have on the left the shop of Allan Ramsay the poet, an old woodenfronted building; and a little further on is Carrubber's Close, where St. Paul's, the oldest Episcopal Chapel in Edinburgh, is situated. It is a poor building, and was erected by a remnant of Jacobites on the overthrow of Episcopacy in 1688. A little further down the High Street we reach

#### John Knor's House,

Open Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4—admission 6d. (Tickets at shop below.)

the dwelling provided for the Scottish Reformer in 1559, when he was elected minister of Edinburgh, and where he resided, with some interruptions, from the year 1560 until

\* The accompanying view was taken before the recent repairs on the house and the erection of the Free Church adjoining.

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his death in 1572. Over the door is the following admonitory inscription:—

## Abfe. God. aboue. al. and. pobr. nichthobr. as. vi. self.

And, close beneath the window from which he is said to have preached to the populace, there has long existed a rude effigy of the Reformer in the attitude of a minister in the pulpit pointing to the name of God, carved upon a stone above in Greek, Latin, and English. The house, as now shown, consists of three rooms—the sitting-room, bed-room, and study. The old oak panelling, though not the original lining, is wood of a similar description, taken from other old houses in Edinburgh. The interior affords a specimen of an old Scotch dwelling-house of the 16th century.

Both a little above and below Knox's House, but on the other side, may be seen the new lines of streets erected by the Improvement Commissioners, with the view of opening up the dense masses of the old buildings, and admitting light and air through these new avenues. The newly built edifices have been handsomely constructed in a style harmonising with the surrounding buildings.

At this point of the street the Canongate commences, extending downwards to Holyrood. This narrow street was once the main avenue from the palace into the city, and where many of the ancient nobility of Scotland had their MORAY HOUSE, on the south side of the street. residences. was the ancient mansion of the earls of Morav. It was erected in 1618 by Mary, Countess of Home, eldest daughter of Lord Dudley, and remained in the Earl of Moray's family until 1835. It was occupied by Oliver Cromwell during his first visits to Edinburgh, both before and after the battle of Dunbar, 1648-50, when he established friendly relations with the Covenanters; and here the design to behead Charles I. is said to have been first propounded. Shortly after it was vacated by Cromwell in 1650, the marriage of the Marquis of Lorn with the Earl of Morav's eldest daughter, Lady Mary Stuart, took place within its walls, and it is said that the wedding party witnessed the Marquis of Montrose led to execution from the balcony. The house is now used as a Normal School in connection with the Free Church of Scotland.



CANONGATE TOLBOOTH [A.D. 1591]. Specimen of the French Style of architecture in the Old Town of Edinburgh.

Near Moray House (entering from the Canongate) is St. John's Street, where the famous Lord Monboddo and the beautiful Miss Burnet resided (No. 13). The poet Burns was a frequent guest here, and the early death of this lady called forth one of his most touching sonnets. No. 10 was the residence of James Ballantyne, the original printer of the Waverley Novels. Smollett resided for some time in the old house with the tall circular abutment (1766).

The Canongate Tolbooth or Court-House, on the north side of the street, was erected in the reign of James VI., and is a good specimen of the French style of architecture adopted in Scotland. Over an archway is the inscription—"PATRIE ET POSTERIS, 1591;" and on a niche in the building are painted the arms of the Canongate, consisting of a stag's head with a cross between the antlers, and the motto—"Sic Itur Ad Astra," commemorating the legend of the founding of Holyrood Abbey. The appropriate motto, "Esto Fidus," surmounts the inner doorway to the court-house. At the lower end of the building is an old stone cross which was used as a pillory.

In the churchyard of the Canongate Church, a large square building on the same side, are interred Adam Smith, the author of The Wealth of Nations,—who resided close by, at Pannure House,—Dugald Stewart, David Allan the artist, and Ferguson the poet. The simple stone over Ferguson's tomb was erected by Burns, "to remain for ever sacred to the memory of him whose name it bears, and who was born September 5, 1751, died October 16, 1774."

Milton House, on the opposite side, within an enclosure, was built by Lord Milton, one of the Scottish Judges, on a piece of ground which formed the garden attached to the mansion of the Duke of Roxburghe.

The so-called Queensberry House here situated, and now a House of Refuge for the Destitute, takes its name from William, first Duke of Queensberry, the same nobleman who built Drumlanrig Castle in Dunfriesshire. Here Lady Catherine Hyde, the sprightly duchess of Charles, the third duke, patronised the poet Gay.

Sir John Whiteford's House, nearly opposite, occupies the site of the palace of the Earls of Wyntoun.

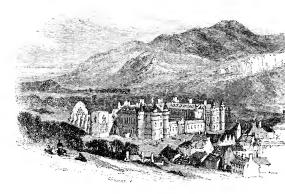
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WHITE HORSE INN, WHERE DR. JOHNSON LODGED, 1773.

Near the foot of the Canongate are the remains of the old White Horse Inn, where Dr. Johnson put up on his first arrival in Edinburgh in 1773, and where he met with that "unlucky specimen of Scottish cleanliness" recorded by Mr. Boswell. "Having asked to have his lemonade made sweeter, the waiter threw in a lump of sugar with his greasy fingers. The Doctor, in indignation, threw the whole out of the window." The house is now in a neglected state. We next pass the Abbey Court-House, where there is a Sanctuary for debtors. This privilege consists not only in residing within the Sanctuary itself, but of roaming a considerable distance around the precincts of Holyrood Abbey.

At this point we emerge into the open space in front of Holyrood Palace, having in its centre an elegant fountain, elaborately carved, which was erected by the late Prince Albert, and now serves as an interesting memorial of his highly cultivated taste.



#### HOLYROOD PALACE.

Open at 11 a.m. every day, except Sunday. Admission by ticket, sold within the quadrangle, price sixpence. —Saturdays free.\*

This venerable seat of Scottish royalty, as is still expressed in its ordinary name, The Abbey, was originally a convent, and, like so many other monastic establishments, calls David I. its founder. The legend connected with its foundation is well known, and its memory is preserved in the armorial bearings of the borough of Canongate to this day. The King, it seems, in or about the year 1128, as he was hunting in the forest of Drunsheuch (where Moray Place is now situated), was attacked by a stag which had been brought to bay, thrown to the ground, and in danger of perishing, when a cross was suddenly interposed betwixt the defenceless monarch and the incensed animal, at the sight of which the stag fled in dismay. The cross, the substance of which could not be ascertained, remained on the place, and was regarded, of course, with the highest veneration.

In consequence of his escape from this imminent danger, the grateful monarch founded and richly endowed the Church of the Holy Rood, granting to it, and to the canons regular of St. Augustine serving God therein, the privilege of erecting a

<sup>\*</sup> This description is taken from Scott's Provincial Antiquities.

borough betwixt their church and the Netherbow gate of the city, called from thence the Canongate. His gratitude also assigned to them the right of trial by duel or ordeal, an extensive jurisdiction, with a variety of advantages, immunities, and privileges, which placed the canons of Holyrood upon a footing with the most favoured ecclesiastics in Scotland. One of the most singular gifts comprehends the tithe of the whales and sea-monsters accruing to the crown on the whole coast betwixt the mouth of the river Almond and Colbrand's Path. Succeeding monarchs heaped favours on the same establishment; so that, at the dissolution, it was accounted the most opulent abbey in Scotland.

The external appearance of the church and monastery of Holyrood probably corresponded with its ample revenues; but it does not exactly appear how soon any part of the building was adapted to the purposes of a royal residence. Its vicinity to the King's Park, and to the hills then covered with wood, must have recommended it at least as an occasional residence, whenever the perils of the time did not require the sovereign to immure himself within the Castle of Edinburgh. The poems of Dunbar seem to show that the Abbey was inhabited by James IV. as a permanent residence. It is ascertained, however, by an inscription upon [the building, that the tower and high-roofed buildings, containing what are called Queen Mary's apartments, were built by James V. His name may still be seen at the bottom of a niche in the north-western tower.

Not long after their erection, these royal apartments, as well as the whole Abbey, fell a prey to the flames when the English landed at Royston Bay in 1544, took Leith, and attacked Edinburgh. Being repulsed from the city by a well-directed fire from the castle, they avenged themselves on the palace and abbey, which they burned, leaving nothing uninjured save the church, then a fine Gothic edifice. A fine brazen font was carried off by Sir Richard Lee, captain of the English pioneers, who, after adorning it with an inscription, somewhat in the vein of Ancient Pistol, presented the same to the Church of Saint Albans, in Hertfordshire. The font fell into the hands of the Roundheads during the Civil War, and was destroyed for the sake of the metal.

Both the abbey and palace soon recovered from the effects of this disaster, for before gunpowder was much employed, the Gothic edifices suffered little from fire save the demolition of the roofs. Holyrood soon after became a building consisting of so many as five courts, and was the principal residence of the court, and the scene of all important public transactions during the reign of Queen Mary and her son. The monastery was suppressed, with others, at the Reformation; and in the year 1636 the city of Edinburgh acquired the superiority of the Canongate from the family of Roxburghe, into whose hands it had passed.

When James VI. inhabited the palace it was more than once attacked, and once actually surprised by Bothwell in the course of his ambitious enterprises; \*\* for the royal residence of a Scottish monarch was as liable as those of his barons to be disturbed by violence and bloodshed. Against such attempts it was strongly secured by a gateway, extending along the foot of the Canongate, which covered the main entrance, and by walls and enclosures on the other three sides. The gateway or porch, by which, from its position, admittance was given to the palace in front, was pulled down early in the last century; so that the palace is now approached obliquely, and the northwest wing is the first that becomes visible. This is one instance amongst many of a rage for demolition, without even the pretence of improvement, by which official persons are sometimes actuated.

When James succeeded to the English crown he left his palace to dust and desolation. He revisited it, indeed, in 1617, after fourteen years' absence; and it was then, for the first time, that the Episcopal service of the Reformed Church, with vocal and instrumental music, was performed at the Chapel of Holyrood. But the stern Reformers of the preceding age

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Francis Stewart, second Earl of Bothwell, and the son of John Stewart, first Earl, who was a natural son of King James V. He made several violent attempts to seize the person of the king. Being favoured by some of James's attendants, he was admitted by a secret passage, under cloud of night, into the court of the palace, 27th December 1901, and advanced directly towards the royal apartment; but the alarm was taken, and the doors shut. While he attempted to burst open some of them, and to set fire to others, the citizens of Edinburgh had time to run to their arms, and he escaped with the utmost difficulty. Bothwell was attainted, banished, and died in contempt and exile." Wood's Person.

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had not viewed the mass itself as a greater abomination than did the Presbyterians of the 17th century regard the surplices and chants of the choristers.

The great Civil War was not concluded when the ancient palace of Holyrood House was destroyed, either by wilful or accidental fire, while a body of English soldiers were quartered there. The circumstance is mentioned in the diary of Andrew Nicol, amongst the remarkable events of 1650—the most disastrous year which Scotland had seen since the wars of Bruce and Baliol—and where it is said that "the haill royal part of that palaice wes put in a flame, and brent to the grund on all the pairtis thereof, except a lyttill." The small part which is here stated to have escaped the conflagration was the double tower upon the north-west, with the adjoining building, containing the apartments of Queen Mary (and which, as may be observed from the ground-plan, is not in strict parallel with the rest of the building)."

#### HOLYBOOD PALACE.

After monarchy was restored, Charles II. showed a liberal attention to the condition of his ancient metropolis. A new palace, built upon the site of the former, and connected with its venerable relics, was erected, after the plan of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, by Robert Milne, the king's mason. The work, though in the French taste of Louis XIV.'s reign, does honour both to the architect and the builder. It is a quadrangle, built around a central court, surrounded with piazzas. The front is very handsome. It is two storeys high, and flat on the roof, closing the inner court as with a screen, and giving access to it under a handsome cupola, surmounted by an imperial crown, executed in stone work. At each angle of the front the building projects and rises above the line, being decorated with turrets at the angles. The other three sides of the palace are three storeys high, but plain and unornamented.

The Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England (brother of Charles II.), resided long at Holyrood ere he succeeded to the throne, kept a viceregal court there, and by his stately and formal courtesy towards the proud aristocracy of

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Scotland, laid the foundation of that attachment to his person and family which showed itself in so many unsuccessful insurrections. He bequeathed, as Duke of York, his name to "The Duke's Walk," a level space extending from the back front of the palace to the verge of the park, and once shaded with lofty trees, which are now felled. For a long time this was the usual place in which the gentlemen of Edinburgh were wont to decide affairs of honour.

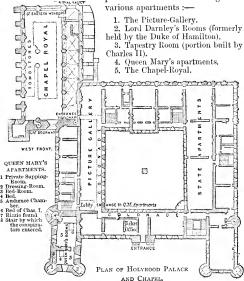
But though James contributed something to the splendour of the palace of his ancestors, he was finally the cause of its being ruined, through the same obstinate bigotry by which he forfeited three kingdoms. When he ascended the throne, amongst other injudicious measures in favour of popery, he thought proper not only to have mass celebrated in the chapelroyal, but also to establish a Roman Catholic printing-press and popish schools there. These acts of bigotry drew down the displeasure of the people at once upon the Government and the very building itself, which was left a scene of devastation and ruin.

The Barons of Exchequer, with well-meant attention to its repair, had directed a new roof to be imposed on the ancient walls. But this roof being of freestone, and of too great weight for the frailty of the walls, it fell within two years after it had been put up, breaking up and ruining the groundwork and the shafts of the columns.

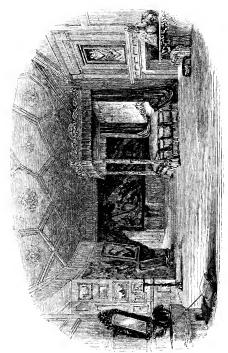
In the eventful years 1745-6, the adventurous Charles Edward Stuart was resident here for some time before and after the battle of Prestonpans. More lately the deserted apartments served to accommodate the exiled Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, and younger brother to Louis XVIII, with the emigrant nobility who were attached to his person, and here he remained until August 1799. When again driven from his country by the Revolution of 1830, the same unfortunate prince, with all the immediate members of his family, sought refuge once more in the ancient palace of the Stuarts, and remained there until 18th September 1832.

George IV. held his levees in the palace in August 1822, and it is still used as a temporary residence by the Sovereign.

In visiting the Palace, the following is the order in which parties are conducted through the



The Picture-Gallery, the largest apartment in the palace, measures 150 feet long by 27 broad. Upon the walls are suspended De Witt's fanciful portraits of 106 Scottish kings,—an interesting portrait of Mary Queen of Scots excepted. At the end of the gallery (by themselves) are four curious historical paintings, received from the royal collection at Hampton Court, representing James III. and his queen, Margaret of Denmark (circa 1484), at devotion, and on the reverses Sir Edward Boncle, Provost of Trinity College Church, and the Holy Trinity. These paintings, according to Mr. David Laing, were executed as an altar-piece for the collegiate church



of the Holy Trinity, Edinburgh, by an artist of the Van Eck school. The figure of St. Cecilia at the organ represents Queen Mary of Guedhres, by whom the church of Holy Trinity, now demolished, was founded, accompanied by one of her daughters, and the provost as her confessor.

Among the portraits in Lord Darnley's rooms is one of the youthful Lord Darnley and his brother. It may be observed that Lord Darnley had access from these rooms to the private

stair communicating with the Queen's above.

The Tapestry Room is in that portion of the palace built by Charles II., and contains two large pieces of ancient tapestry, a portrait of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, and others.

QUEEN MARY'S APARTMENTS are the most interesting in the palace, and remain to a great extent in the same state as when last occupied by the unhappy Princess. Passing through the Audience Chamber, as it is called, we enter Queen Mary's bed-room, with some ancient bed and other furniture. The roof of this, as of the previous room, is divided into panels, on which are painted various initials and coats-of-arms. On one side of the room is the door of the secret passage by which the conspirators entered, and adjoining is the cabinet or closet where they found their victim Riccio. It is said that he was dragged out from this to the door of the Audience Chamber, where he was finally despatched, and the exact spot where the body lay is identified by stains of blood, still visible.\*

\* Daruley, who headed the conspirators, entered first, and casting his arm fondly round the Queen's waist, seated himself beside her at table. Lord Ruthven followed in complete armour, looking pale and ghastly, as one scarcely recovered from long sickness. Others crowded in after them, till the closet was full of armed men. While the Queen demanded the purpose of their coming, Riccio, who saw that his life was aimed at, got behind her and clasped the folds of her gown, that the respect due to her person might protect him. The assassins threw down the table and seized on the unfortunate object of their vengeance, while Darnley himself took hold of the Queen, and forced Riccio and It was their intention, doubtless, to have dragged Riccio out of Mary's presence, and to have killed him elsewhere; but their fierce impatience hurried them into instant murder. George Douglas, a natural brother of the Earl of Morton, set the example by striking Riccio with the dagger which he had snatched from Darnley's belt. He received many other blows. They then dragged him through the bedroom and anteroom, and despatched him at the head of the staircase with no less than fifty-six wounds. The Queen continued

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After visiting Queen Mary's apartments, the tourist descends the staircase and proceeds to the Chapel-Royal, being a fragment of the ancient

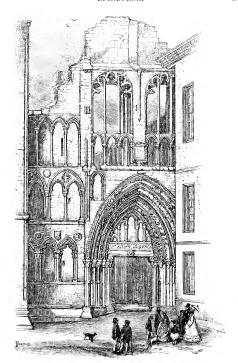
# Abbey of Holyrood House,

founded (as already mentioned) in 1128 by David I., a prince whose prodigal liberality to the clergy drew from James VI. the pithy observation that he was "a sair sanct for the Crown." The fragment which remains forms the nave of the ancient building, and among the additions of a later age may be traced the original work of the 12th century. front (represented in the accompanying woodcut), although partly the work of different periods, is on the whole in the most beautiful style of Early English, and its sculptured arcade, boldly-cut heads, and rich variety of ornament in the doorway, are much admired. The windows above are additions of the time of Charles I., whose initials appear below. The tablet between the windows contains the following inscription :- BASILICAM HANC, SEMI RUTANI, CAROLUS REX, OPTIMUS INSTAVRAVIT, 1633.—HE SHALL BUILD ANE HOUSE FOR MY NAME, AND I WILL STABLISH THE THRONE OF HIS KINGDOM FOR EVER. It was fitted up by Charles I. as a chapel-royal, that it might serve as a model of the Episcopal worship, which he was anxious to introduce into Scotland. He was himself crowned in it in 1633. James VII. (as already mentioned) afterwards brought about its ruin by an attempt to celebrate mass within its walls. In the belfry tower, at the N. E. corner, is a marble monument to Lord Belhaven (1639), well executed. Other members of the Scottish nobility have tombs in different places, while several of the great unknown occupy incongruous positions. In the south-east corner is the royal vault, in which are deposited the remains of David II., James II., James V. and Magdalen his queen, Henry Lord Darnley, and other illustrious

to beg his life with prayers and tears; but when she learned that he was dead, she dried her tears, and said, "I will now study revenge."

Our readers may recollect the pleasant story suggested by the blood-marks, before referred to, which occurs in the introductory chapter to the Second Series of Chronicles of the Canonyate, by Sir Walter Scott.

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ABBEY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE. (West Front and Great Doorway.)

persons. Riccio's grave is in the passage leading from the quadrangle.

After the murderers of Riccio had made their way out of the palace by a window on the north side, passing through the garden, they escaped by an old house still extant, named Queen Mary's bath-house, and situated at the northern corner of the palace courtyard. It is a curious circumstance that, in making some repairs upon this old bath-room, a richlyinlaid dagger of ancient form was found sticking in the sarking of the roof.

### ARTHUR'S SEAT,

which rises up immediately from Holyrood, is 822 feet in height, and easily accessible from various parts of Edinburgh. It is surrounded by an excellent and safe carriage-road called "The Queen's Drive," formed by the Commissioners of H.M. Woods and Forests. The ascent is neither difficult nor dangerous, and may be made from Holyrood by crossing the park, and then taking the direction of St. Anthony's Chapel and footpath along the Salisbury Crags. The most usual plan is to follow the Queen's Drive to Dunsappie Loch, and strike up the hill from this point. The path along the Salisbury Crags, says Scott, "used to be my favourite evening and morning resort, when engaged with a favourite author or new subject of study." The solid and commodious road which has now superseded the winding footpath was suggested by Scott's glowing eulogy of the surrounding landscape.\* On the shoulder of the hill overlooking the palace are the ruins of

#### ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL,

which belonged to the cell of a hermit.

Both hermitage and chapel, says Scott, "are chosen with striking propriety as regards site, and seem, as becomes the abode of ascetic devotion, to frown from their rugged and lofty position upon the abode of Scottish monarchy, and the noise of the tumult of the capital—placed, as it were, above the vanities of human life, yet having them full in view." The history of the hermitage has not been handed down to us. The chapel has been a plain but handsome Gothic building. A high rock rises behind the cell, from the foot of which gushes a pure and plentiful fountain, dedicated

<sup>\*</sup> Jasper, of a very fine description, is found in large quantities on the face of Arthur's Seat. It is rich in colour and variegated in streaks.

of course to Saint Anthony, the *genius loci*. It is mentioned in a beautiful and well-known Scottish song—

"Now Arthur's Seat shall be my bed, The sheets shall ne'er be fyled by me; Saint Anton's Well shall be my drink, Since my true love's forsaken me." \*

The spot is interesting from its association with some of the incidents in the Heart of Midlothian; and the spot where Jeanie Deans met the ruffian Robertson is still commemorated by the remains of the cairn situated near the gate leading from the Park to Piershill Barracks.

Duddingston Loch and village lie at the foot of the southeast portion of Arthur's Seat. The loch, when frozen over, supplies wide and excellent scope for skating, and is then much resorted to. In Duddingston may still be seen the house in which Prince Charles Stuart slept before the battle of Prestonpans. In the vicinity also are Duddingston House, a seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Prestonfield House, the seat of Sir W. H. Dick Cunyngham, Bart.

The road in this direction is overhung by a range of porphyritic greenstone columns of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in length, and 5 in diameter, called Samson's Ribs. Here also is situated the Echoing Rock.

We re-enter the town by the park-keeper's lodge near St. Le nard's Hill, where Jeanie Deans' cottage may still be seen. The elegant modern castellated structure seen on the left is Arthursley, the residence of Thomas Nelson, Esq., publisher.

<sup>\*</sup> Scott's Prov. Antiquities.



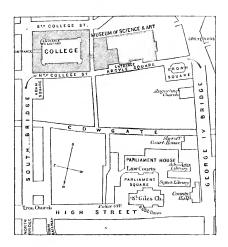
## THIRD WALK.

SOUTH SIDE OF TOWN.

NORTH BRIDGE—SOUTH BRIDGE—UNIVERSITY—MUSEUM OF SCIENCE
AND ART—SURGEONS' HALL—GEORGE IV. BRIDGE—GREYFRIARS
—HERIOT'S HOSPITAL—BRUNTSFIELD LINKS—GEORGE SQUARE.

STARTING again from the Register Office, the stranger will now proceed southwards by crossing the North Bridge, which spans the spacious area occupied by the North British Railway, and from which a good view is obtained of the Bank of Scotland and the Castle and old town, etc.; eastwards, of the prisons, Calton Hill, and Arthur's Seat.

Passing the High Street and Tron Church, we proceed along the South Bridge, which consists of a series of underground arches, one of which, about half-way, spans the Cowgate, with which the tourist will probably have no wish to cultivate a closer acquaintance.



SITE OF THE UNIVERSITY AND MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART,

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Edinburgh "dates its existence from the year 1582, when James VI. was sixteen years of age, and had been for fifteen years king of Scotland. Till that time there had been but three Universities in Scotland—that of St. Andrews (1412), that of Glasgow (1454), and that of King's College, Aberdeen (1494). The site was originally a kind of suburb of gardens and straggling buildings, partly old church edifices, known by the name of St. Mary in the Fields, or, more shortly, Kirk o' Field; and before any college-building arose this Kirk o' Field had been made unexpectedly memorable by one of the most ghastly deeds in Scottish history. On the opposite side of the University quadrangle, as nearly as can be ascertained on the spot occupied by the present Senate Hall, stood that fatal tenement in which Darnley was lodged

on his return from Glasgow, when he was recovering from the small-pox, and the explosion of which by gunpowder, on the night between the 9th and 10th of February 1567, hurled his corpse and that of his servant over the adjacent town-wall. and left Mary a widow." \*

The first professor was appointed in 1583; and about the year 1660, by means of benefactions from public bodies and private individuals, the establishment had attained a respectable rank among similar institutions. As a school of medicine it first rose into repute under Dr. Alexander Monro, who became professor of anatomy in 1720; and in this branch of science it afterwards attained a distinguished pre-eminence from possessing professors remarkable for their abilities and success as teachers. In the other branches of knowledge its reputation was gradually exalted by Maclaurin, Black, Ferguson, Stewart, Robinson, and other eminent men. The decay and insufficiency of the old buildings had long been complained of; and at length, in 1789, the foundation was laid of a new and extensive structure, the plan of which had been furnished by Mr. Robert Adam. But this plan, after it had been partly carried into execution, was altered and modified; and the building was finished in conformity with a very skilful and tasteful design furnished by the late W. H. Playfair, in the form of a parallelogram.

The portico, supported by four large Doric columns, each consisting of one solid hewn stone, is worthy of notice; and an inscription over the gateway records the various dates of the foundation and building.

The library, which is shown to the public by an attendant, for a small fee, is on the left of the quadrangle on entrance. At the further extremity of the quadrangle a statue of the late Sir David Brewster has been erected.

The number of professorships is thirty-seven, divided into faculties of theology, law, medicine, and arts. In 1858 the government and patronage of the university were placed on their present footing, under the Universities (Scotland) Act.

It bestows the usual degrees; and those who wish to qualify for a degree in arts are required to attend the classes of humanity, Greek, logic, mathematics, moral philosophy,

<sup>\*</sup> From Professor Masson's Address on Edinburgh University, Nov. 1867.

natural philosophy, and rhetoric. There are 80 foundations for bursaries, amounting in the aggregate to £39,000, for the benefit of 136 students.

#### College Library.

Open daily from 10 to 4. Strangers conducted by the warder. Fee 6d, for single individuals, and 1s. for parties not exceeding twelve. These rates have been fixed for the convenience of the public, to avoid uncertainty.

This very fine library originated in 1580, and now contains about 133,000 printed books and above 700 volumes of MSS., many of which are of great interest. Of the various bequests received from time to time, one was the valuable library of Drummond of Hawthornden, containing some rare specimens of early literature. The library hall is a fine apartment, 198 feet in length by 50 in width.

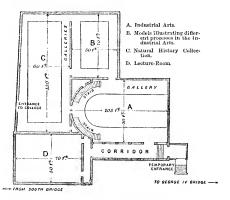
Ranged along each side are marble busts of professors, or of those who have studied at the University. The Court-Room contains portraits of the first principal, Rollock, John Knox, George Buchanan, Napier of Merchiston, Thomson the poet, Robertson the historian, and others.

#### THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Open daily except Sundays. Temporary entrance, North College Street (see plan). Admission Free on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., and on Friday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9. Pay days—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., 6d. each.

This museum (under the direction of Professor Archer) is a branch of the Science and Art department. Besides the greater portion, which contains the illustrations of industrial art, it contains the natural history collections formerly in the college. The latter are very rich in specimens, containing nearly ten thousand birds, and upwards of a thousand mammalia. The collection of industrial art comprises illustrations of nearly all the chief manufactures of Britain, and many of foreign countries, and probably the largest collection in the world of the raw products of commerce. It has sections for mining and quarrying, for metallurgy, constructive materials, ceramic and vitreous manufactures, the decorative arts, textile manufactures,

food, education, chemistry, and materia medica, photography, etc. The building, which is only a third part of the original plan, was designed by the late Captain Fowke, R.E., and is built of fine white Binny stone, relieved by light pilasters of red sandstone from Dumbartonshire, which have a very nice effect. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Prince Consort on the same day upon which he laid that of the new Post-Office (October 1861), and the inauguration took place, under the auspices of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in May



GROUND-PLAN OF THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, EDINBURGH.

1866. The building, when complete, will be upwards of 400 feet in length and 200 in breadth, with an average height of 90 feet, exceeding in size any other public building in Scotland, and providing space not too ample for the large collection of objects of industrial skill.

The temporary entrance is in North College Street, and opens into the great saloon, which (though not much above one-third of the size it will be when completed) is a noble apartment, 105 feet in length, 70 feet in breadth, and 77 feet in height, with two galleries passing round three sides of the saloon.

The floor of this apartment is set apart for articles illustrative of the arts connected with construction, such as products of the clay-field—fire-clays, brick-clays, and terra-cottas. Next in order are placed the cements and artificial stones, followed by building-stones, dressed; and in close proximity stones used for ornamental purposes. The sanitary appliances used in building are likewise exhibited in this department of the building; also slate and its applications, for the materials of the decorations of buildings, for surface decorations, and for timber and furniture woods. Among the more prominent articles on the floor of this hall which attract attention are large models of St. Peter's, Rome, and St. Paul's, London, and of the Boerse, Berlin; an elegant carton-pierre ceiling ornament, manufactured by Mr. Jackson, Rathbone Place, London, by whom it was presented to the Museum. Mr. Jackson has also presented other ornaments of the same material, which are all exhibited in the large hall, the most conspicuous of these being a magnificent and finely designed mantelpiece which had been originally prepared for Montague House, the London mansion of the Duke of Buccleuch. About the centre of this hall are also exhibited some beautiful specimens of large guns and balls, and a model of the bridge over the Beulah in Westmorland. The first gallery of this great saloon, with its adjoining room and corridor, contains many magnificent articles sent as loans to the Museum.

In the front of the east wing of the building is the lecture-room, accommodating about 800 sitters.

### NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT.

Behind the lecture-room is the east saloon, 130 feet in length by 57 in breadth, and of the same height as the great saloon. This hall, with its upper and lower galleries, will probably be the most attractive part of the Museum to the general public. The floor is devoted to a collection of mammalia, the south end being occupied by a collection of British animals. At the level of the lower gallery is suspended the skeleton of a whale, perhaps the most perfect to be seen anywhere, and certainly the largest, being 79 feet in length. In its present

position it is seen to great advantage from the galleries. The lower gallery of this hall is entirely occupied by a collection of birds; and the upper gallery is set apart for the exhibition of fishes and reptiles, etc.

In the angle behind the great and east saloons is a hall devoted to the exhibition of flint and clay products, and illustrations of glass and pottery. Next to these are placed illustrations, first of colliery-work, then of metallurgical operations, and lastly of manufactures of metals. The lower gallery of this hall is entirely occupied by illustrations of the arts in connection with clothing and the textile fabrics generally, and the upper gallery by representations of chemistry applied to the arts and manufactures, and also a collection of materia medica and philosophical instruments.

Above the lecture-room in the east wing is a large apartment containing a fine collection of minerals and fossils. One of the most interesting features of this department is the large and valuable collection of fossils which belonged to the late Hugh Miller.\*

From the University we shall now follow one of the cross streets skirting the side of the College to

### GEORGE IV. BRIDGE,

which crosses the Cowgate, near its junction with the Grassmarket. Here, on the one hand, stands the Hall of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which was the first institution of the kind in the United Kingdom, and the parent of the very numerous bodies which now devote special attention to the advancement of agriculture.

\* Those interested in such exhibitions may conveniently, while here, visit the Museum of The ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Nicolson Street [open daily, except Tuesday; admission by application at the door (no charge, from 12 to 4, winter 12 to 3). The College is situated a little to the south of the University. The portico and pediment, supported by six fluted Ionic columns, are nucle admired for their classic elegance.

The Phrenological Museum, I Surgeon Square (High School Yards), contains a large collection of busts, skulls, and masks, illustrative of the science of phrenology. It is open to the public every Saturday afternoon, from I to 6 P.M., free of charge: but strangers may have access any day,

Opposite, on the east side, is the new Sheriff Court-House, an elegant and capacious building, designed by David Bryce, R.S.A.; and on the same side is Augustine Church, the principal Independent Chapel in Edinburgh, after a design by the late Mr. Hay of Liverpool.

At the southern end of the bridge, on the right, is the entrance to the GREYFRIARS CHURCH. In the CHURCHYARD,



OLD TOMES; GREYFRIARS CHURCHYALD,

which was formerly the garden of the monastery, some of the most notable Scotsmen are interred, including George Buchanan, the Latin poet and preceptor of James VI.; Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet; Principal Robertson, the historian; Dr. Black, the chemist; Dr. Hugh Blair; Colin Maclaurin; Dr. McCrie, the biographer of Knox; Patrick Fraser Tytler, and others. The most interesting tomb is that of the martyrs who suffered at the time of the Reformation. It is situated in the lower part of the cemetery, next the city wall, and bears an

inscription commemorative of the Marquis of Argyle (1661) and James Renwick (1688), and about one hundred noblemen, gentlemen, ministers, and others, "noble martyrs for Jesus Christ, who were executed at Edinburgh about this time, and interred here."

The Greyfriars Church is of ancient date, having been built in 1612, and it was here that the first signatures to the National Covenant were appended in 1663. Robertson the historian officiated here for many years. The spire was blown up in 1718 by gunpowder, which had been lodged within its walls by the town authorities for security, and in 1845 the church was destroyed by fire. On its re-erection soon afterwards an organ was introduced, which is now regularly used in the services of the church.

Leaving the churchyard, and advancing along Forest Road, we reach the gate of

#### HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

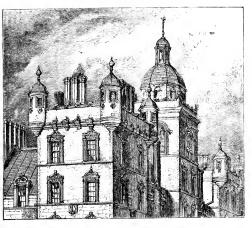
Admission daily from 12 to 3, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, by ticket, obtained at 11 Royal Exchange, High Street. No gratuity.

This handsome edifice, one of the proudest ornaments of the city, owes its foundation to George Heriot (born 1563), jeweller to James VI., whose name will be familiar to all readers of The Fortunes of Nigel. Heriot followed his royal master to London upon the union of the Crowns, where, doubtless, his trade became much more profitable. He married a second time, and died in 1624, leaving what in those days must have been an immense fortune, and without any lawful issue to inherit his wealth.\*

By his will the principal part of his estate was bequeathed to the magistrates and ministers of Edinburgh, in order to found an hospital for the maintenance and education of poor fatherless boys, sons of freemen of the city of Edinburgh, and to maintain ten bursaries (scholarships) at the University of Edinburgh, for the education of so many poor scholars.

The present noble pile of building (according to Scott) was erected after the plan of Inigo Jones; but there is a tradition

<sup>\*</sup> This fortune consisted of £23,000, but the amount now yields as much annually in revenues of the Hospital.



PORTION OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL. 1660.

that it was considerably altered to suit the peculiar taste of the Rev. Dr. Walter Balcanqual, who appears to have been the most active of the executors under Heriot's last will, and to whose wisdom he intrusted the care of drawing up articles, or statutes, for the regulation of the Hospital.\*

The building consists of a quadrangle, with large square towers at each angle. The north front has a central tower higher than the rest, under which an archway leads to the inner court, which is adorned with the statue of the founder. Upon the birthday of George Heriot the children enjoy a holiday, and decorate with flowers the effigy of their benefactor. The south front presents also a circular tower, with Gothic windows, which serve to light a handsome chapel.

<sup>\*</sup> Those conversant with this subject now assert that Inigo Jones had no connection with this building, and that the original design proceeded from the then King's Master Mason, named William Wallace. On his death the work was continued by his successors, Donaldson & Aytoun, "on the model of the work as afready begun."

66 EDINBURGH.

The style of architecture is of that mixed sort which began to prevail about the reign of Elizabeth, and of which North-umberland House, in the Strand, is one among many examples. It is said that Dr. Balcanqual insisted that the architraves and ornaments of each particular window should differ in some particular or other from those of all the rest; but such was the skill and management of the architect, that though these distinctions can easily be observed on close examination, the front, viewed as a whole, presents the appearance of perfect uniformity.

Soon after this splendid building was finished, the great Civil War broke out, and the first inmates were the sick and wounded of Cromwell's army, after the battle of Dunbar. The building continued to be occupied as a military hospital until 1658, when Monk, then anxious to ingratiate himself with the Scottish nation, restored the building to its rightful occupants. The average number of boys maintained is 180.

There have latterly been added to the usefulness of the Institution outdoor schools, which at the present time embrace 3500 pupils, who enjoy the best elementary education which this country can give.

On the open area, almost opposite Heriot's Hospital, the New Royal Infirmary is to be erected, on the site previously occupied by George Watson's Hospital. The building is after a plan by David Bryce, R.S.A., and will embody all the latest improvements in hospital construction. The foundation-stone was laid in October 1870 by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Sick Children's Hospital, in the immediate neighbourhood, is well worthy of a visit.

### FOURTH WALK.

THE WEST END.

PRINCES STREET—NEW CLUB—ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL—CASTLE STREET
—CHARLOTTE SQUARE—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—DEAN BRIDGE
AND CEMETERY—MORAY PLACE—HERIOT ROW.

In this walk we conduct the stranger through the principal streets of the west-end, adverting to all the more striking objects in our progress.

Starting from the Royal Institution, which is generally considered the centre of the New Town, the first building which attracts attention is the office of the Life Association of Scotland, an ornate mansion, designed by David Rhind, Esq. Next to it is The New Club, the principal club-house in Edinburgh, limited to 660 members, who are elected by ballot. Farther westwards (No. 131 Princes Street) is the University Club,\* a handsome building.

At the west end of Princes Street are St. John's Episcopal Chapel, and St. Cuthberr's Parish or West Church, the former an elegant structure of the florid Gothic order (William Burn, architect), the latter a square building with a spire. In one of the vaults of St. John's chapel Sir William Hamilton, Bart., is interred, and in the West Church-yard lies Thomas De Quincey, the English Opium-Eater.

At the west end of Princes Street, and opposite to St. John's Chapel, is the Caledonian Railway Station.

Turning to the north, the stranger enters Charlotte Square, a spacious quadrangle, on the western side of which stands

a spacious quadrangle, on the western side of which stands St. George's Church, the handsomest place of worship in the Scotch Establishment, erected at a cost of £33,000. The building, however, has the fault of bearing all its excellence on its face, the back part being very plain.

<sup>\*</sup> The other Clubs in Edinburgh are the United Service, 14 Queen Street, and the Northern, 91 George Street.

68 Edinburgh.

After passing by the side of St. George's, and through Charlotte Place, the stranger will turn to the right, and proceed by Randolph Crescent to

### THE DEAN BRIDGE,

a construction of the late Mr. Telford's, and crected principally at the expense of the late Mr. Learmonth of Dean, for the purpose of connecting his property on the northern side of the river. The bridge spans the Water of Leith, and the roadway passes at the great height of 106 feet above the bed of the stream. The arches are four in number, each 96 feet span, the breadth between the parapets being 39 feet, and the total length 447 feet. The view from the bridge is very pleasing.\* At the further extremity is Trinity Episcopal Church, and beyond it a series of new streets, including Buckingham, Eton, and Oxford Terraces, Clarendon and Belgrave Crescents.

About a quarter of a mile to the westward of this is The Dean Cemeters, situated on a steep bank of the Water of Leith. Here some of the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh are interred, including Lord Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, Lord Rutherfurd, Lord Murray, and Professor Wilson. A little beyond the opening to the Dean Cemetery, on the left, is Stewart's Hospital, designed by David Rhind, Esq.

THE FETTES COLLEGE, situated at Comely Bank, forms a conspicuous object in the view from the Dean Bridge, from which it is easily accessible. This building is erected in conformity with the endowment of the late Sir William Fettes, a merchant in Ediuburgh, as a college for the education of youth. The structure, which was designed by David Bryce, R.S.A., is covered with the finest work.

"The approach is by a straight and wide drive nearly a quarter of a mile long, from the entrance at Comely Bank. Coming nearer, the building shows great wealth of details, not so varied as

Dooking over the eastern wall there may be seen below Sr. Bersard's MINERAL Well., which, however, must not be supposed to have any connection with the adjoining river. The water is an excellent sulphureous liquid, possessing the usual medicinal qualities. The late Lord Gardenstone was the first to appreciate the properties of the spring, and erected the present classical temple, enclosing a statue of Hygcia. Attendance is given at the well every morning from 6 A.M. till dusk; charge, 1d. per visit.

Heriot's Hospital, where there are no two windows exactly alike. nor so unique in form as that building, but probably excelling all modern buildings here in the variety and elegance of its ornamenta-A finely carved stone rail encloses the terrace, around which are shrubberies, cricket-grounds, skating ponds, and other sources of enjoyment. On the ground-floor the wings are connected with the centre by an open arcade, supported by pillars of great strength. and ornamented in varied patterns. The greatest wealth of ornament is found in the details of the centre, but the whole front and sides of the main building form an interesting study from the labour bestowed on the stone carvings. A prevailing idea, worked out into an infinite variety of forms in corbels and window mouldings, is that of griffins in deadly strife with each other or with other animals. The writhings and convolutions of the mythic animal are brought out with great ingenuity and singular effect. In the upper lines of the building there is also considerable variety-pinnacles, finials, and clustered columns, being combined with statues, dormer windows, etc., to produce a striking effect. If we were to hint a fault in the design, it would be the introduction of gurgoyles, where there is no need of such appliances-a breach of the proper canon of architecture that requires decorated construction, not constructed decoration. In the corner towers, terraced round, the gurgovles have a proper function to carry off the water from the roof, but Mr. Bryce has also given us the projecting water-courses in places that have no connection with the roof at all. The sides and rear of the building are very plain, but the chapel, which occupies the centre of the structure, is a charming little building, with its due accompaniment of pinnacles and buttresses, and ornamented with numerous statues."\*

This college is conducted somewhat on the plan of the great English schools, where boys have the advantage of boarding, under the charge of the masters.

The stranger may now retrace his steps to Randolph Crescent, through which he will pass to Great Stuart Street, and Ainslie and Moray Place, an elegant series of streets and squares, built upon ground belonging to the Earl of Moray, in accordance with a uniform plan by the late Gillespie Graham, architect. The simplicity and massiveness of structure of these houses has been objected to as imparting an aspect of solemnity and gloom repugnant to the character

<sup>\*</sup> Correspondent of Inverness Courier.

of domestic architecture, and Dr. James Johnston, in *The Recess*, speaks of them as "beautifully monotonous and magnificently dull." No. 24 Ainslie Place was the residence of the late Lord Jeffrey; near this, at No. 20 Moray Place, is the Windsor Private Hotel.

Leaving Moray Place by Darnaway Street, ascend now to the west end of Heriot Row, where the first opening on the right (Wemyss Place), brings us to Queen Street. Here, at the corner of St. Colme Street, a small but chaste monument in the form of an Eleanor Cross commemorates the benevolent acts of the late Miss Catherine Sinclair, to whom Edinburgh is indebted for numerous drinking fountains and public benches erected in various parts of the city. Miss Sinclair was the well-known authoress of Modern Accomplishments.

Proceeding eastward from this, the first opening on the right is North Castle Street, where Sir Walter Scott resided from the year 1800 to 1826, as touchingly related in his diary. "March 15, 1826. This morning I leave No. 39 Castle Street, for the last time. 'The cabin was convenient,' and habit had made it agreeable to me. \* \* \* So farewell, poor No. 39! What a portion of my life has been spent there! It has sheltered me from the prime of life to its decline; and now I must bid good-bye to it."

A large district of elegant streets and squares extends beyond what used until lately to be considered the west end of the town, embracing Grosvenor and Lonsdale Crescents, Palmerston Place, and Chester Street.

In this direction (about a mile from the west end of Princes Street) is Donaldson's Hospital, a noble building, designed by the late W. H. Playfair, architect, for the purposes of a charitable institution. The founder was a benevolent printer, who bequeathed a vast fortune (£200,000) for the maintenance and education of a limited number of poor, and deaf and dumb children. Further west is the suburb of Murrayfield, where there are some pleasantly situated villas looking towards the Pentland Hills.

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#### SUBURBS.

"When the population of Edinburgh," says Sir Walter Scott, "appeared first disposed to burst from the walls within which it had been so long confined, it seemed natural to suppose that the tide would have extended to the south side of Edinburgh, and that the New Town would have occupied the extensive plain on the south side of the college." It was therefore not surprising that, as soon as circumstances permitted, this natural advantage of the south side of the town, thus early pointed out by Scott, should be embraced by builders; and that the extensive plain spoken of, embracing the districts of Newington, Grange, Bruntsfield, Morningside, and Merchiston, should be covered with streets and villas. No part of Edinburgh has such an agreeable southern exposure, and the large open spaces of the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links, embraced within these districts, contribute both to the amenity and health of the locality.

### THE MEADOWS AND BRUNTSFIELD LINKS,

which may be reached by the Meadow Walk, lined by a beautiful avenue of aged trees, consist of an extensive common or public park, lying contiguous, and forming one of the favourite golfing \*grounds about Edinburgh.

At the Grange is situated the Southern Cemetery, where the late Dr. Chalmers and Hugh Miller are interred. In the

\* The game of golf is played with a club and ball. The club is formed o hickory wood finely tapered, measuring from three to four feet long, according to the player's height or length of arm. The head is faced with horn and loaded with lead. The ball is about the size of a common tennis-ball, made of gutta-percha. The game consists in striking the ball successively into a certain number of small holes, about a quarter of a mile apart, the player who does so in the smallest number of strokes being the victor. Each player carries an assortment of clubs varying in elasticity, and thus adapted to the distance the ball has to be driven, the best club for a long stroke being laid aside for one less elastic when the distance becomes shortened. An expert player will strike a ball from 130 to 200 yards. Both Charles I, and James II, were frequenters of these Liuks. The former, it is said, was engaged in this game on Leith Links when a letter was delivered into his hands giving him the first account of the rebellion in Ireland, which caused him to leave Edinburgh the next day.

same locality is the old Mansion-house of Grange, which for a long period was the residence of the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, author of the account of the Morayshire Floods, Highland Rambles, etc. At Merchiston is Merchiston Castle (now converted into an Academy), where the celebrated Napier, inventor of logarithms, was born about the year 1550.



The rendezvous of the Scottish army before the battle of Flodden. (a.d. 1513.)

A small room in the upper part of the building is pointed out as the study in which he secluded himself while engaged in the mathematical researches which led to his great discovery.

The space of ground which extends from Morningside to the bottom of Blackford Hill was formerly called the Borough Moor. Here James IV. arrayed his army previous to his departure for the fatal battle of Flodden (1513). The Bore Stone, to which the royal standard was fixed, is still preserved, and may be seen built into the wall (at the gate of Blackford House, near Morningside Church) which runs along the side of

the footpath.\*
In this neighbourhood is

the Hermitage of Braid (J. Gordon, Esq. of Clunie), situated at the bottom of a narrow and wooded dell. A delightful walk crosses the Blackford Hill, affording at various points beautiful glimpses of the metropolis and the Firth of Forth. One of these is the spot referred to in the lines—

"Still on the spot Lord Marmion stay'd, For fairer scene he ne'er survey'd," etc.

<sup>\*</sup> About half-a-mile to the southward is the Buck Stone, upon which the proprietor of Penicuik is bound by his charter to wind three blasts of a horn whenever the king visits the spot, and, in accordance with this, the crest of the Clerks of Penicuik is a horn, with the motto "Free for a blast."

On the southern slope of the Braid Hills is Mortonhall, the seat of Richard Trotter, Esq.; and farther to the north-west, on the northern slope of the Pentland Hills, is Dreghorn Castle, near which are the village of Colinton and Colinton House (Lady Dunfermline).

The suburbs to the north of Edinburgh consist of Inverleith, Stockbridge, and Trinity. About the middle of Inverleith Row is situated

#### THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Admission free every lawful day, in summer from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M.; on Saturday (June, July, and August) till 8 P.M.; in winter from daylight till dusk.

This garden, of which Professor John Hutton Balfour, M.D., is regius keeper, embraces an extent of 17 English acres, and presents every facility for prosecuting the study of botany. It includes an Arboretum, Herbarium, and Winter Garden. Besides the collection of British plants, there is a magnetic observatory, superintended by the professor of natural philosophy. The class-room of the professor of botany and the house of the superintendent are situated on the right-hand side of the en-The Palm-house, one of the finest in the kingdom, is 100 feet in length, 57 in breadth, and 70 feet in height. The Museum contains an extensive and interesting collection. The late Prince Albert was very much struck by the view of Edinburgh from the Botanic Garden, and the spot from which it was obtained is still pointed out. There is a pond in the garden used for the cultivation of water plants.

In the same neighbourhood, and entering from nearly opposite the Botanic Garden, is the EDINBURGH CEMETERY, the grounds of which are laid out with much taste, and command a beautiful view of the town. Near the eastern gate a monument is erected here over the grave of the late Alexander Smith, the poet, in the form of an Iona or West Highland cross, 12 feet in height, set in a massive square base 4 feet high. In the centre of the shaft is a bronze medallion of the poet, by Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A. In this cemetery also the late

Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., is interred.

# ENVIRONS OF EDINBURGH.

#### LEITH.

Population nearly 40,000. Omnibuses every five minutes from Register Office or Princes Street, or rail from Waverley Station,

LEITH, though a separate town, and governed by separate magistrates, may, from its contiguity, be called the seaport of Edinburgh, from the centre of which it is distant about a mile and a half. In point of antiquity its existence has been found in documents of the 12th century, and for several centuries it was the only port of Scotland.

It is, however, to its being a naval station that Leith owes its importance, being indeed the principal port on the east coast of Scotland, and enjoying a large and increasing traffic. possesses magnificent docks, upon which large sums of money have been expended, and two piers (enclosing the harbour) of immense length, the east being 3530 feet, and the west 3123 feet, either of which affords a delightful and healthful promenade. A ferry-boat plies between the extremities, so that the visitor may go by the one pier and return by the other (fare 1d.)

Besides having regular steam communication with Rotterdam, Hamburg, Hull, London, Newcastle, and the North of Scotland, Leith trades largely with the Baltic, Mediterranean, North America, and Australia. The exports are principally coal, iron, spirits, ale, paper, and linen-yarn. The principal imports are grain and timber.

The modern streets are spacious and well built. Great improvements are being made annually, by the substitution of new for old tenements, and the erection of numerous extensive buildings for commercial and manufacturing purposes.

The public buildings worthy of notice are-The Parish

// Map of the ENVERONS OF EDENIUM CH Comprehending the Country TEN MILES ROUND. British Miles

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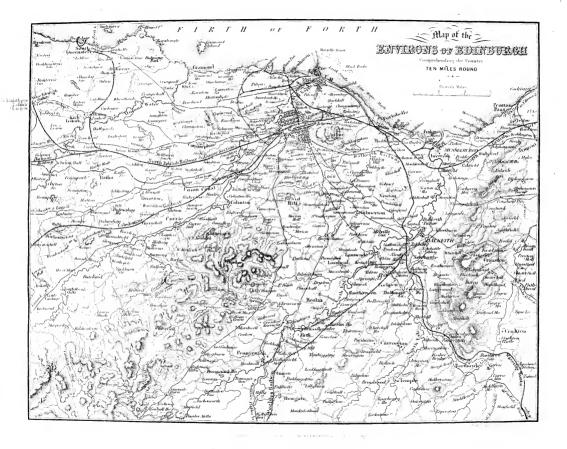
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Church of South Leith, a fine Gothic edifice, built previous to the year 1496. Nearly opposite this, and entering from Constitution Street, is St. James' Episcopal Church, an elegant Gothic building, with a lofty spire containing a fine peal of bells. The service in this church is choral. The Corn Exchange is a handsome building, where business is transacted daily; the Assembly Rooms, an elegant structure in the Grecian style, contain a handsome ball-room and public reading-room. The Court-House is by far the most elegant building in Leith, and forms altogether, in chasteness of design and neatness of workmanship, a very favourable specimen of modern architecture on a small scale. The Custom-House is in North Leith. The Parish Church of North Leith is a handsome though unpretending structure, surmounted by a tasteful spire; and the living is one of the best in the Church of Scotland.

Leith contains some extensive and elegantly-built flournills. There are also several breweries; and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. The *Docks* of Leith consist of the Wet Docks and Victoria Dock on the west, and the Albert Dock on the east. The last-named is the most recently constructed, and its basin 'covers an area of nearly 11 acres. It is entered by the side of the east pier, which is here continued into a strong reclaiming wall, protecting the dock from the sea on the north.

To the west of Albany Street is the Fort of Leith, a military station for a corps of Royal Artillery. Leith is bounded on the east by extensive Links, where golf forms a favourite recreation. Here may be seen the remains of some mounds raised by the besieging army of Cromwell, in 1560, for planting cannon.

## NEWHAVEN,

about half-a-mile to the west of Leith, is a small fishing village, whose inhabitants are noted as a distinct community, rarely intermarrying with any other class. The male inhabitants are almost all fishermen, and the females (fishwomen) are occupied in selling the produce of their husbands' industry in the streets of Edinburgh. There is a small pier, alongside of



which numerous fishing-boats are generally moored, and where may be witnessed the usual bustling scene of a fishing station.

#### TRINITY,

adjoining Newhaven, is an agreeable suburb of Edinburgh, laid out entirely in villa residences, many of which enjoy a delightful sea-view. There is a very good salt-water bath-house here, where both hot and cold baths may be obtained on the shortest notice. The Chain-pier is set apart for swimmers, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. Charge 1d. Trinity may be reached by train from Edinburgh in five minutes.

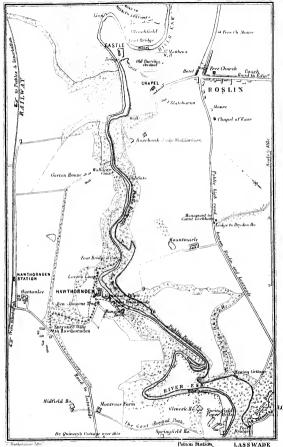
## GRANTON,

about half-a-mile to the west of Trinity, is the rival port of Leith. It possesses a most excellent harbour, and the pier is one of the most elegant and well-adapted low-water piers in the kingdom, especially adapted for the use of steamers. Granton is the creation of the Duke of Buccleuch, who has spared no money in perfecting its construction. It was declared a free port in 1860. There is a regular steamboat ferry between this and Burntisland (Fife) in connection with the North British Railway. The island seen from this, in the middle of the Forth, is Inchkeith, on which there is a lighthouse.



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## HAWTHORNDEN AND ROSLIN



#### Portobello.

[Hotels: Commercial; Crown, Population 4366; 3 miles from Edinburgh.] This favourite bathing-place consists of a number of handsome streets and detached villas; and, owing to its easy access, it is the most popular suburb of Edinburgh. The sands are firm with a gentle slope, and are well adapted for bathing, for which machines are provided (charge 3d.) Portobello is readily reached by rail from Waverley Bridge Station, and there are hourly coaches, which make the journey in half-an-hour. A Marine Parade is constructed along the shore, and an iron promenade pier projects across the centre, dividing what formerly used to be an unbroken expanse of beach. Halfway between Portobello and Edinburgh, by the coach road. are Piershill Barracks, used by the cavalry regiment stationed A little to the north of this is Restalriq Church, here. founded by James III. in honour of the Trinity and Virgin Mary, and endowed by the two succeeding monarchs. James V. placed here a dean, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys. At the Reformation an order was given for its demolition, but notwithstanding the mandate which declared the fabric to be a monument of idolatry, a beautiful window at the east end and some of the walls were left standing. The choir, containing this window, was rebuilt some years ago and fitted for divine service. Adjoining the church is a spacious heptagonal Chapter-house or mausoleum, with a groined roof radiating from a central pier, containing the family burying places of the founder and patrons, Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, and the Lords Balmerino, ancestors of the Earl of Moray. Unfortunately this part of the building is in a neglected state.

#### HAWTHORNDEN AND ROSLIN.

Admission daily. Charge, 6d. each at Hawthornden, 1s. at Roslin Chapel. The easiest way of reaching Hawthornden is by North British Railway (Peebles branch). Hawthornden station is within a few minutes' walk of the lodge. During summer a coach leaves 4 Princes Street for Roslin in the morning, returning in the afternoon. No admission to Hawthornden House from the Roslin side, but the tourist may walk through the glen to Lasswade by a path on the left bank of the Esk (see chart).

The narrow glen (remarks Sir Walter Scott) which connects

these two celebrated spots is one of those beautiful and sequestered valleys which so often occur in Scotland, and generally where they are least to be expected from the appearance of the general landscape. It often happens that, amid an open and comparatively uninteresting country, where there is little to interest the traveller, he is conducted by the course of some fairy stream into a dell abounding with all the romantic varieties of cliff, and copsewood, and waterfall, through which the brook has found itself a more wild and pleasing course than along the surface of the more level ground.

The vale of Roslin is precisely of this description. You may, in many by-places, approach its very verge without being aware of its existence; and, on the other hand, when you have descended into its recesses, you seem to be in a primitive wilderness. The cliffs which arise on each side of the dell are pleasingly varied, and present themselves to the spectator as the shattered ruins of some ancient building, of which some parts still stand firm in all their former strength, while others, broken and shattered, impend over and threaten the spectator. The copsewood with which they are clothed, wherever the roots can find room or subsistence among the chasms of the rocks, adds inexpressible beauty to the scene. especially in spring, when the green leaves are in all their first tenderness of colouring, and in autumn, when they have received the gorgeous, but melancholy tints, which betoken their approaching fall. It is only to be regretted that few of these beautiful trees have been permitted to grow to full size. The pathway, alternately ascending towards the verge of the rocks and descending into the bed of the river, winding amongst the various obstacles which the situation of the ground, the digressions of the stream, and the projecting masses of rock, offer to a more direct progress, has that delightful intricacy which at every step presents new and interesting points of view, giving, even to objects which we have already seen, all the interest of novelty as we approach or recede from them. In some places the track has that slight degree of danger which adds pleasure to the walk, to all who are not constitutionally timid. But it is telling a tale which has been repeated a thousand times, to say, that a morning of leisure can scarcely be anywhere more delightfully spent than in the woods of Roslin, and on the banks of the Esk. In natural beauty, indeed, the scenery may be equalled, and in grandeur exceeded, by the Cartland Crags, near Lanark, the dell of Craighall in Angus-shire, and probably by other landscapes of the same character which have been less celebrated. But Roslin and its adjacent scenery have other associations, dear to the antiquary and the historian, which may fairly entitle it to precedence over every other Scottish scene of the same kind.

Amid these scenes of historical remembrance and natural beauty is situated

# HAWTHORNDEN,

the classic residence of the poet Drummond.\* Being built with some view to defence, a consideration in Scotland even till the middle of the 17th century, the house rises from the very edge of the grey cliff which descends precipitously to the stream. The house, which is small and not very convenient, was repaired in 1638, according to the inscription:—"Divino Munrre, Gulielmus Drummondus, ab Hawthornden, Joan-Nis Equitis Aurati fillus, ut Honesto otio Quiesceret, sibil et successoribus instauravit, 1638."

It is impossible (says Scott) to see Hawthornden, and mention its poetical owner, without thinking upon the time when

"Jonson sate in Drummond's social shade."

It is well known that Jonson, in the year 1618, undertook a journey to Scotland on foot, partly with a view of spending some time with Drummond; and much of the obloquy against Jonson is said to have arisen from the publication of Drummond's notes of their conversations, which contained strictures on some of Jonson's contemporaries and patrons.

\* Drummond was the first Scotch poet who wrote well in English. He was born in 1585 at Hawthornden, and early in youth retired to a life of ease and literature on his "delightful" patrimonal estate. On the death of the lady to whom he was betrothed, he spent several years abroad by way of seeking a refuge from his sorrow. He married, late in life, Elizabeth Logan, attracted to her, it is said, by her resemblance to his first love. He was so warmly attached to Charles I., that grief for the king's death is alleged to have shortened his life. He died in 1649.

Under the mansion lie those subterranean caves which have excited so much speculation amongst antiquaries. They are simply small apartments hewn out of the solid rock with much labour, and connected with each other by passages of disproportionate length. A spring-well, cut out with much labour, shows that these melancholy dwellings were designed for more than a brief space of retirement. Although it may be difficult to say whether they are the rude dwellings of an aboriginal race, who thus burrowed in the earth like wild beasts, and made their constant abode in the bowels of the rock-or whether they were constructed at a later period, as a temporary retreat, when the public calamities rendered the ordinary habitations of mankind unsafe, we may safely conclude, on the whole, that pressing necessity alone could reconcile human beings to such dreary mansions. Of this latter kind of caves there are many in Scotland, as upon the banks of the Teviot, the Jed, and other rivers; but they are much more rude, and much less complicated, than those of Hawthornden.

On the south side of the house of Hawthornden, and so situated as to have contributed in some sort to its defence, stand the ruins of an old tower, the abode of the poet's ancestors; and save that they enjoyed the benefit of God's daylight, it seems one which cannot have been much more comfortable than the caverns themselves. Through this lies the entrance to the more modern house; and the neighbourhood of the rude and ruinous pile adds much to the romance of the whole situation. A sort of seat in the rock adjacent to the house is called the "Cypress-grove," because frequented by Drummond while engaged in composing his moral treatise of that title on the vanity of human life.

After leaving Hawthornden, we proceed to Roslin by a narrow path along the river's side. On the southern (right) bank of the stream are to be seen the caves of Gorton, which afforded shelter to Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, with a band of chosen patriots, during the reign of David II., while Scotland was in the hands of the English.

#### ROSLIN CHAPEL.

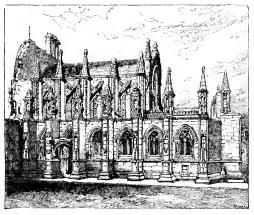
[Dinner or refreshments may be obtained either at the Roslin Hotel or the original Inn, both situated in the village; also stabling.]

Chapel closed on Saturdays at 6 p.m. On Sundays open for divine service only.

Admission-fee for seeing Chapel 1s.

Sunday services—morning at 12.25 P.M., evening (during summer) at 4.30 P.M. Excellent photographs of Roslin may be purchased at the Chapel.

This building was founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, third Earl of Orkney, and Lord of Roslin, and is one of the most highly-decorated specimens of Gothic architecture in

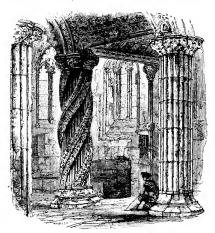


ROSLIN CHAPEL (1446).

Scotland. At the Revolution of 1688 part of it was defaced by a mob from Edinburgh, but it was repaired in the following century by General St. Clair. The late Earl of Rosslyn,

<sup>\*</sup> For further particulars regarding services, inquire at Messrs. R. Grant and Son, Booksellers, 107 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

following up the work of his predecessor, who had undertaken the restoration of the more dilapidated parts, completed the repairs with scrupulous attention to the preservation of their original character. "The building," says Mr. Britton, "may be pronounced unique, and I am confident it will be found curious, elaborate, and singularly interesting. The Chapel of King's College, St. George's, and Henry VII., are all conformable to the styles of the respective ages when they



THE 'PRENTICE PILLAR, ROSLIN CHAPEL,

were erected; and these styles display a gradual advancement in lightness and profusion of ornament; but the Chapel of Roslin combines the solidity of the Norman with the minute decorations of the latest species of the Tudor age. It is impossible to designate the architecture of this building by any given or familiar term; for the variety and eccentricity of its parts are not to be defined by any words of common acceptation." The nave is bold and lofty, enclosed, as usual, ROSLIN, 83

by side aisles, the pillars and arches of which display a profusion of ornament, particularly observable in the "'Prentice's Pillar," with its finely-sculptured foliage. It is said that the master-builder of the chapel, being unable to execute the design of this pillar from the plans in his possession, proceeded to Rome to study a similar column there. During his absence his apprentice proceeded with the execution of the design, and upon the master's return he found this finelyornamented column completed. Stung with envy at this proof of the superior ability of his apprentice, he struck him a blow with his mallet and killed him on the spot. Upon the architrave uniting the 'Prentice Pillar to a smaller one, is the following inscription from the book of Esdras:- " Forte est binum, fortior est rep, fortiores sunt mulicres; super omnia bincit beritas." Beneath the chapel lie the Barons of Roslin, all of whom, till the time of James VII., were buried in complete armour. This circumstance, as well as the superstitious belief that on the night before the death of any of the Lords of Roslin the chapel appears in flames, is the subject of Sir Walter Scott's fine ballad of Rosabelle:-

O listen, listen, ladies gay!

No hanghty feat of arms I tell; Soft is the note, and sad the lay, That mourns the lovely Rosabelle.

O'er Roslin all that dreary night, A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam:

Twas broader than the watch-fire's light,

And redder than the bright moonbeam,

It glared on Roslin's eastled rock, It ruddied all the eopsewood glen; Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak, And seen from cavern'd Hawthornden.

Seemed all on fire that chapel proud, Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie, Each baron, for a sable shrond, Sheathed in his iron panoply.

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold

Lie buried within that proud chapelle;

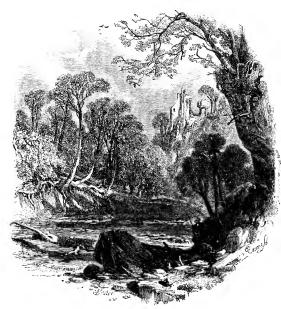
Each one the holy vault doth hold— But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle!

And each St. Clair was buried there, With candle, with book, and with knell;

But the sea-eaves rung, and the wild winds sung,

The dirge of lovely Rosabelle.
(Extract.)

The ruins of ROSLIN CASTLE,\* with its triple tier of vaults, stand upon a peninsular rock overhanging the picturesque glen of the Esk, and are accessible only by a bridge of considerable height, thrown over a deep incision in the solid rock. The origin of the castle is involved in obscurity, but it was long



ROSLIN CASTLE,

the abode of the family of St. Clair, whose title (Sir Walter Scott remarks) at one period of history would have wearied a herald, yet who were perhaps

"Not so wealthy as an English yeoman,"

The name is originally from the family of Saint Clare in France. Sir William Sinclair, in the reign of Alexander I., obtained from that monarch the barony of Roslin. A succeeding baron, William, was one of the subscribers to a letter sent by the nobility of Scotland to the Pope asserting the in-

85 ROSLIN.

dependence of their country; while William, who founded the chapel, filled some of the highest offices in the state under James II., and was himself nearly related to royalty. In 1544 the castle was burned down by the Earl of Hertford; and in 1650 it surrendered to General Monk. It is now in a very ruinous condition, and more remarkable for its picturesque position than any architectural details.

> "Time moulders down the very stone: With every blast the fragments fall. And winds are blustering in the hall."

Sir Walter Scott mentions, in his Provincial Antiquities, that the comparatively modern mansion, which has been erected amidst the ruins, was inhabited (in his lifetime) by a genuine Scottish laird of the old stamp, the lineal descendant of the first founders of the pile, and the last heir-male of their long line, "and whose last bed is made, where it is said twelve barons of his race lie in their armour, instead of shrouds, betwixt two of the pillars of the chapel, the bases of which were slightly indented to make way for his corpse, in consequence of his uncommon stature." At his death the estate descended to Sir James Erskine St. Clair, and through him to the present Earl of Roslin, who now represents the family.

The neighbouring moor of Roslin was the scene of a celebrated battle, fought in 1302, in which the Scots, under Comyn, then guardian of the kingdom, and Simon Fraser, defeated three divisions of the English on the same day. The action is probably somewhat exaggerated, being one of the brief glimpses of prosperity which shone on the Scottish armies during that disastrous period.

The whole valley of the Esk abounds in beautiful scenery, and is studded with ancient mansion-houses, as alluded to in the following lines-

By blast of bugle free,\*

And haunted Woodhouselee. t

To Auchindinny's hazel glade,

From that fair dome, where suit is paid | Who knows not Melville's beechy grove.t And Roslin's rocky glen,

Dalkeith, which all the virtues love, § And classic Hawthornden? -Scott's ballad, "The Grey Brother."

<sup>\*</sup> Penicuik House, the seat of Sir James Clerk, Bart. t Seat of the Tytlers. Seat of Lieutenant-Gen. Viscount Melville. § Seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Sir Walter Scott spent some of the happiest years of his early life at Lasswade, a village in this neighbourhood; and Thomas De Quincey, "The English Opium-Eater," retired hither during his later years. In his humble cottage here he was engaged in the revision of his collected writings until shortly before his death in December 1859.

## DALKEITH,

the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, is situated 6 miles from Edinburgh, and may be reached by rail or coach. From Lasswade it is about 2 miles distant. At the eastern extremity of the village is the main entrance to the Palace, close to which is the Episcopal chapel of St. Mary's. There is choral service here on Sundays at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Dalkeith Palace is a large square structure, surrounded by an extensive park, in which the rivers North and South Esk unite a short way below. The palace and gardens are shown to strangers, in absence of the family, on Wednesday and Saturday. The first proprietors of Dalkeith upon record were the Grahams; from whom it passed, in the reign of David II., into the possession of Sir William Douglas, ancestor of the earls of Morton. In the reign of Queen Mary it was the head-quarters of the celebrated Regent Morton, after the resignation of his regency, when (from the general idea entertained of his character) it acquired the expressive name of the Lion's Den. Froissart, the historian of chivalry, visited the Earl of Douglas here, and lived with him several weeks. There is a popular belief that the treasure unrighteously amassed by the Regent lies hidden somewhere among the vaults of the ancient building; but Godscroft assures us that it was expended by the Earl of Angus in supporting the companions of his exile in England, and that, when it was exhausted, the Earl generously exclaimed, "Is it, then, all gone? Let it go: I never looked it should have done so much good!" In the year 1642 the estate was purchased from the Earl of Morton by the then Earl of Buccleuch. Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, after the execution of her unhappy husband, substituted the present for the ancient mansion, and lived here in great state. For more than a century it has formed one of the principal residences of the family, and has thrice been the temporary residence of royalty since the union of the crowns—by Charles I. in 1683, George IV. in 1822, and her present Majesty in 1842. The gardens of Dalkeith Palace have long been famed for their extent and high state of culture, and are well worthy of a visit.

## NEWBATTLE ABBEY,

the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is situated about a mile south-west from Dalkeith, on the northern bank of the South Esk. The mansion stands on the spot formerly occupied by the Abbey of Newbattle, founded by David I. for a community of Cistercian monks. An ancestor of the present noble proprietor was the last abbot, and his son Mark Kerr got the possessions of the abbey erected into a temporal lordship in the year 1591. The house contains a number of fine paintings and curious manuscripts, and the lawn is interspersed with some straggling trees of great size.

## DALHOUSIE CASTLE,

the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, is about two miles farther up the South Esk. The castle is a modernised building in the castellated form. On the decease of the former Marquis of Dalhousie (late governor-general of India) the title and estate were inherited by the Earl of Panmure, who is now therefore the representative of both the ancient families of Ramsay and Muule.

On the way to or from Roslin or Dalkeith the tourist may visit the ruins of Craigmillar Castle, 3 miles south of Edinburgh, conspicuously situated on the top of an eminence. Besides the interest attached to the ruin itself, it is well worth visiting on account of the splendid view it commands.

The castle consists of a strong tower, flanked with turrets, and connected with inferior buildings, the whole displaying a superior style of architecture and accommodation. A date preserved on the rampart wall refers its crection to the year 1427. About the period of the Revolution it was purchased by Sir Thomas Gilmour, a well-known Scottish lawyer, to whose descendant, Walter Little Gilmour, Esq., it still belongs.

John, Earl of Mar, younger brother of James III., was imprisoned here in 1477. James V. occupied it occasionally during his minority, and it was so often the residence of Queen Mary that the adjacent village, where her French guards were quartered, acquired the name of Little France.

In 1813 a human skeleton was found enclosed, in an upright position, in a crevice of the vaulting.

#### HOPETOUN HOUSE AND DUNFERMLINE.

By Rail from Waverley Station, or Coach from 4 Princes Street.

The Queensferry branch of the North British Railway has its junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line at Ratho, and the distance of the journey from Edinburgh is about thirteen miles. Passing the grounds of Dalmeny and Dundas Castle, a delightful view is obtained from a high embankment of the Firth of Forth and the Fife coast, while the little town of Queensferry lies beneath. The station is at the west end of the town, on the Linlithgow road, and not far from the entrance to the Hopetoun grounds, which are at all times open to the public.

Those who travel by road leave the town by Princes Street, cross the Dean Bridge, and proceed along the Queensferry Shortly after leaving the town we pass on our right Craigleith Quarry, from which most of the Edinburgh building-stone was obtained. A short way beyond this we have on the left the entrance to Ravelstone House, an old seat of the Keith family, and a little further on is Craigcrook, for many years the residence of the late Lord Jeffrey. About four miles from Edinburgh is Barnton House, passing which we cross the river Almond at Cramond Bridge. Near this there is a cluster of beautiful residences, the principal of which are-New Saughton, Craigiehall (Hope Vere, Esq.), Cramond House, and Lauriston Castle. This last-named residence was at one time the property of John Law the projector of the Mississippi scheme. The banks of the river Almond in this neighbourhood are very beautiful, especially about the old bridge of Craigiehall. The road next skirts the grounds of Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, and one of the most beautiful properties near Edinburgh. Within the grounds, near the sea-

shore, are the ruins of Barnbougle Castle, an ancient seat of the Moubrays. On an eminence near South Queensferry is Dundas Castle, the original seat of the Dundas family (before the eleventh century), and still the residence of their lineal descendant. A striking view (similar to that seen from the railway) presents itself on descending from the village of Dalmeny to South Queensferry, comprising the fortified islet of Inchgarvie and North Queensferry, a little to the east of which are the old burgh of Inverkeithing and Donibristle, the principal seat of the Earls of Moray. This fine old house was the scene of the atrocious murder of the youthful Earl of Moray by the Earl of Huntly in 1592. The event forms the subject of the wellknown ballad, "The bonnie Earl of Moray." \* On a rocky promontory a little to the west of North Queensferry are the ruins of Rosyth Castle, once the seat of the Stuarts of Rosyth. a branch of the royal house of Scotland, from which it is said the mother of Oliver Cromwell was descended. The castle is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. Over the gateway is a defaced armorial bearing, surmounted by a crown, with the initials M. R., 1561. Above the door, on the south side of the tower, is this inscription :-

IN DEU TYM DRAW YES CORD YE BELL TO CLINK QUHAIS MERY VOCE VARNIS TO MEAT AND DRINK.

The castle is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in *The Abbot.*Half-a-mile beyond Inchgarvie is Port-Edgar, where George
IV. embarked, after a visit to the Earl of Hopetoun, 29th
August 1822.

Leaving Queensferry, we proceed westwards along the coast for a short way, and soon reach the gate to Hopetoun House, the mansion of the Earl of Hopetoun, to the grounds of which there is free admission. The house is not generally shown. The Policies are laid out with much taste, and the garden is noted for its high culture. The views from some of the high

<sup>\*</sup> As Moray was gasping in the last agony, Gordon, as is alleged, pointed his dirk against the person of his chief, Huntly, saying, "By heaven! my Lord, you shall be as deep in as I;" and so compelled him to wound Moray whilst he was dying. Huntly, with a wavering hand, struck the expiring Earl on the face. Thinking of his superior beauty, even in that moment of parting life, Moray stammered out the dying words, "You have spoiled a better face than your own."—Takes of a Grandfather.

terrace-walks are very beautiful. On a peninsula to the westward may be seen Blackness Castle, which has recently been converted into a powder magazine for Scotland; and on the opposite coast, close by the village of Charleston, is Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin.

The route may be continued to Dunfermline by crossing the Firth, from South to North Queensferry, from which Dunfermline is about five miles distant.

## FIFESHIRE.

The county of Fife is full of interest to the tourist and antiquary, and, as may be seen from the accompanying chart, most of the places may be conveniently visited by railway from Edinburgh. The railway route to Dunfermline is rather circuitous.\* On reaching Granton Pier, passengers walk to the steamboat which crosses the ferry over the Firth of Forth. which is here five miles broad, occupying about half-an-hour. About midway we pass the Island of Inchkeith, on which there is a revolving light. The northern pier is at Burntisland [Forth Hotel], an old village, with excellent harbour; and a favourite resort in summer for sea-bathing. There is also a links, where golf may be played. The railway skirts the sea-coast by Kinghorn, where Alexander III. was killed by falling over the cliffs. At Kinghorn are the extensive shipbuilding and engineering works of Mr. Key. We next pass the large manufacturing town of Kirkcaldy, in the vicinity of which is the fine property of Raith. Beyond this are the village of Dysart and Dysart House, the latter being the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. Here the line strikes off into the interior by Thornton Junction, the station for

#### DUNFERMLINE.

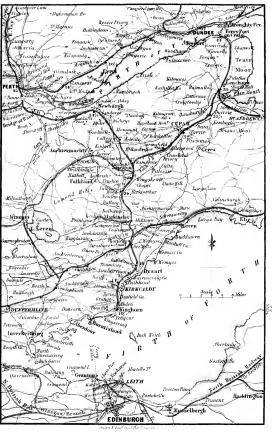
[New Inn; Royal. Population 13,506; 15 miles from Edinburgh.]

This town became at an early period the seat of government, and a favourite residence of the Scottish kings, as commemorated in the ballad of Sir Patrick Spens—

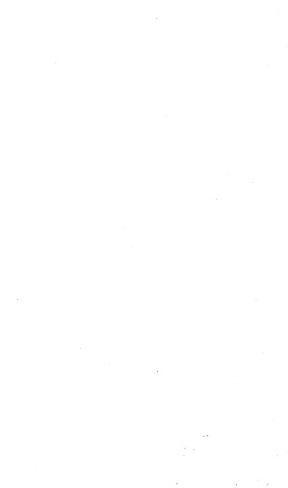
"The king sits in Dunfermline town, Drinking the blude-red wine."

<sup>\*</sup> Dunfermline is 15 miles by road, but about 32 by railway via Thornton Junction.

# FIFE & KINROSS, NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.



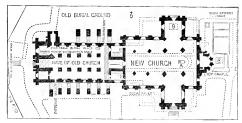
The distances are marked in tigares as from Educhargh to Firsh A from Dandee to Perth.



It contains numerous antiquities, the principal of which are the castle of Malcolm III. surnamed Cammore (who resided here in 1057), and the Palace, both situated in the grounds of Pittenerieff, the property of James Hunt, Esq., who kindly admits visitors. The castle stands on a peninsular eminence overlooking a deep ravine, but only a small fragment remains. Here was born the good "Queen Maude," daughter of Malcolm Cammore, and wife of Henry I. of England, who is buried in Westminster Abbey. The Castle of Dunfermline continued to be the occasional residence of the succeeding kings until the accession of James VI. to the crown of England.

The ruins of the south wall of The Palace remain to this day, a monument of an extensive fabric which had been erected in a singularly romantic situation; and here tradition points out the apartment where Charles I. was born. Even the bed is preserved at Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, two miles distant. Charles's sister Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, was also born here in 1596. The last monarch who occupied the Palace was Charles II., who lived in it for some time before his encounter with Cromwell at Pitreavie, three miles south of Dunfermline (1650-51); here also he subscribed the National League and Covenant.

The Monastery of Dunfermline was founded by Malcolm at the instigation of his Queen, Margaret (granddaughter of Edmund Ironside), about the year 1075. He also erected the Cathedral Church, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and appointed to be the common cemetery of the Kings of Scotland in place of Iona. The Abbey, originally a splendid and extensive building, was almost entirely destroyed by the English early in the 14th century. The church escaped the merciless hands of the invaders, but afterwards it fell a sacrifice to the blind zeal of the early Reformers, who entirely demolished all except the nave, which they converted into a Presbyterian place of worship. A large slab of coarse blue marble, on the east side of the choir of the Cathedral, marks the spot where Malcolm and his Queen are buried; and six large flat stones on the north-east side of the building are placed over the graves of Malcolm III., Prince Edward, Edgar, Alexander, and David I., Malcom IV., and Alexander III. The last sovereign who was interred at Dunfermline was



GROUND-PLAN OF DUNFERMLINE CATHEDRAL.

- A. Tomb of King Robert the Bruce.
  B. Royal Burial-place.
- C. Tomb of St. Margaret.
- D. Site of Ancient Abbey Cross and Wallace's Mother's Grave. E. Entrance from St. Margaret's Place.

N.E.—The dotted lines indicate the walls of the old Abbey Church, so far as traced.

Robert the Bruce, a king whose memory is deservedly dear to Scotland. King Robert died at Cardross, in Dumbartonshire (an occasional residence), 7th June 1329, at the age of fiftyfive, and was buried here. On the conviction of his approaching dissolution he enjoined Sir James Douglas, the faithful companion of his active life, to undertake an expedition to Jerusalem, in order to deposit his heart in the holy Sepulchre, in fulfilment of a vow he had made in former years. The gallant knight accordingly set out for the Holy Land with the heart of the king enclosed in a silver box, which he suspended from his neck by a silver chain. Circumstances led him first to Spain, where, whilst assisting Alphonso IX. against the Moors (a warfare at that time held nearly in as high estimation in the cause of Christianity as that against the Saracens in Palestine), he was slain near the Moorish kingdom of Granada. His body, together with the casket containing the embalmed heart of the king, was conveyed to Scotland under charge of Sir William Keith, and the king's heart was afterwards buried at Melrose Abbey by the Earl of Moray. In 1818 some workmen, clearing out the ground for the foundation of the new church, discovered the royal tomb (in front of the present pulpit—then

the high altar), in which the skeleton of the monarch was found entire, together with the lead in which his body was wrapped, and even some fragments of his shroud.\* The fratery still retains an entire window, much admired for its elegant and complicated workmanship. Beneath the fratery there were six-and-twenty cells, many of which still remain.

Dunfermline is now distinguished for its extensive linen manufacture.

On the shore of the Firth of Forth, to the south and west of Dunfermline (but not very accessible, owing to their being off the line of railway), there are several old family residences, among which may be mentioned Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin; Torrie House, the seat of J. H. Erskine Wemyss, Esq.; Culross Abbey, an old seat of the Bruce Family, and Dunimarle Castle, the seat of Mrs. Sharpe Erskine. "Near the last named, tradition fixes the scene of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children, as tragically described by Shakespeare, and the site of the Thane of Fife's Castle is still pointed out on a wooded eminence which overhangs the Forth, about half-a-mile to the west of Culross. The old house of Dunimarle has recently undergone great alterations in the English Castellated style, and advantage has been taken of the natural situation of the ground to form a broad terrace with embattled wall. On a gentle declivity to the south of this terrace a new Episcopal Chapel has been erected, from a plan by Mr. R. Anderson of Edinburgh, at the sole cost of the proprietrix. It is dedicated to St. Serf, the patron saint of Culross, and the style adopted is that of the transition (end of 12th century), as exemplified in the earliest remaining parts of Culross Abbey. The old burgh of Culross is built upon a gentle slope, and its antiquated houses straggle upwards from the water-side to the hill-top, from which the venerable abbey and the palatial mansion of the old Earls of Kincardine look down as the civil and ecclesiastical guardians of the place. . . . . When abbeys had fallen before the advancing tide of knowledge and independence, the Bruces, who came in place of the monks, developed the great natural resources of the district, and made the industries

<sup>\*</sup> A most remarkable circumstance, observed on examining the skeleton, and which confirmed the evidence of its being the body of Robert the Bruce, was, that the breast-bone was sawn asunder in order to get at the heart, which had been directed to be carried to the Holy Land. A small plate of copper was found at the same time, with the inscription Robertus Scotorum Rex, and which may now be seen in the Antiquarian Museum.



LEUCHARS CHURCH (NEAR ST, ANDREWS); EAST END. (Specimen of Norman architecture.)

of Culross in coal and iron famous throughout the kingdom. The town is now little more than a shadow of its former self; but it is not a little remarkable that, in spite of the lapse of time and the many violent changes, civil and ecclesiastical, which have intervened, the name of St. Serf is still held in as grateful and loving remembrance by its inhabitants as that of the saintly Queen Margaret is in the neighbouring town of Dunfermline."\*

Passengers for St. Andrews change carriages at Leuchars Junction (about 6 miles to the north of St. Andrews), where there is an interesting remnant of church architecture. The chancel and apsis, or the old part of Leuchars church, is said to be the best specimen of

<sup>\*</sup> Scotsman, March 15, 1870.

Norman architecture in Scotland, and is supposed to have been built about 1100. The nave, or the portion used as the parish church, is modern. About a mile to the east of Leuchars Junction station is the fine old mansion of Earlshall. The great hall has a painted ceiling, and the walls are inscribed with curious maxims, one of which runs thus:—

"A nice wyf and a back door Oft maketh a rich man poore."

To geologists an interesting spot in this neighbourhood is the Den of Durie, situated a few miles from Cupar.

#### ST ANDREWS.

[Hotels: The Royal; The Cross Keys. Population 5176.]
Distance from Edinburgh 44½ miles (3 hours).

The origin of St. Andrews is involved in obscurity, but it is justly believed to have been at a very early period the seat of a religious establishment. It was originally denominated Muckross. According to the common tradition, it became the residence of St. Regulus, who was shipwrecked here about the end of the 4th century. The ruins of a chapel and an entire tower, known by the name of St. Regulus or St. Rule, are still to be seen near the cathedral. On the union of the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms the name of the city was changed to St. Andrews. The famous priory was erected by Bishop Robert, in the reign of Alexander I. (1120). The city was made a royal burgh by David I. (1140), and the charter of Malcolm II., written upon a small bit of parchment, is preserved in the Town Hall. In 1471 it was erected into an archbishopric by Sextus IV., at the request of James IV. At what time its church became metropolitan is not known with certainty, but it must have been at a very early period.

The chapel of St. Regulus is, without doubt, one of the oldest relics of ecclesiastical architecture in the kingdom. The tower is a square prism 108 feet in height, the side of the base being 24 feet. A winding stair leads to the summit, from which a most delightful view is obtained. The stone of which this building is composed is of so excellent a texture, that although it has been exposed to the weather for many

centuries, it still remains quite entire and unimpaired. The choir to the east of the tower, with an interesting arch, still remains.

# The Cathedral.

The Cathedral was founded in the year 1159 by Bishop Arnold, but it was not finished till the time of Bishop Lamberton, who completed it in 1318. This magnificent fabric was pulled down by an infuriated mob, excited by a sermon preached by John Knox against idolatry, in the parish church of St. Andrews. The event is graphically described by the late Professor Tennent, in his Papistry Stormed, or the Dinging Down o' the Cathedral, of which the following extract is a specimen:—

"I sing the steir, strabash, and strife, When, bickerin' frae the towns o' Fife, Great bangs o' bodies, thick and rife, Gaed to Sanct Andro's town;

"And wi' John Calvin in their heads, And hammers in their hands, and spades, Enraged at idols, mass, and beads, Dang the Cathedral down.

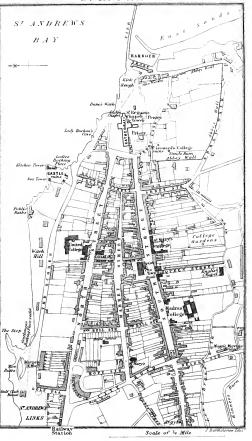
"I wot the bruilzie then was dour, Wi'sticks, and stanes, and bluidy clour, Ere Papists into Calvin's power Gaif up their strongest places;

"And fearfu' the stramash and stour
When pinnacle came down, and tow'r,"
&c. &c.

The length of the building was 350 feet, the breadth 65, and the transept 188 feet. The eastern gable, half of the western, part of the south side wall, and of the transept, are all that now remain.

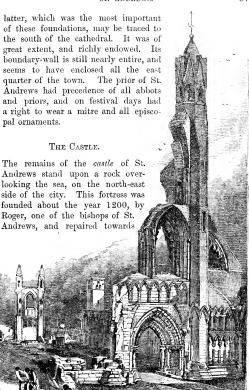
The other religious houses in St. Andrews were the convent of the Dominicans, founded in 1274 by Bishop Wishart; the convent of Observantines, founded by Bishop Kennedy, and finished by his successor, Patrick Graham, in 1478; a collegiate church, which stood immediately above the harbour; and a priory. Slight vestiges of the

# ST ANDREWS.



A.& C. Black, Edinburgh.





ST. ANDREWS CATHEDRAL; WEST FRONT.

the end of the 14th century by Bishop Trail, who died here in 1401, and was buried near the high altar of the cathedral, with this singular epitaph :-

> "Hic fuit ecclesiæ directa columna fenestra Lucida, thuribulum redolens, campana sonora."

James III. was born within its walls, 1445. The cruel burning of the Reformer George Wishart took place in front of the apartment occupied by Cardinal Beaton, who was himself in turn surprised and assassinated by Norman Lesley, aided by fifteen associates (1546). In 1547 the castle was almost demolished, and its picturesque ruins have since served as a landmark to mariners.

The University of St. Andrews—the oldest in Scotland was founded in 1411 by Bishop Wardlaw. It consisted formerly of three colleges :- 1. St. Salvator's, which was founded in 1458 by Bishop Kennedy. The buildings of this college formed an extensive court or quadrangle about 230 feet long and 180 wide, and a gateway surmounted by a spire. The original structure having fallen into decay, a grant was made by Parliament for the erection of the present new classrooms and other buildings. The celebrated martyr Patrick Hamilton was burned opposite the gate of this college. St. Leonard's College, which was founded by Prior Hepburn in 1532. This is now united with St. Salvator's, and the buildings have been converted into private houses. In one of these the celebrated George Buchanan lived, and a portion of his study still remains. The ruined Chapel of the College contains some interesting tombstones. 3. New, or St. Mary's College, which was established by Bishop Hamilton in 1552; but the house was completed by Archbishop Beaton. The buildings of this college have lately been repaired with great taste.

In the United College the languages, philosophy, and the sciences are taught. St. Mary's, which stands in a different part of the town, is reserved exclusively for theology. classes and discipline of the two colleges are quite distinct, each having its respective principal and professors. have a common library, containing upwards of 50,000 volumes

The Madras College was established in the year 1833 by the late Dr. Andrew Bell, a native of St. Andrews, and inventor of the monitorial system of education which bears his name, who bestowed the munificent sum of £60,000 in three per cent stock for its establishment. The buildings, which are elegant, stand on the site of the Blackfriars' Monastery, and the fine old chapel belonging to it still retains its position within the grounds. The course of education comprises the classics, modern languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, music, and drawing. The fees being low, and in many cases not exacted, the institution has been very successful, the number of scholars averaging about eight hundred.

The Parish Church is a spacious structure, 162 feet in length by 63 in breadth, and is large enough to accommodate 2500 persons. It contains a lofty monument of white marble, erected in honour of Archbishop Sharpe, who, in revenge for his oppressive conduct, was murdered by some of the exasperated Covenanters. On this monument is a bas-relief representing the tragical scene of the murder. The College Church, which belongs to the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, is situated to the north of this. It was founded in 1458 by Bishop Kennedy, whose beautiful tomb is a piece of exquisite Gothic workmanship, though much injured by time and accidents. About the year 1683, on opening it, six highly-ornamented silver maces were discovered, which had been concealed there in times of trouble. these are still preserved in the university, and one was presented to each of the other three Scottish universities. The top has been ornamented by a representation of our Saviour, with angels around, and the instruments of his passion. Along with these interesting relics are shown John Knox's pulpit, etc.; and with these some silver arrows, with large silver plates affixed to them, on which are inscribed the arms and names of those who were victors in the annual competitions of archery.

At the west end of the town there is a massive antique portal, preserved unimpaired. The city contains some curious antique houses, which were once occupied by persons of rank, and it has an air of seclusion not unlike some of the cathedral towns of England. The names of the principal streets are North and South Streets and Abbey Street. These are intersected by numerous narrower streets, such as North and South Bell Street, College Street, etc. A line of houses to the north of North Street is named Playfair Terrace, after the late Sir Hugh Playfair, who, as chief magistrate, took a deep interest in the improvement of the city.

The Links of St. Andrews constitute one of its main attractions, affording, as they do, abundant scope for the game of golf. The golf-club house is a neat building on the links.\*

# FALKLAND PALACE (FIFE).

[3 miles from the Falkland station, which is 24 miles from Edinburgh.]

This old building, interesting alike in a historical and architectural point of view, is situated in the village of Falkland, where there is a good inn-The Bruce Arms. Here vehicles may be obtained, or they may be appointed to meet the tourist at the railway station by posting a note beforehand. Unlike some other ancient buildings in Scotland, which repel the visitor from their neglected condition, this is well sustained, and part of it forms a very handsome dwelling-The surrounding grounds are also kept in the best order by a staff of gardeners, supplied by the proprietrix, Mrs. Tyndal Bruce, whose beautiful residence of Nuthill is a little to the west of the village. "The palace has the appearance at a distance," says Mr. Billings, "of being but an old mansion-house or fortalice, with its keep and parasitical buildings; but on a near approach, the lover of art, who can tolerate the northern renovation of classical architecture, in the blending of the Palladian with the Gothic and the stunted Baronial architecture of Scotland, will find much to enjoy in this fragment. The western front has two round towers, which are a diminutive imitation of those at Holyrood, and stretching southwards is a range of building with niches and statues, which perhaps bears as close a resemblance to the depressed or Perpendicular style

<sup>\*</sup> BATHING.—St. Andrews is an excellent bathing place, and bathers may enter the water either from the rocks or sands. At the latter place machines are provided. It is satisfactory to know, that whilst there are during summer from 200 to 300 bathers daily, no life has been lost for many years. This is all the more satisfactory, as most of the bathing takes place at the Step-rock, in deep water. To a great extent it may be accounted for by the natural advantages, and also in some measure by the exertions of the St. Andrews Humane Society and Swimming Club.

of the English semi-ecclesiastical architecture as any other building existing in Scotland. The east-side again is diversified by the abovementioned renovations of classical architecture. The parts wanting to complete the quadrangle were destroyed by fire in the reign of Charles II. No portion of the present edifice appears to be of great antiquity. Falkland is painfully associated with David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., who suffered here the agonies of death by starvation, under the sanction of the Duke of Allany (the King's brother) and the Earl of Douglas. A romantic interest attaches to this tragedy from the tradition that the life of the unfortunate prisoner was, for a time, sustained by a woman conveying to him milk from her breast through a reed; an incident beautifully interwoven with Scott's tale of the "Fair Maid of Perth."

## EDINBURGH, HADDINGTON, & BERWICK SHIRES.

#### SEA-COAST.

Line of North British Railway.

The district traversed by the North British Railway along the sea-coast of Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick shires, exhibits numerous features worthy of notice. Three miles from Edinburgh we pass Portobello (already noticed, page 77), two miles east of which is the town of Musselburgh, situated at the mouth of the Esk, and noted for its extensive links, one of the best places for golf-playing near Edinburgh. Here also the Edinburgh Baces are run. On this plain, in 1638, the Marquis of Hamilton, representing Charles I., met the Covenanting party. Oliver Cromwell also took up his first position near Musselburgh in 1650, in order to be near the flect on which he mainly depended for supplies. After several unsuccessful attempts to engage David Lesley, the commander of the Scots army, he retired to Dunbar, finding the position critical. A statue is erected at Musselburgh to the memory of the late Dr. Moir the poet (the Delta of Blackwood's Magazine), who was a native and resident of the town. At the east end of Musselburgh is Pinkie House, the seat of Sir Archibald Hope, Bart. This interesting mansion was originally a country seat of the Abbot of Dunfermline; and it was converted into its present shape at the beginning of the 17th century by



PINKIE HOUSE (1613).

Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline. "Few of our old mansions (says Mr. Billings) so completely reward inspection, whether by their beauty or their novelty. Immediately in front stands the fountain, a piece of clean-cut stone-work, consisting of two crossed arches, which, from their shape and proportion, have at a distance the appearance of a mitre, the whole being large enough for the market-cross of a town. The central edifice, round which the others cluster, is a square tower, narrow and thick-walled." About half-a-mile southward, on the fields now intersected by the railway, was fought the battle of Pinkie (1547) when the Scottish army was defeated by the English commanded by the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset. Southward, to the right, is Carberry Hill, where Queen Mary surrendered to the insurgent nobles in 1567. A few miles farther east, on the coast, is the village of Prestonpans, memorable for the battle fought in its

vicinity, 21st September 1745, between the royal forces under Sir John Cope and the Highland army under Prince Charles Stuart. The scene forms a striking incident in the novel of Waverley. South of the station is Bankton House, the residence of Colonel Gardiner, who fell close beside the wall of the park, where a monument has been erected to his memory. A branch line from Longniddry connects the railway with the county town of Haddington, which occupies an agreeable situation on the north bank of the Tyne, a few miles inland. A most interesting Gothic church is to be seen here, which, according to Fordun, was called the "Lamp of Lothian," on account of its splendour. The great tower and choir are roofless, and the church is in ruins, excepting the nave, which is now used as the parish church, the pulpit now standing directly in front of the west door. It is alleged that John Knox was born in a house to the east of the church. The population of the town is about 4000. Haddingtonshire is one of the richest agricultural counties in Scotland, and contains in this neighbourhood a number of fine properties, intains in this neighbourhood a number of me properties, including Yester House (Marquis of Tweeddale), Lethington (Lord Blantyre), Whyttingham (Lady Blanche Balfour), Biel (Hon. C. Nisbet Hamilton), Gilmerton House (Sir David Kinloch, Bart.), Phantassie (Captain Mitchell Innes).

A short branch line of five miles' length diverges from Drem Junction to

## NORTH BERWICK,

[Hotel: The Royal, excellent, where parties may board by the week. The Dalrymple Arms. 22½ miles from Edinburgh by rail. Population 1164.]

one of the most agreeable watering-places on the east coast of Scotland. From being a small fishing village it has greatly extended of late, and now consists of numerous elegantly-built villas and lodging-houses. The air is clear and bracing, and the extensive links are suitable for golfing. The beach is firm, and excellent bathing may be enjoyed without bathing-machines. Immediately south of the town rises North Berwick Law, a conical hill, 640 feet in height, from which there is an extensive view. About two miles from the shore is the Bass Rock, a precipitous rocky island, a mile in circum-



TANTALLON CASTLE ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from North Berwick).

ference, conical on the one side, the other presenting an abrupt and overhanging precipice 400 feet in height, where immense numbers of sea-fowl, chiefly solan geese, cluster. A more distant island, which may be visited by occasional steamers, is the Isle of May, situated about 10 miles to the north of this, at the mouth of the Firth. It contains the remains of St. Adrian's Chapel, a saint who, according to

Wynton, was martyred here about the middle of the 9th century by the Norsemen—

"And upon haly Thuysday,
Saint Adriane that slew in May,
With mony of bays company,
Into that haly Isle that ly."

Boats for pleasure-parties can be procured either at North Berwick, or Canty Bay near Tantallon.

There are several agreeable drives about North Berwick, both along the sea-coast and inland, and the country abounds with gentlemen's seats, among which may be named Dirleton and Archerfield (Right Hon. R. C. Nisbet Hamilton); Gosford (Earl of Wemyss), near which is Gullane race-ground; Luchie (Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart.); Balgone (Sir George Grant Suttle, Bart.); Seacliffe (J. W. Laidlay, Esq.), near which is Tantallon Castle; Newbyth (Sir David Baird, Bart.); Tyninghame, with the Binning Woods (the Earl of Haddington); Smeaton (Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, Bart.)

About two and a half miles east of North Berwick are the ruins of Tantallon Castle, an old stronghold of the Douglas family, which rises from a steep rock projecting into the sea.

"Around three sides the ocean flows,
The fourth did battled walls enclose,
And double mound and fosse.
Here was square keep, there turret high,
Or pinnacle that sought the sky,
Whence oft the warder could descry
The gathering ocean storm."—Javraion.

An abortive attempt was made by James V. to "ding doon Tantallon," on which occasion he borrowed from the Castle of Dunbar "thrawn mou'd Meg and her marrow," to help him to reduce the power and pride of the "doughty Douglas." The old chronicle says:—"The besiegers were troubled without by the horsemen, who assaulted them daily at the trenches; so that, seeing no hope of carrying it, they raised the siege and retired."

Proceeding eastwards through a beautiful agricultural country, we pass East Linton Station, to the south of which is Traprain Law. On the left are Phantassie (Captain Innes), and the beautiful woods of Tyninghame. On the right is Biel (Right Hon. R. C. N. Hamilton).

106 DUNBAR.

About midway between Edinburgh and Berwick we reach the seaport town of

#### DUNBAR.

[Hotels: St. George's; Anderson's, 29 miles from Edinburgh, Population 3516

The name Dunbar is derived from two Celtic words, signifying the castle on the extremity. It was created a royal burgh by David II., ostensibly to prevent English merchants from trading in wool, hides, and other commodities, without the payment of custom. The only public building worthy of notice is the church, erected in 1819, on the site of the old collegiate church, the first of the kind founded in Scotland. It contains a marble monument to Sir George Home, created Earl of Dunbar and March by James VI., which was lately repaired by the Duke of Roxburghe. At the entrance to the town from the west there are the remains of a monastery of the Grey Friars. There is a very good golf-links about a mile to the east of the town. The coast in the neighbourhood of Dunbar is remarkably rocky, and the entrance to the harbour difficult and perilous. Oliver Cromwell contributed £300 towards the erection of the eastern pier, and a new harbour was constructed to the west, at the joint expense of the town and Fishery Board. The original cost was about £14,000; but it has been since deepened to 4 feet water below spring-tides, the outer wall repaired, and an inner quay erected, at a cost of £35,000. Here a large trade is carried on in herring, in which respect Dunbar is only second to Wick. At the end of the High Street stands Dunbar House, an old residence of the Earls of Lauderdale, and now occupied as Government barracks. In front of the building there is an elevated common, from which there is a fine view of the old Castle, which is built upon isolated rocks projecting into the sea at the side of the harbour. Dunbar Castle is a very ancient place, having, so early as 1070, been given by Malcolm Canmore to Patrick, Earl of Northumberland, a princely noble, who fled from England at the Conquest, and who became the progenitor of the Cospatricks, Earls of Dunbar and March. It withstood a memorable siege of six weeks in 1335, on which occasion it was gallantly



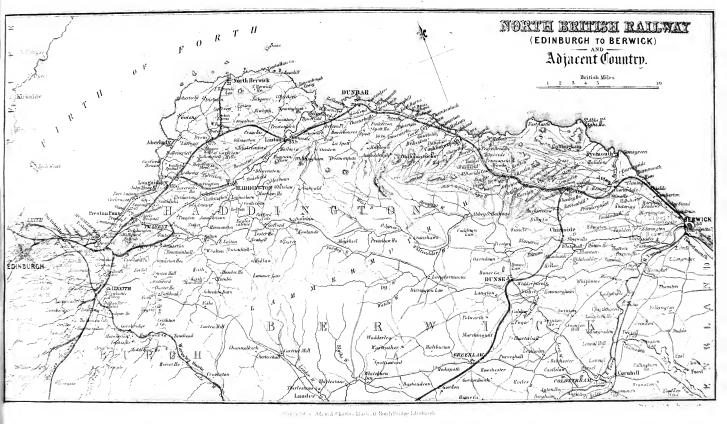
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DUNBAR. 107

defended by Bluck Agnes, Countess of March, against the English army under the Earl of Salisbury. In the year 1567 Queen Mary appointed the infamous Bothwell governor of the stronghold, and here she twice found shelter—once after the murder of Riccio, and a second time when she made her escape from Borthwick Castle in the disguise of a page. After her surrender at Carberry Hill, Dunbar Castle was taken and dismantled by the Regent Murray. It is now the property of the Earl of Lauderdale, who is also superior of the burgh in right of the Earl of March.

Near the town of Dunbar two battles were fought, in both of which the Scots were defeated—one in 1296, when Baliol was defeated by the forces of Edward I.; the other in 1650, when the Scottish Army, under General Lesley, was routed with great slaughter by Oliver Cromwell. This battle is still remembered by the people of Scotland under the opprobrious epithet of "the race of Dunbar," or "Tyesday's chase;" the engagement having taken place on a Tuesday.

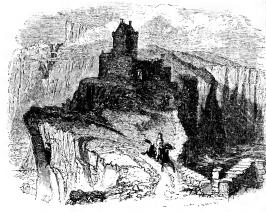
Cromwell on this occasion took up his residence at *Broxmouth Park*, now a seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, about a mile to the east of Dunbar. The gardens and grounds of

this seat are open to the public on Wednesdays. Orders of admission granted by Mr. Kelly, banker, Dunbar.

Perhaps no part of the British coast has afforded a richer treat to geologists than that lying between Dunbar and St. Abb's Head, over the whole of which Hutton and Playfair, and Sir James Hall, very frequently wandered, and from which some of their favourite theories derive their clearest illustrations.

One of these geological phenomena is a remarkable ravine called the Peaths, over which the celebrated bridge of the same name was thrown in 1756, when it was the post-road. This singular structure is 123 feet in height, 300 feet in length, and 16 feet wide, and was aptly described in one of Oliver Cromwell's despatches as a place "where one man to hinder is better than twelve to make way."

The promontory called St. Abb's Head consists of two hills, the western of which is occupied by a lighthouse; the eastern, called the Kirkhill, still exhibits the remains of a monastery and a church. The savage and rocky character of 108 DUNBAR.



FAST CASTLE.

the coast is exceedingly striking. The neighbouring promontory derives its name from an ancient baronial fortress built upon the very point of the precipitous headland. This is Fast Castle, the "Wolf's Crag" of the Bride of Lammermoor; and, as described in that tragic tale, "a wilder or more disconsolate dwelling it is perhaps difficult to conceive. The sombrous and heavy sound of the billows, successively dashing against the rocky beach, at a profound distance beneath, are to the ear what the landscape is to the eye-a symbol of unvaried and monotonous melancholy, not unmingled with horror." To the land side the only access is by a rocky path of a very few feet wide, bordered on either hand by a tremendous precipice. This leads to the castle, a donjon tower of moderate size, surrounded by flanking walls as usual, which, rising without interval and abruptly from the verge of the precipice, must, in ancient times, have rendered the place nearly impregnable.

Fast Castle was in former days a place of retreat of the

DUNSE, 109

great Earls of Home, which they used on particular occasions, when safety and privacy were at once desirable. About the close of the 16th century it was inhabited by Logan of Restalrig, one of the darkest characters of the age. There is a contract, says Scott, in his Provincial Antiquities, existing in the charter-chest of Lord Napier, between this Logan and the celebrated Napier of Merchiston, setting forth that, as Fast Castle was supposed to contain a quantity of hidden treasure, Napier was to make search for it by divination, and, for his reward, was to have the third of what was found, and his expenses paid in whatever event. The fate of this investigation is unknown.

Fast Castle now belongs to Sir J. Hall, Bart of Dunglas. The precipitous rocks on this coast are the resort of number-less sea-fowl, and the dizzy heights are occasionally scaled in order to secure the eggs of the birds. Near St. Abb's Head are the ruins of Coldingham Priory, a remnant of early semi-Norman architecture. The Priory was an offshoot from the ancient numery of St. Ebba, from which St. Abb's Head takes its name. Coldingham is most easily reached from Reston or Ayton station.

At Reston a branch line strikes off southwards to St. Boswells, where it joins the Waverley route. About midway on this branch is the quiet town of Dunse, in the neighbourhood of which (viz. five miles northwards by the Stoneymoor road) the antiquarian may see a remarkably fine specimen of an ancient British stronghold, called Edin's Hall, a supposed corruption of Odin's hauld.

The building forms a circle of about 55 feet internal and 92 external diameter—the walls varying in thickness from 15 to 20 feet, and in height from 2 to 6. The external circumference is nearly a perfect circle, and the masonry, which is without lime or cement, is beautifully executed. The interior circumference is not perfectly regular in form, but diverges considerably from a true circle. The foundation is composed of large flat stones, which project from 6 inches to a foot beyond the face of the wall, so as to form a basement. The entrance is on the east side, and is 16½ feet long. The breadth of the entrance is 4 feet 9 inches, and 3 feet 3 inches in the inside. At the entrance lie two immense stones, weighing probably two or three type seach, which have apparently been lintels to cover the doorway. In 1870 it was nearly perfect.

In the vicinity of Lauder, a town to the west of Duuse, is Harefaulds, where there is another similar stronghold, only of much ruder construction and less perfect.

Dunse is said to have been the birthplace, in 1274, of the celebrated scholar Duns Scotus, whose Quartum Librum Sententiarum is one of the earliest specimens of black letter typography (1474). As a Scotchman, it is remarkable that he should have been the great supporter of the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. The Rev. Thomas Boston, and Dr. M'Crie, biographer of Knox, were also natives of Dunse.

# EDINBURGH TO PEEBLES AND VALE OF TWEED, BY PORTOBELLO, MUSSELBURGH, DALKEITH, HAWTHORNDEN, ROSLIN, & PENICUIK.

Trains from Waverley Bridge. Peebles is reached in an hour and a half.

About five miles from Edinburgh, on the southern slope of the Pentland Hills, is the ancient mansion of Woodhouselee, the seat of the Tytlers, surrounded by fine old woods. The late Patrick Fraser Tytler, author of the History of Scotland, resided here for many years. The former house, once the property of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Murray, was four miles distant from the present mansion, and the ruins are still to be seen in a glen beside the river, "tenanted by the restless ghost of the murdered lady." Near this is Glencorse House, an ancient seat of the Earls of Bothwell, and now the property of the Lord President Inglis. The vale of Glencorse is watered by the Logan Water, more commonly called Glencorse Burn, at the head of which is Habbie's Howe, one of the scenes of The Gentle Shepherd, and a favourite resort of picnic parties. At a place called Rullion Green, on the Pentland Hills, in this neighbourhood, the Covenanters were defeated, 28th November 1666, by General Dalziel of Binns. Passing the stations of Hawthornden and Roslin, we arrive at Penicuik, near which are PENI-CUIK HOUSE, the seat of Sir James Clerk, Bart., and the extensive paper-mills of Messrs. Cowan and Company. At

PEEBLES. 111

Leadburn a branch line of railway diverges south-westwards by Linton and Dolphington, joining the Caledonian at Carstairs. Beyond this there is nothing particular to call for the tourist's attention until arrival at

### PEEBLES,

[Hotel: The Tontine. 27 miles from Edinburgh. Population 2045.]

situated on the banks of the river Tweed, and a favourite fishing station. Peebles became at an early period the occasional residence of the Kings of Scotland, and it is the scene of the celebrated poem of James I., Peblis to the Play. The principal building is a castellated edifice in the High Street, which was formerly a residence of the Queensberry family, but now converted into a public institution for purposes of social improvement, by Mr. William Chambers the publisher, and presented by him to his native town.

In the neighbourhood of Peebles there are a number of gentlemen's seats of great beauty; among these may be named Stobo (Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart.), Posso (Sir J. M. Nasmyth,\* Bart.), Haystoun (Sir Robt, Hay, Bart.), Drum-

#### \* Introduction of the Larch-tree into Scotland,

The Duke of Athole receives the credit of being the first planter of the larch in Scotland, but the grandfather of the present Sir John Nasmyth of Posso, in Peeblesshire, had acres of larches planted thirteen years previous to the period when Menzies of Culdares brought a few plants from the Tyrol in 1738, of which five acres exist at Monzie, and two at Dunkeld. The family records of the Posso family prove the date at which they were planted at Dawich, and the following extracts from the New Statistical Account of Scotland show the respective dates of the larches planted at Dawich and Dunkeld.

1. "Within the pleasure-grounds, to the north-west of the Cathedral, are the two noted Larches, the first that were introduced into Great Britain. They were brought from the Tyrol by Menzies of Culdares in 1738, and were at first treated as greenhouse plants. They were planted only one day later than the larches in the Monzie Gardens, near Crieff. The two Dunkeld larches are still in perfect vigour, and far from maturity." Vol. x., p. 963.

2. "There are upwards of 400 imperial acres of wood in the Parish (Drummelzier) part of which is on the property of each of the heritors, but chiefly on the estate of Dawich, the property of Sir John M. Nasmyth, Bart. of Posso. He has already planted 360 acres, besides old wood in the park, single trees, and sbrubberies, and he is about to plant still more extensively. Some of the finest wood in Scotland has been raised on this estate. The horse-chestnuts are not only ascertained to be the first introduced into Scotland, but are

112 PEEBLES.



NIDPATH CASTLE ON THE TWEED NEAR PEEBLES.

melzier (John White, Esq.), Rachan House (J. Tweedie, Esq.)

The vale of the Tweed, both above and below Peebles, contained a chain of strong castles to serve as a defence against the incursions of English marauders. Nidpath Castle, one of the most entire of these, is situated about a mile west from Peebles, on a rock projecting over the north bank of the Tweed, which here runs through a deep narrow glen. The castle was formerly approached by an avenue of fine trees, all of which were cut down by the last Duke of Queensberry to impoverish the estate before it descended to the heir of entail, the Earl of Wemyss. This proceeding drew forth an indignant

among the largest. The oaks and sycamores are also very large, and the larches, the largest in Scotland, introduced into the country in 1725, by the grandfather of the present proprietor, one of the earliest and most spirited improvers in Scotland. One larch is (in 1845) above 20 feet in circumference at the bottom. "Vol. iii., p. 72.

sonnet from the poet Wordsworth. The late Earl of Wemyss replanted the demesne, and the woods are assuming a luxuriant appearance. The remains of a Roman camp at Lyne, four miles distant, are worthy of a visit, as is also the vale of Manor, about the same distance, where may still be seen the cottage and grave of David Ritchie, the original of Sir Walter Scott's Black Dwarf.

#### PEEBLES AND GALASHIELS BY INNERLEITHEN.

A line of rail connects Peebles with Galashiels, by which means the tourist may follow the banks of the Tweed all the way to its junction with the Gala. Thence he may continue his journey to Melrose. By this route, shortly after leaving Peebles, we pass King's Meadows, the seat of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., and about two miles further on, the ruins of Horsburgh Castle—one of those old peel-houses of which there are so many in Peeblesshire. On the other side are the ruins of the old church of Kailzie, where there is an old burying-place, containing the family aisle of the Horsburghs—the oldest family in Peeblesshire. Between this and Innerleithen we pass Cardrona (James Wilson, Esq.), and Glenormiston (William Chambers, Esq. A short way beyond this we reach

#### INNERLEITHEN,

(Six miles east of Peebles. Hotels: Riddle's; Commercial; Waverley.)

situated on the river Leithen, near its junction with the Tweed. The village was first brought into notice by an attempt which was made to associate its mineral well with the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. It has since obtained a more important notoriety as a considerable seat of the Scottish woollen manufacture. The first mill was built as early as 1790; but it is only within more recent years that much progress has been made in this department of industrial labour. About a mile from the village is Traquair. The paternal ancestor of this ancient family (now extinct in the male line) was James Steuart, Earl of Buchan, uterine brother to James II. of Scotland. The mansion is said to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland, part of it having been built about 1000 years ago. It is a fine example of an old Scottish baronial residence, with steep roof and turreted corners, and other peculiar features.

Like most other ancient houses in Scotland, it afforded lodgings to Queen Mary, and also to the great Montrose. The old bears which form the supporters of the family arms still retain their position at the entrance-gate. Close to the village is the Pirn, the seat of the family of Horsburgh; in the neighbourhood, also, are The Glen (Charles Tennent, Esq.), the scene of "Lucy's Flittin'," and there may be seen in the distance the hills that shadow the "Dowie Dens of Yarrow," and the lofty Minchmoor, over which Montrose fled after the battle of Philiphaugh. About a mile farther is the manufacturing village of Walkerburn, and two miles below (four from Innerleithen) is Elibank Tower, famous for the story of "Mucklemou'd Meg." Nearer to Galashiels, are Ashiestiel, once the residence of Sir Walter Scott, and where he wrote part of the Lau of the Last Minstrel and Marmion; and Yair, the seat of the Pringles of Whytbank. When nearly opposite Ashiestiel the line leaves the valley of the Tweed, and crosses over by Clovenfords and Torwoodlee to the vale of the Gala, joining the Waverley Route a mile above Galashiels.

# EDINBURGH TO MELROSE, ABBOTSFORD, AND DRYBURGH.

## BY NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

The country through which the railway passes on the way from Edinburgh to Melrose is very pleasing.

On emerging from the tunnel, shortly after leaving the station at Edinburgh, a view is obtained on the right of Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Palace, and ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel. Passing Portobello and the grounds of Dalhousie Castle, we obtain a beautiful prospect of the Pentland Hills to the right. Close to Gorebridge station, on the left, are the ruins of Gorebridge Castle. A little beyond a glance may be obtained, on the right, of Arniston House, the seat of Dundas of Arniston. About two miles farther on we come in sight of Borthwick Castle and the neat modern parish church. The ruins of Crichton Castle may also be seen about a mile on the left.

Borthwick Castle is an ancient double tower, erected in the time of James I. by Sir William Borthwick. Here Queen Mary resided three weeks after her unfortunate marriage with Bothwell, and from this she fled a few days afterwards to Dunbar in the disguise of a page. It held out gallantly against Cromwell, and the effect of his battery may still be seen on the freestone facing of the eastern side. The present proprietor, now eleventh Baron of Borthwick, had the title of the ancient peerage of Borthwick, which had remained in abeyance since the death of the tenth Baron, in the reign of Charles II., adjudged to him by the House of Lords in 1870. In the old manse of Borthwick Dr. Robertson the historian was born.

The neighbouring castle of Crichton was the residence of the celebrated Sir. William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, whose influence during the minority of James II. contributed much to destroy the formidable power of the Douglas family. The ruins stand a mile and a quarter to the eastward of Borthwick. Its architecture is of various dates:—

"The towers in different ages rose;
Their various architecture shows
The builders' various hands."—Marmion.

Proceeding onwards we reach the village of Stow, about six miles to the east of which are the town of Lauder, and Thirlestane Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale. By a viaduct across the Lugate Water we reach Bowland (W. S. Walker, Esq.), on the confines of the county of Roxburgh. The boundary between the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk is here formed by the Gala, a river celebrated in Burns's well-known lyric of "Braw Lads of Gala Water,"—one of the favourite trouting streams in Scotland, and which gives its name to the important manufacturing town of

Galashiels \* [Hotels: Maxwell's; Abbotsford Arms.

#### \* Branch Lines from Galashiels.

From Galashiels a branch line connects the North British with the Caledonian Railway, via Innenieithen, Peebles, and Biggar, and another short line runs from Galashiels to Selkirk. The tourist who wishes to visit Abbotsford without passing through Melrose may proceed by this latter line to Abbotsford Ferry station, where, by ferrying the Tweed and a mile's walk, he will reach the house. Selkirk is situated about five miles to the south of Galashiels, a little below the junction of the Ettrick and Yarrow. It contains several large woollen mills, erected on the banks of the Ettrick, and new buildings have arisen in and around the town. Close by is the Haining, the ancient family seat of the Pringles of Clifton. There is a coach twice a week (Tuesday and Saturday), from the County Hotel to St. Mary's Loch, in connection with

Population 6433], situated on the banks of the Gala, about a mile above its junction with the Tweed. Galashiels is now one of the most thriving seats of the woollen manufacture in Scotland, which consists of tartans, tweeds, and shawls. A number of new mills have recently been constructed in the town, as also several villas in the neighbourhood, among which may be noticed that of John Murray, Esq. of Glenmayne.

those from Moffat, which meet at Tibbie Shiels's Inn. A few miles westwards is Philliphaugh, the seat of Sir John Murray, Bart., and four miles to the north is Yair (Alexander Pringle, Esq.)

At the confluence of the Ettrick and Yarrow, about a mile above Selkirk, is Bowhill, a delightful summer seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, and a favourite residence of the late Lord and Lady Dalkeith, to whom Scott dedicated his Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Following from this the north bank of the Yarrow, we pass Harehead and the little farm of Foulshiels, where Mungo Park, the African traveller, was born (1771), and where he resided before setting out on his last fatal journey. Looking across to the other side of the river—

"We pass where Newark's stately tower Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower."

Newark Castle was built by James II., whose arms are engraved on the western side of the tower. Within the courtyard of the castle General Leslie tarnished his victory over Montrose by putting to death a number of the prisoners whom he had taken at the battle of Philiphangh, which was fought on the plain on the northern side of the Ettrick, 13th September 1645. Montrose had taken up his quarters, with his cavalry, in the town of Selkirk, while his infantry, amounting to about twelve or fifteen hundred men, were posted on Philiphaugh. Leslie arrived at Melrose the evening before the engagement, and next morning, favoured by a thick mist, he reached Montrose's encampment without being descried by a single scout. The surprisal was complete, and when the Marquis, who had been alarmed by the noise of the firing, reached the scene of the battle, he beheld his army dispersed in irretrievable rout. After a desperate but unavailing attempt to retrieve the fortunes of the day, he cut his way through a body of Leslie's troopers, and fled up Yarrow and over Minchmoor towards Peebles. This defeat destroyed the fruit of Montrose's six splendid victories, and effectually ruined the royal cause in Scotland.

Those who pursue the coach road up Yarrow to St. Mary's Loch pass the village Yarrowford (above which is Broadmeadows, H. M. Lang, Esq.), Hangingshaw Castle, Deuchar Tower, the village of Yarrow, and Mount-benger, for some years the residence of James Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd. Near this is the Gordon Arms Inn. About a mile to the south of the inn is the homestead of Altrive Lake (now called Eldin Hope), where the Ettrick Shepherd resided till his death (1835), excepting the interval of the few years when he rented the neighbouring farm of Mount-benger. (Distance from Selkirk 12 miles; see route from Moffat to St. Mary's Loch.)

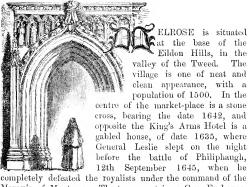
The higher ground is traversed by the remains of an ancient wall, supposed to be the Catrail, and near it, at Rink, on an eminence, is an old British camp.

Crossing the Tweed at Bridgend, and looking up the river, the woods of Abbotsford may be seen on the right. The Pavilion, the mansion of Lord Somerville, lies here on the left, and is beautifully situated at the junction of the Alwyn Water with the Tweed.

Proceeding from this to Melrose, we pass the village of Darnick, where there is an old peel-tower. A little beyond, on the right, lies Chiefswood, the residence of the late Mr. Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law. On the left are seen the Tweed and the village of Gattonside, and a large hydropathic establishment, situated on Skirmish Hill.

#### MELROSE.

[Hotels: The George; King's Arms; Abbey.] Distances—Edinburgh 37 miles; Jedburgh 19; Kelso 15; Carlisle 61. Admission to Abbey daily—charge 6d. each.



Marquis of Montrose. The town contains a Corn Exchange,

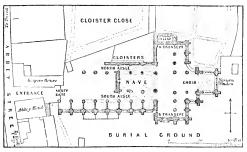
churches of various denominations, branch banks, and excellent shops.

From the station a direct road of five minutes' walk leads down to the Abbey, which having visited, tourists generally drive to Abbotsford and Dryburgh, each of which is respectively three and four miles distant, and unfortunately in opposite directions.

Melrose Abbey was founded by David I. in 1136, but the building was not completed till 1146, when it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The monks were brought from the Abbev of Rievaulx, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and were the first of the reformed class called Cistercians who came into Scotland. It was destroyed by the English in their retreat under Edward II. in 1322, and four years after was rebuilt from a fund of £2000 supplied by King Robert Bruce (equal to £50,000 of the money of the present day), and which was raised chiefly from the baronies of Cessford and Eckford, forfeited by Sir Roger de Mowbray, and the lands of Nesbit. Longnewton, Maxton, and Caverton, forfeited by William, Lord Soulis. The present beautiful fabric, which even in its ruins is still the object of general admiration, was then erected in a style of graceful magnificence which entitles it to be classed among the most perfect works of the best age of ecclesiastical architecture. At the period of the Reformation it suffered severely from the misdirected zeal of the Reformers, and subsequently from neglect, wanton mischief, or sordid The Duke of Buccleuch is the present custodier utilitarianism. of the Abbey, and to him the public are indebted for its careful preservation.\*

The style of architecture of this beautiful fabric is that graceful mixture of the Tudor, commonly called Flamboyant, and florid Gothic, so often met with in our best churches, such as York Minster and Exeter Cathedral. Fortunately the stone of which it is built is so hard that much of the ornamental work retains its original sharpness. The part now remaining consists

<sup>\*</sup> Scott's allusion to the view of Melrose Abbey by moonlight has given rise to a popular impression that the ruins are seen to most advantage under this aspect, which is true to a certain extent, as it is in the case of other ruins. But to see the particular effect spoken of, when the light streams through the "east oriel" into the interior, it is necessary to time the visit to the period of the moon's wame.



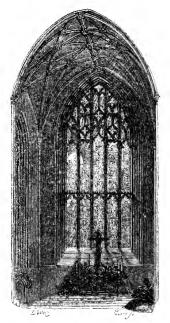
PLAN OF MELROSE ABBEY.

of the church, in the usual form of a Latin cross, with a square tower in the centre, 84 feet in height; and the parts in best preservation are the choir and transept—the west side, and part of the north and south walls of the great tower, part of the nave, nearly the whole of the southern aisle, and part of the north aisle.

The entrance is by a wooden gate, where probably stood the chief or western portal, opening into the nave, which is intersected by the remains of the organ loft, and bordered by two aisles. The portion of the nave beyond the loft was in 1618 disfigured by an incrustation of coarse masonry, to adapt it to the requirements of a parish church. In the right or south aisle are eight small chapels, lighted by a corresponding number of rich traceried windows (16 × 8). These windows are supported externally by double flying buttresses, ornamented with canopied niches and crocketed pinnacles. In one of these niches there is a mutilated figure of the Virgin and Child, and in another, to the east, a statue of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.\*

We now enter the *Transept*, and have on the right the beautiful Gothic south doorway. This portal is encased in a square canopy, with a richly decorated spandrel. The mould-

<sup>\*</sup> In the churchyard, underneath this spot, may be seen the tomb of the late Sir David Brewster.



EASTERN WINDOW, MELROSE ABBEY,

ing in the centre of the arch encloses the arms of Scotland—a lion rampant, and the finial is wrought into a half-length effigy of John the Baptist, with his eye directed upwards, as if looking upon the image above, and bearing a scroll containing the words Erre filius Dri. Above this doorway rises the very perfect south window (24×16), in the best style of Florid tracery. The arch of this window is bounded by a crocketed chain springing from two corbels, and rising in the

shape of a pinnacle to the apex of the pediment above, where it encloses a canopy which formerly contained an image of Christ. On either side are other four vacant niches. The ungainly belfry which surmounts the window is of recent erection. On the buttresses at the west corner of the window, two brackets are cut into the figures of monks, holding scrolls, one with the inscription rum: bruit: jcsus: scq. rcssabit: umbra, and the other passus: cst: quia: ipst: unuit. Within the south transept is the small door that gives access to the triforium galleries and belfry. Over this door is a shield with compasses and fleur-de-lis, indicating the profession and native country (France), of John Morow, the mastermason of Melrose Abbey.

Within the small aisle opposite are the tombs of Michael Scott the Wizard, and Sir Ralph Eure or Ivers, the latter of whom was killed at the battle of Ancrum Muir in 1545.

We now reach *The Choir*, which is built in the form of half a Greek cross, surmounted by the original beautifully fretted stone roof, which is covered with tracery united by sculptured bosses, and springing in fan-like fascicles from curiously wrought corbels and capitals. In the centre, where stood the high altar, a small stone indicates the spot where the heart of King Robert the Bruce is interred, while on either side are the tombs of Alexander II., and James, second Earl of Douglas, the hero of Otterburn.

Of the three windows in the choir, the finest is the eastern, 57 feet high by 28 wide, which is divided by four tall mullions and a broken transom, interlaced together by tracery of such delicacy that it has been fitly compared to an architectural imitation of wicker work—

"Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand 'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand In many a freaking knot had twined; Then framed a spell when the work was done, And changed the willow wreaths to stone."

On each side of the exterior of this window are a number of niches with mutilated figures, and over the apex a group in a sitting posture, supposed to represent King David and his Queen. The finest arches are situated in the north-east end of the church, and the piers by which they are sustained are

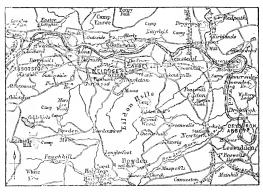


CHART OF MELROSE, ABBOTSFORD, AND DRYBURGH.

composed of clustered shafts arranged diagonally, crowned with beautifully sculptured capitals. The general design is the leaf of the curled brocoli in a variety of forms, carefully chiseled. The bosses and cornices are hewn into representations of quatrefoils, lilies, and honeysuckle, which in one instance appear combined in a nosegay held loosely in a hand, while the corbels usually represent grim and fantastic figures—

"The keystone that locks each ribbed aisle,
Is a fleur-de-lyor a quatrefeuille;
The corbels are carved grotesque and grim,
And the pillars with cluster'd shafts so trim,
With base and with capital flourish'd around,
Seem bundles of lances which garlands have bound."

A Norman arched doorway leads from the north transept into the Sacristy, where repose the remains of Queen Johanna, wife of Alexander II., and sister of Henry III. of England. From this we pass into the cloisters by a door on the north-east end of the nave, being the same through which the monk in the Lay of the Last Minstrel is supposed to have led William of Deloraine to the grave of Michael Scott. The outer side of this doorway is ornamented with an architrave of flowers and

leaves hollowed out from behind, and so delicately chiseled that a straw can penetrate the interstices between the leaves and stocks. Along the two remaining sides of the cloister, which originally formed a quadrangle, there are still some of the canopied sedilia, surmounted by a diaper frieze.

In the north transept there is a small-sized circular window, representing a crown of thorns; and in the beautiful remaining fragment of the north aisle may be seen a monumental stone erected in memory of the Kers (now Pringles) of Yair.

Leaving the Abbey and returning to the village, a fine view of the Tweed may be obtained from the Weir Hill, at the back of the parish church. A little below this the river is crossed by a chain bridge for foot passengers.

The Eildon Hills (the Tremontium of the Romans, so called from their three summits) rise with an easy ascent immediately to the south of McIrose. The highest is 1385 feet above the level of the sea. They may be reached by a path leading off the Dingleton road, which diverges from McIrose at the side of the railway station. On the heights of Dingleton a large district lunatic asylum has been erected. This hill-road crosses Bowden Moor to the village of that name. In Bowden Church the Dukes of Roxburgh have their family burial-place.

Tariff of Charges for Vehicles from Melrose.

One-horse carriage to Abbotsford (3 miles) and back, including driver and tolls, 6s. 6d; two-horse, 10s.; waggonette seated for ten, 12s.

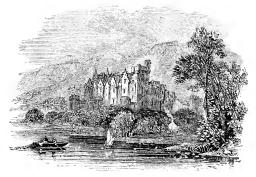
One-horse carriage to Dryburgh and back, including driver and tolls, 8s. 6d.
Distance by the ferry 4\frac{3}{2}\text{ miles (two hours)}\text{. Two-horse, 12s.; waggonette seated for ten, 15s. When Dryburgh is visited on the same day as Abbotsford, the charge is reduced one toll's charge.

The drive to Dryburgh by Bemerside, one-horse carriage, including driver and tolls, 10s. 6d.; two horses, 15s. Distance 5½ miles (2½ hours).

# ABBOTSFORD,\*

the well-known residence of Sir Walter Scott, and now the property of James R. Hope Scott, Esq., Q.C., is situated three

\* Admission to Abbotsford House, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., or dusk when it occurs earlier than six. The house is closed on Sundays, Christmas, and New-Year's days. Parties must not exceed ten at one time. Applications for larger excursion parties to be addressed to Mr. Clabaux. This being a private residence there is no stated gratuity, but 1s. for single visitors, and 2s. 6d. for a party of six, may be suggested.



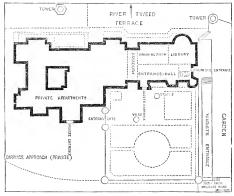
ABBOTSFORD.

miles to the west of Melrose, on a bank overhanging the south side of the Tweed, which at this place makes a beautiful sweep around the declivity. On the way thither from Melrose we cross Huntly Burn. Here a road strikes off on the left to Chiefswood, where Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart resided for some years during Scott's lifetime.

About half-a-mile farther is the village of Darnick, with an old peel-tower. A road strikes off to the left here, through an archway formed by the railway, to Huntly Burn, a house which was long occupied by Scott's friend and companion, Sir Adam Fergusson. A mountain brook, from which the house was named, finds its way from Cauldshields Loch through the Rhymer's Glen, one of Scott's favourite retreats. The walk which he planned, and rustic bridge, may still be seen.

Taking the road to the left of the toll-house, we reach, about a mile farther, a wicket gate on the right-hand side of the road. Entering here, we descend to Abbotsford, which lies hidden at the foot of the bank.

The house, though irregular in its proportions, produces a very striking effect when seen from the opposite side of the river. The entrance is by a porchway adorned with petrified stag's horns. The hall is panelled with richly-carved oak from the palace of Dunfermline, and the roof consists of pointed arches of the same material. Round the cornice there is a line of richly blazoned coats-armorial, belonging to the principal old border families—such as the Donglases, Kers, Scotts, Turnbulls, Maxwells, Chisholms, Elliots, and Armsfrongs. The floor is of black and white marble from the Hebrides, and the walls are hung with ancient armour and various specimens of military implements. Adjoining the entrance-hall is the armoury, which runs quite across the house, and communicates with the drawing-room on the one side and the dining-room on the other.

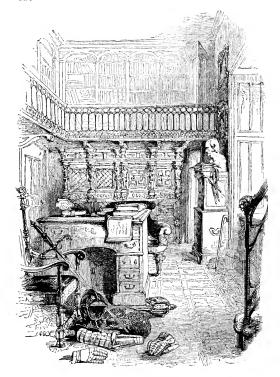


GROUND-PLAN OF ABBOTSFORD HOUSE.

Strangers are shown through the house somewhat in reverse of the natural order, as follows:—Study, Library, Drawing-room, Armoury and Entrance-hall.

The drawing-room is a lofty saloon, with wood of cedar. Its antique ebony furniture, carved cabinets, etc., are all of beautiful workmanship.

The dining-room is a very handsome apartment, containing a fine collection of pictures; the most interesting of which are the head of Queen Mary in a charger, the day after she was



THE STUDY, ABBOTSFORD.

beheaded, and full-length portraits of Lord Essex, Oliver Cromwell, Claverhouse, Charles II., Charles XII. of Sweden; and, among several family pictures, one of Sir Walter's great-

grandfather, who allowed his beard to grow after the execution of Charles I. The breakfast-parlour is a small apartment, overlooking the Tweed on the one side, and towards the hills of Ettrick and Yarrow on the other. It contains a collection of water-colour drawings, chiefly by Turner, and Thomson of Duddingston, being the designs for the illustrated edition of Scott's Provincial Antiquities of Scotland.

The library is the largest apartment. The roof here is of carved oak, chiefly designed from models taken from Roslin Chapel. The collection of books amounts to about 20,000 volumes, many of them extremely rare and valuable. From the library there is a communication with the Study, which is in a sense the most interesting of all the apartments. Here may be seen the small writing-table, and plain arm-chair, covered with black leather, used by Scott. There are a few books, chiefly for reference, and round three sides there is a light gallery which opens to a private staircase, by which he could descend from his bedroom unobserved. A sombre light is admitted by a single window. From this room we enter a small closet, containing what many will view with interest—the body-clothes worn by Sir Walter previous to his decease.\*

The external walls, as well as those of the adjoining garden, are enriched with many old carved stones, which have originally figured in other and very different situations. The door of the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh, the pulpit from which Ralph Erskine preached, and various other curious and interesting relics, may also be seen. Through the whole extent of the surrounding plantations there are winding walks, with benches or bowers erected on every position commanding a picturesque view. The mansion and its woods were entirely the creation of its late proprietor.

"The place itself," says Mr. Lockhart, "though not to the

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;After showing us the principal rooms, the woman opened a small closet adjoining the study, in which hung the last clothes that Sir Walter had worn. There was the broad-skirted blue coat with large buttons, the plaid trousers, the heavy shoes, the broad-rimmed hat, and stout walking-stick,—the dress in which he rambled about in the morning, and which he laid off when he took to bed in his last illness. She took down the coat, and gave it a shake and a wipe of the collar, as if he were waiting to put it on again!"—WILLIS'S Pencillings by the Way. [Mr. Willis had mistaken the colour of the coat, which is green.]

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general observer a very attractive one, had long been one of peculiar interest for him. I have often heard him tell that, when travelling in his boyhood with his father from Selkirk to Melrose, the old man suddenly desired the carriage to halt at the foot of an eminence, and said, 'We must get out here, Walter, and see a thing quite in your line.' His father then conducted him to a rude stone (called Turn-again), on the edge of an acclivity about half-a-mile above the Tweed at Abbotsford, which marks the spot

'Where gallant Cessford's life-blood dear Reeked on dark Elliot's Border spear.'

This was the conclusion of the battle of Melrose, fought in 1526, between the Earls of Angus and Home and the two chiefs of the race of Ker on the one side, and Buccleuch on the other, in sight of the young King James V., the possession of whose person was the object of the contest. In his own future domain the young minstrel had before him the scene of the last great clan battle of the Borders."

On the left bank of the Tweed, opposite Abbotsford, are some very handsome villas erected by Galashiels manufacturers.

A little to the east of Abbotsford, on the opposite bank of the river, below the junction of the Gala, is the vale of the Alwyn or Elwand Water, the supposed "Glendearg" of *The* Monastery.

# Melrose to Dryburgh.

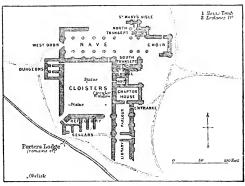
The most direct way to Dryburgh Abbey is by Newtown St. Boswells and the ferry, which is within ten minutes' walk of the Abbey. The distance this way is nearly five miles.

The longer but more picturesque road is by the village of Newstead and Bemerside, crossing the Tweed by the Flybridge, two miles below Melrose, near the junction of the Leader, and taking the bye-road to the right by the village of Leaderfoot, Gladswood Gate, and Leader Bridge. Having ascended to the top of Bemerside Hill, we obtain a most interesting view of the whole vale of Melrose, including the mansions of Ravenswood and Gladswood (J. Meiklam, Esq.) In the immediate vicinity are Drygrange House (Sir G. H. Leith, Bart.), beautifully situated, and the Kirklands. About a mile and a half from Drygrange is the house of Cowdenknowes

standing on the east bank of the river Leader, at the foot of the hill of Cowdenknowes, celebrated in song for its "bonny bonny broom." A mile farther up the Leader is the village of Earlstoun, anciently Erceldoune, the dwelling of Thomas Learmont, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, in whom, as in the mighty men of old,

"The honour'd name
Of prophet and of poet was the same."

The remains of the Rhymer's Tower are still pointed out in the midst of the haugh on the east side of the Leader. A little farther on, in the vicinity of Dryburgh, are the modern mansion and old tower of Bennerside, the lands and barony of



GROUND-PLAN OF DRYRURGH ARREY

which have been in the possession of the Haigs since the time of Malcolm IV. The following rhyme (ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer) expresses the confident belief of the country people in the perpetual lineal succession of the family:—

> "Tide, tide, whate'er betide, The'll aye be Haigs in Bemerside."

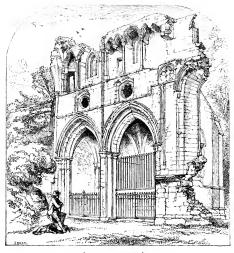
Opposite the house there is a Spanish chestnut-tree of extraordinary age and size.

## Broburgh Abben.

The custodier lives at the entrance-lodge near the principal gate leading to the mansion-house, where a visitors' book is kept. The authorised charge for showing the ruins is one shilling for a party not exceeding three, and above that number at the rate of fourpence each.

This interesting abbey was founded about the year 1150, during the reign of David I., by Hugh de Moreville, Lord of Lauderdale, Constable of Scotland. It is situated upon a richly-wooded haugh, round which the Tweed makes a circuitous sweep, and the site is supposed to have been originally a place of Druidical worship. The monks were of the Premonstratensian order, and were brought from the abbey founded at Alnwick a short time before. Edward II., in retreat from his unsuccessful invasion of Scotland (1322), encamped in the grounds of Dryburgh, and burnt the monastery to the ground. Robert I, contributed liberally towards its repair, but it has been doubted whether it was ever fully restored to its original condition.\* Like Melrose it consists of a church in the usual form of a cross and an adjoining monastery. They are both built of the same stone (taken from a quarry on the estate), possessing the remarkable property of hardening with age. The architecture is of various periods, and displays both the Norman and Early English arch. The principal remains of the church are—the western gable of the nave, the chapter-house, and St. Moden's Chapel, the ends of the transept, and part of the choir and monastery. Opposite the door by which tourists are introduced to the ruins is a vew-tree as old as the abbev. A double circle on the floor of

\* In 1544 the abbey was again destroyed by a hostile incursion of the English under Sir George Bowes and Sir Brian Latoun. In 1604 James VI, granted Dryburgh Abbey to John, Earl of Mar, and he afterwards erected it into a temporal lordship and peerage, with the title of Lord Cardross, conferring it upon the same Earl, who made it over to his third son, Henry, ancestor of David, ninth Earl of Buchan. The abbey was subsequently sold to the Haliburtons of Mertoun, and by them to Colonel Tod, from whose heirs it was repurchased by David Stewart, eleventh Earl of Buchan. On the Earl's death in 1829 it passed by deed of entail to his son Sir David Erskine, and in 1837 to his nephew Henry David, twelfth Earl of Buchan, on whose decease, in 1857, it descended to his granddaughter, the Honourable Mrs. Biber-Erskine of Dryburgh, only surviving child of the late Earl's eldest son, Henry, Lord Cardross, who predeceased his father in 1835.



SCOTT'S TOMB-ST. MARY'S AISLE,

the chapter-house marks the burial-place of the founder. St. Catherine's circular window, twelve feet in diameter, and much overgrown with ivy, is a beautiful feature in this part of the ruins. The nave of the church is 190 feet long by 75 broad, and under the high altar James Stuart (of the Darnley family), the last abbot, is buried. The refectory, or great dining-room of the monks, occupied the whole front of the abbey facing the south, and was 100 feet long by 30 feet broad and 60 feet high. Beneath it are the wine and almonry cellars.

St. Mary's Aisle, at once the most beautiful and interesting part of the ruin, contains the burial-place of Sir Walter Scott, who was interred here 26th September 1832, in the tomb of his maternal ancestors, the Haliburtons of Newmains, at one 132 JEDBURGH.

time proprietors of the abbey. On either side are the tombs of his wife and eldest son. His son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, was also buried in the same place in 1854. The same aisle is the place of sepulture of the Erskines of Shieldfield and the Haigs of Bemerside. In St. Moden's Chapel lie several members of the Buchan family.

In the immediate vicinity of the abbey is the mansionhouse of Dryburgh, surrounded by stately trees. In a house within the grounds once resided Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, two eminent Scottish divines, with whom originated the first secession from the Established Church of Scotland. On a rocky eminence overlooking the river is a rude colossal statue of the patriot Wallace. A few miles down the Tweed is Mertoun House, the seat of Lord Polwarth.

On the line of the North British Railway-19 miles by the rail, and 12 by the coach-road from Melrose, is

#### JEDBURGH.

[Hotels: Spread Eagle; Royal; Exchange. Population 3428.] Distance from Edinburgh 56 miles,

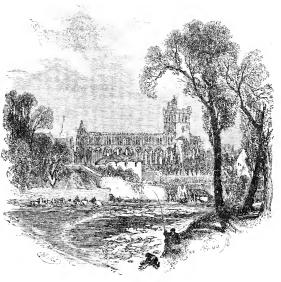
the county town of Roxburghshire, and seat of the circuit-court of justiciary. It is a place of antiquity, the old village of Jedworth having been founded by Ecgred, Bishop of Lindisfarn, A.D. 845. St. Kenoch was abbot of Jedburgh A.D. 1000, and its royal castle is mentioned in the earliest Scottish annals. It appears to have been a royal burgh so far back as the time of David I. It was the chief town on the Middle Marches. Defended by its castle and numerous towers, and surrounded by the fastnesses of its forest, it was frequently the rendezvous of the Scottish armies, and frequently assailed, pillaged, and burnt by the English.

The town has of late undergone great improvement; it has been well drained, and supplied with excellent water, and the old buildings pulled down to make way for new, and in many instances elegant. structures, such as the Commercial Bank.

The Abben, founded and endowed by David I. in 1118 or 1147 for Augustine friars from Beauvais, near Paris, occupies an elevated position in the town, on the bank of the river Jed.

In common with other monasteries on the border, it suffered severely in the English invasions, and was for two hours exposed to

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JEDBURGH ABBEY FROM THE RIVER.

the artillery of the Earl of Surrey, who besieged Jedburgh in the reign of Henry VIII. At the Reformation the abbey and lands were converted into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernichirst, and they are now possessed by his descendant, the Marquis of Lothian. In an architectural point of view the building is interesting (like the neighbouring Abbey of Kelso) for the mixed character of its arches and a beautifully interlaced arcade. The principal entrance is by the beautiful Norman door, which is ornamented with a profusion of zig-zag mouldings supported on slender shafts. The sides of the gable are protected by two Norman buttresses, and the summit is pierced by a St. Catherine's wheel, or rose window, in the Flamboyant style. On entering the

nave, with its double row of massive columns, we have displayed the peculiarity of mixed arches formerly referred to, and the triforium of semicircular arches, subdivided by a centre shaft into
two of a pointed character. The clerestory consists of thirty-six
beautifully pointed windows. At the south-east extremity of the
nave, near the southern Norman door, is a vault containing the
remains of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, and of his wife Lady
Stratheden.

The north transept, which is the only one remaining, seems to have been rebuilt during the period of Middle Pointed architecture, and is still entire. Above the great north window are the arms of the Kerrs, the bailies of the Abbey, whose burial-place is in this part of the church. The oldest tombstone is dated 1524. The southern door, between the central tower and Lord Campbell's vault, is a fine specimen of Norman architecture.

The eastern extremity or apse is entirely destroyed, and the site of the altar is occupied by a pretentious monumental tomb. At this spot Alexander III. was married to Jolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux (1285), in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of French and Scottish nobility.

The small chapel adjoining the Norman door, on the south side, was formerly the parish school where Thomson, the author of The Scasons, received part of his education. Here we are under the great tower, 30 feet square and 120 high, rising upon four circular arches, which may be ascended by a narrow stair in the south-east corner. This tower commands a fine view of the valley of the Jed and the Cheviot Hills, which divide Scotland from England. Two miles up the Jed are Ferniehirst and Lintalee, the scenes of many a struggle in the olden times. Hartrigge, the seat of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, is close to the town, and three miles distant to the northward is Penielheugh Monument, built in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo.

An antique mansion in Queen Street is still extant, where Queen Mary lay sick for several weeks after her visit to Bothwell at Hermitage Castle. In Castlegate houses are pointed out which were inhabited respectively by Prince Charlie and Burns, and in another, situated in the Canongate, the late Sir David Brewster was born. Dr. Somerville, historian of William and Anne, was upwards of fifty years minister of Jedburgh, and Mrs. Somerville, the gifted authoress of works on natural history, was born in the manse. The old bridge is an object of interest, and believed by some to be coeval with the Abbey.

The castle of Jedburgh stood on the eminence behind the

town, now occupied by the jail. This castle was a favourite residence of the Scottish kings. Malcolm IV. died in it; and it was here, on the occasion of the marriage festivities given by Alexander III., that a spectre intruded itself, and filled the company with consternation by joining in the dance.

The ancient inhabitants of Jedburgh were celebrated for their dexterity in handling a peculiar sort of partisan, named the "Jethart staff." Their timely aid is said to have turned the fortune of the day at the skirmish of Reidswire. Their war-cry was "Jethart's here!" and their coat-of-arms is a mounted trooper advancing to the charge, with the motto, "Strenue et prospere." The proverb of "Jethart justice," has been handed down as that—

"Where in the morn men hang and draw, And sit in judgment after."

In the neighbourhood of Jedburgh are Fernichirst Castle, the ancient fortress of the Kerrs, from which the Marquis of Lothian takes his title as a British Peer; Ancrum House (Sir William Scott, Bart.); Mount Teviot (Marquis of Lothian); Crailing, the ancient seat of the Cranstouns; and Bonjedward Bank (Major Pringle), near which there is the Roman causeway, called Watling Street, still in a good state of preservation, and which passes about two miles from the town.

From the top of *The Dunion*, which is about 1031 feet above the level of the sea, and only about 1½ nile from Jedburgh, one of the finest prospects in the south of Scotland is to be witnessed, including the whole valley of the Jed, and a large extent of Teviotdale.

# WAVERLEY ROUTE—HAWICK TO CARLISLE.

By means of this railway the tourist can reach Carlisle from Hawick, passing some picturesque scenery, all the more interesting because of its legendary associations.

The thriving manufacturing town of Hawick is situated upon a haugh at the junction of the Slitrig with the Teviot. It has a population of about 8000, and the inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of it, on the banks of the Teviot, is Branksome Tower, the principal scene of Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, and an early residence of the Barons of Buccleuch.

In the same neighbourhood, eastwards, are Minto House, the seat of the Earl of Minto (the policies of which are open every day except Sunday), and the village of Denholm, where Leyden the poet was born.

Proceeding up the Slitrig, the traveller will find the view at first comparatively circumscribed by the steep banks over-

hanging the river.

Four miles from Hawick a passing glimpse may be got, on the left, of Stobbs Castle, the seat of Sir William Elliot, Bart. Two miles farther on the landscape widens, but assumes altogether a pastoral aspect. On the left is Windburgh Hill, on which are some Roman camps, and a small loch on its summit. A curve in the line brings into view the conical hill named the Leap; and farther to the right are Cauldcleugh and Gritmoor, about 1800 feet high. By a tunnel about three-quarters of a mile long we pass through the Limckiln Edge into Liddesdale, and, crossing the head of the Nine-Stane Rig, reach Riccarton Junction.

(Here the Border Counties line turns off to the left by the

valley of North Tyne to Hexham.)

Continuing the Waverley route from Riccarton, the tourist will notice the vale of the Liddel, with its snug farm-houses ensconced between ridges of grassy hills. Near Steele Road station  $(2\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is

## HERMITAGE CASTLE.

This haunted old place is situated on the left bank of the Hermitage Water, a tributary of the Liddel, and is the scene of the ballad beginning—

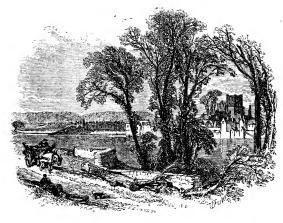
> " Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage Castle, And beside him old Redcap sly."

It was the seat of the Lords Soulis of royal descent, and after their forfeiture, of the Douglases, Lords of Liddesdale. In 1320, William de Soulis entered into a conspiracy against Robert the Bruce, which occasioned the downfall of the family. This man is represented by tradition as a cruel tyrant and a sorecrer, who was constantly employed in harassing his neighbours; and it is stated, that the Scottish king, irritated by the reiterated complaints of his vassals, whom he treated

no better than beasts of burden, peevishly exclaimed to the petitioners, "Boil him if you please, but let me hear no more of him." This commission they are said to have executed literally at the Nine-Stane Rig, a declivity descending on Hermitage Water, and deriving its name from a Druidical circle, five stones of which are still visible, and two particularly pointed out as those on which the fatal cauldron was suspended. The castle is still very entire, and even a portion of the roof, arched with stone and mortar, remains. The key is kept by the Duke of Buccleuch's gamekeeper at Newlands, on the roadside, about half-way between the station and the castle. In one of the thick walls there is a dungeon 12 feet deep, to which the only opening is a hole in the top about 18 inches square. This is pointed out as the place where Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie was starved to death. On account of this and other iniquities which had accumulated within its walls, it was popularly believed that the castle had partly sunk under ground; and because "Old Redcap" was supposed to keep possession, its ruins were long regarded by the peasants with peculiar aversion and terror. A hundred yards from the castle is a small cemetery, and near it, in the Hermitage Water, is a deep pool, where tradition says the Cout of Keildar was drowned, when pursued by Lord Soulis.

Continuing from Steele Road, the tourist will observe on a solitary hillside the cemetery of Castleton, and half-a-mile farther, among a clump of trees near the junction of the Hermitage and the Liddel, the parish church. Two miles beyond the church is the village of New Castleton, with 1124 inhabitants. A quarter of a mile below the village the railway crosses the Liddel, passing the remains of Mangerton Tower, an old stronghold of the Armstrongs. On the opposite hill-side may be seen Ettleton burying-ground, and just below it, on the road-side, a stone cross, which commemorates one of the Armstrongs of Mangerton, who had been murdered at Hermitage. On the hill above Ettleton are the remains of an old fort. At Kershopefoot the railway crosses the Border into England; and, continuing amid scenery of increasing beauty, passes on the right Cannobie, whence there is a branch railway to Langholm, on the left the fine woods and mansion of Netherby Hall, and thence by Longtown to Carlisle.

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### KELSO.

[Hotels: The Cross Keys; Queen's Head. Population 4307.]
15 miles from Melrose, 52 from Edinburgh. Races middle of October.

This town occupies a beautiful situation on the margin of the Tweed, opposite its junction with the Teviot, and consists of four principal streets and a spacious square or market-place, in which stand the town-hall, erected in 1816, and many well-built houses, with elegant shops. It has a weekly corn and fortnightly cattle market, and four annual fairs.

"The Abbey," says the learned editor of its charters, "stands

"The Abbey," says the learned editor of its charters, "stands alone, like some antique Titan predominating over the dwarfs of a later world." Begun in 1128—and so far completed as to receive the tomb of the founder's son, Earl Henry of Northumberland, in 1152—it was a structure commensurate with the magnificence of its endowments as the first-born of St. David's pious zeal, and with the lofty pretensions of its mitred abbots, who long disputed precedence with the priors of metropolitan St. Andrews, and even contended for superiority with

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the parent-house of Tiron in France, to which this Scottish daughter gave more than one ruler.\* As a specimen of architecture, it is partly Norman and partly Early Pointed. The form is that of a Greek cross, with the peculiar feature of having its head at the western extremity. A massive square tower rises over the axis, resting on four lofty centred arches, supported by tall piers of clustered columns. The other arches are all either semicircular or stilted, resting on pillars with plain or ornamented cushion capitals, or Norman imitation of Corinthian. The entrance to the north transept is much admired. The abbey was reduced to its present ruinous state by the English under the Earl of Hertford in 1545, and the only parts remaining are the walls of the transepts, the centre tower and west end, and a small part of the choir. After the Reformation a low gloomy vault was thrown over the transept, to make it serve as a parish church, and it continued to be used for this purpose till 1771, when one Sunday, during divine service, the congregation were alarmed by the falling of a piece of plaster from the roof, and hurried out in terror, believing that the vault over their heads was giving way. This, together with an ancient prophecy, attributed to Thomas the Rhymer, "that the kirk should fall when at its fullest," caused the church to be deserted, and it has never since had an opportunity of tumbling on a full congregation. In 1592 the lands and possessions of Kelso Abbey were conferred upon Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, by whose descendant, the Duke of Roxburghe, they are still enjoyed.

The railway station is a quarter of a mile from the town, but a turn of the road below Maxwellheugh affords one of the most picturesque views in the neighbourhood. The river Tweed, broadened into the dimensions almost of an estuary, is seen here, crossed by the bridge. On the south side of the river appear the woods and mansion of Springwood (Sir George Douglas). On the north side stands the town, with the ruins of the Abbey; the handsome modern residence of Ednam House (Mrs. Robertson); the elegant new Episcopal Chapel; the Free Church, with its conspicuous spire; the waving poplars and luxuriant chestnuts in the outskirts of the town; the rich back-ground of wooded heights, with

<sup>\*</sup> Quarterly Review, vol. lxxxv.

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Home Castle, and the summits of the Eildons in the distance; the whole landscape affording a singularly fascinating prospect. After this the most admired views are from the bridge and the Chalkheugh Terrace, which command the junction of the rivers and the front of Floors, with its richly wooded park. The bridge is an elegant structure, consisting of five semi-elliptical arches, each 72 feet span, erected by Rennie, the architect of the Waterloo Bridge in London. The museum and library, situated on the terrace, are open free on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and well worthy of a visit.

Floors,\* the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, occupies a terraced lawn on the north bank of the Tweed, one mile west of the town. The original edifice was built by Sir John Vanburgh in 1718, and was distinguished by his characteristic massiveness. Since then it has undergone extensive improvements and additions, under the superintendence of the late W. H. Playfair of Edinburgh, and is now one of the finest baronial edifices in Scotland. The park is extensive and finely wooded. A holly marks the spot where James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh (a.D. 1460). Admission may be obtained to the grounds and gardens on Wednesdays, by application at the office of the National Bank of Scotland in Kelso.

Roxburghe Castle, an early bulwark of the Border, is situated on the south side of the Tweed, on a neck of land between the Tweed and the Teviot. It was formerly a fortress of great extent and importance, and figured conspicuously in the early history of Scotland, but now only a few fragments remain. A deep moat filled with water from the Teviot formed part of its defences. East from the castle, and close to the Tweed, was the old town of Roxburgh, one of the first four burghs in Scotland, but of which there are now no remains.

Among the seats in the neighbourhood of Kelso are-

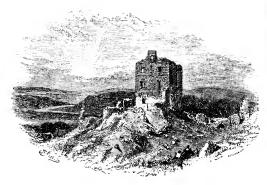
<sup>\*</sup> The word Floors is a vernacular term of the county applied to natural terraces on the banks of streams formed by the receding current, sometimes written "The Flures," and exhibited here by the formation of the ground between the Duke's mansion and the Tweed; or it may be derived from the French "Fleurs," as in Champfleury in Linlithgowshire. See Notes and Queries, January 1868, and following.

Hendersyde Park, two nules east on the Coldstream road, the residence of G. Waldie-Griffith, Esq., containing a fine collection of pictures, mosaics, classical antiquities, (and books (cards of admission may be obtained from Messrs. Smiths and Robson, solicitors, Kelso); Newton-Don (Charles Balfour, Esq.); Stitchel, a magnificent modern erection, built by the late George Baird, Esq., on the site of the old house; Mellerstain (Lord Haddington); Home Castle (rainous), which forms so conspicuous an object in the landscape, long the residence of the powerful Earls of Home, and now the property of Sir H. Hume Campbell, Bart., a descendant, in the maternal line, of the Humes, Earls of Marchmont; and Ednam, the birthplace of Thomson the poet, two miles north of Kelso, on the banks of the Eden. Immediately behind Newton-Don the river Eden falls over an abrupt rock of considerable height, and forms the romantic waterfall of Stitchel Linn. Six miles north-west of Kelso is Sandyknowe Tower, frequently referred to in the life of Sir Walter Scott.

#### COLDSTREAM.

[*Hotels*:—The Newcastle Arms; The Commercial. Population 1834.] 10 miles by rail from Kelso; 62 from Edinburgh: station, Cornhill.

This town occupies an elevated situation on the north bank of the Tweed, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. The railway station is situated at Cornhill, two miles from the town, but tourists may leave at Wark station, and inspect the ruins of the ancient castle of that name on their way. At the entrance to the town there is a tall Doric column bearing a statue of Sir Charles Marjoribanks, which was erected to his memory by the electors of Berwickshire for his services to the cause of reform in 1832. In consequence of its proximity to England, Coldstream used to participate in the Gretna Green reputation for irregular marriages. During the winter of 1659-60 General Monk resided here before he marched into England to restore Charles II., and here he raised the regiment which is still called the Coldstream Guards. The seats in the neighbourhood are—The Hirsel (Earl of Home); Lees (Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.); Lennel House (Earl of Haddington), in which the venerable Patrick Brydone, author of Travels in Sicily and Malta, spent the latter years of his

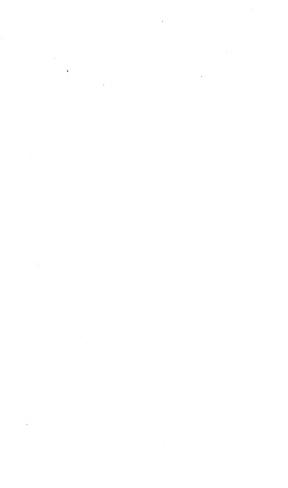


NORHAM CASTLE.

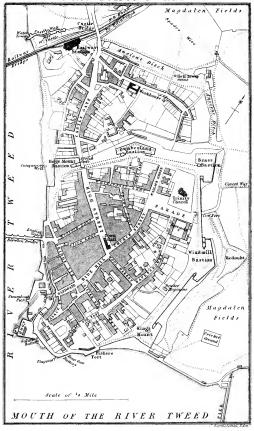
long life, and now occupied by the Earl of Wemyss, who hunts the county; Twisel Castle (Sir Francis Blake, Bart.), beneath which the ancient bridge is still standing by which the English crossed on their way to the field of Flodden; \* Milne-Graden (D. Milne Home, Esq.); Swinton, the property of the Swintons; Ladykirk (David Robertson, Esq., M.P., and lord-lieutenant of the county of Berwickshire). Near this are the ruins of Norham Castle, the opening scene of Marmion. It is situated on a steep bank of the Tweed, about six miles above Berwick, and, from the extent of its remains, must have been a place of great size and strength. Here Edward I. resided on the occasion of his being chosen umpire in the dispute concerning the Scottish succession.

\* The scene of this disastrous battle-field is situated three miles to the south of Coldstream, on the Wooler road. The date is commemorated by the following rhyme:—

This field was fought in September, In chronicles as may be seen; In the year of God, as I remember, One thousand five hundred and thirteen.



# BERWICK ON TWEED.



#### BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

[Hotels: King's Arms; Red Lion; Salmon. Population 13,265.] 58 miles from Edinburgh: 125 from Newcastle.

This ancient independent burgh is situated upon a gentle declivity at the mouth of the river Tweed. The streets are spacious and well built, and the town is surrounded by walls, which only of late ceased to be regularly fortified. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and justices, and returns two members to Parliament. The trade of the port is not considerable. It was finally ceded to the English in 1482. Since then it has remained subject to the laws of England, though forming politically a distinct territory. "The strength and importance of Berwick, often won and lost during the fourteenth century, induced the English to bestow such expense and skill in fortifying it, that, after the year 1482, it remained as a gate between the kingdoms, barred against the Scottish, but through which the English could at pleasure make irruption. A strong garrison was maintained within its walls, ready at all times for service; and to have kept Berwick-upon-Tweed was of itself a sufficient praise for a military man, and sums up in a minstrel ballad the character of Harry Hotspur himself :-

> "Sir Henry Pereye in the New Castell lay, I tell ye without en drede, He had been a march-man all his dayes, And kept Berwicke upon Tweed."

Sir Ralph Evers, a Border hero of later date, who was slain in the battle of Ancrum Moor, receives a similar compliment from the minstrel by whom he was celebrated:—

> "And now he has in keeping the town of Berwicke; The town was ne'er so well keepit I wot; He maintain'd law and order along the Border, And ever was ready to pricke the Scot." "

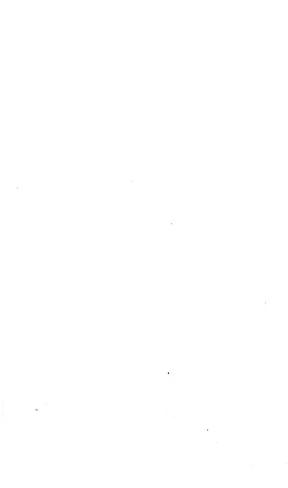
The castle, celebrated in early history, is now a shapeless ruin, and the only remnants are a couple of towers and parts of the wall and ditches. The wall now affords a

<sup>\*</sup> Scott's Essay on Border Antiquities.

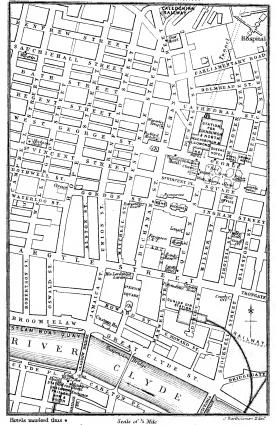


favourite promenade, and commands extensive prospects of the surrounding country, the sea, and the Fern and Holy Islands. The town is entered by five gates, called respectively the English, Scotch, Cow-port, etc. The new railway bridge, connecting the North British with the Newcastle and Berwick line, consists of 28 semicircular arches; its length is 667 yards, and its extreme height 184 feet. It spans the Tweed from the Castlehill to the line on the Tweedmouth side, and from its great height and airy structure presents a most graceful appearance. At the south end of Berwick bridge is Tweedmouth, a large irregularly-built village and important railway station.

Ten miles from Berwick, and accessible either from Goswick or Beal, by crossing the sands at low water (the track being marked by posts), is Holy Island, on which are the interesting ruins of Lindisfarne Abbey, one of the earliest seats of Christianity in The island also con-Britain. tains the ruins of a castle situated on a lofty rock on the south-east side, and approached by a narrow winding path. The island is nine miles in circumference, and contains upwards of 1000 acres, half of which only are capable of cultivation. The village lies on the west side, and is inhabited principally by fishermen.



# GLASGOW, HOTEL AND



- Hotels in George Square and Vicinity:—QUEEN'S; CARRICK'S ROYAL; CLARENCE; GEORGE; CROWN; HANOVER, Hanover Street (quiet family); NORTH BRITISH; VICTORIA, 15 W. George Street; MACLEAN'S, 198 St. Vincent Street; BEDFORD, 54 St. George's Place; STEEL'S, 5 Queen Street.
  - Temperanee:—Cobden, 81 Argyll Street; Waverley, 185 Buchanan Street Angus's, 127 Argyle Street; Aitken's, 108 Argyle Street.
  - At Bridge Street Railway Station :- The Rainbow.
- Restaurants: —Lang's, 73 and 79 Queen Street; Ferguson and Forrester, 36 Buchanan Street and 17 Princes Square; Exchange Luxcheon-Rooms, Royal Bank Place; Waddell's, 54 and 60 Union Street; Craig and Hayes, 101 Union Street.
- Newsrooms: -Royal Exchange (Queen Street), Athenæum (Ingram Street)-both free to strangers.
- Coach and Horse Hirers: —Walker, 29 Cambridge Street; Wylie and Loehhead, 58 Union Street; Menzies, 124 Argyle Street; Lawson, 142 Queen Street, and Newton Street, off Sauchiehall Street.
- ${\it General~Post~and~Telegraph~Office:} \hbox{--} {\it George~Square}.$
- Railway Stations: North British, Dundas Street, George Square, and College, High Street. Calebonian, Buchanan Street and South Side. Union, Dunlop Street. Glassow and South-Western (Greenock, Ayr, etc.), Dunlop Street and Bridge Street.
- Estimated population within the parliamentary boundary, at the end of 1870, 470,000: city and suburbs, 550,000. For statistics of Glasgow, see Report by the City Chamberlain.
- CLASGOW, the commercial metropolis of Scotland, and the third city in the United Kingdom in point of wealth, population, and commercial importance, is situated in Lanarkshire, in the lower part of the basin of the Clyde, at a point whence that river becomes navigable to the Atlantic Ocean. The range of the Campsie and Kilpatrick hills forms a screen around it, from north-east to north-west, at a distance of from eight to ten miles; while the uplands of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire rise in gentle acclivities on the east, south, and south-west. The climate is temperate, but, from its vicinity

to the sea, and the high grounds in the neighbourhood, it is much subject to humidity; though the actual quantity of rain which falls in the course of twelve months is not greater than in many other localities, the average for the last ten years, ending 1869, being 44 inches.

The population, including the suburbs, which in 1801 was only 81,048, was estimated at midsummer of 1869 to amount to 530,762; and the increase within the city boundaries during the ten years which have elapsed since the census of 1861, is estimated to reach in all above 20 per cent. The population since 1801 has increased at the wonderful rate of nearly 600 per cent. The city contains upwards of 100 miles of formed and paved streets, 95,500 inhabited dwelling-houses, and had at midsummer 1869 a rental of £2,010,998.

St. Kentigern, or St. Mungo as he is familiarly termed, was the reputed founder of Glasgow. In the year 539 he came from the Orkney Islands to preach the Gospel to the Strathclyde Britons. After labouring among them for some years he was expelled the country by Marken, their king, who had become jealous of his influence, and compelled to take refuge in Wales, where he founded the See of St. Asaph. After sojourning there for several years he was recalled by the successor of Marken, and about the year 560 he erected a church, probably of wood, on the spot where the cathedral now stands. The infant town sprang up under the shadow of this ecclesiastical edifice. The annals of Glasgow, from the middle of the 6th to the early part of the 12th century, are involved in the obscurity which overshadows nearly the whole contemporary history of those ages. Amid the intestine feuds and revolutions of that period all traces of the church of St. Kentigern had disappeared, but David I., on his accession to the Scottish throne, promoted his chaplain, John Achaius, to the bishopric of Glasgow in 1129, and endowed with the lands the church which that prelate erected and dedicated in 1136.

The church erected by Bishop John (chiefly of wood) was destroyed by fire, and was restored by Bishop Joceline, and dedicated in June 1197. This new structure was greatly extended and adorned by his successors, of whom Bishops Bondington, Lawedre, and Cameron, deserve special notice, for

their liberality and zeal. At the beginning of the 14th century the Episcopal chair was occupied by the patriotic Robert Wisheart, the firm friend of Wallace and Bruce, who furnished. from his own wardrobe, the robes in which the vindicator of the independence of Scotland was crowned, and suffered imprisonment for some years at the hands of Edward I. The See of Glasgow was made archiepiscopal in 1491, at the instance of James IV., who, in early life, had been a canon of the cathedral. During the period between the erection of the cathedral, in 1129, and the Reformation, there were twentysix Roman Catholic bishops and four archbishops. From the Reformation till the Revolution of 1688 the see was governed by fourteen Protestant archbishops. Since the days of Charles L. Glasgow has always been the stronghold of Presbyterianism, and, in consequence, it suffered severely during the times of the Persecution in the reign of Charles II. and his successor. The famous Assembly of 1638, by which Episcopacy was abolished, was held in this city.

Previous to 1775 the mercantile capital and enterprise of Glasgow were almost wholly employed in the tobacco trade. Large fortunes were made by this traffic, and the city still exhibits evidence of the wealth and social importance of the "Tobacco lords," as they were termed; some of the finest private dwellings in the city, and several elegant streets, being the relics of their former civic grandeur and importance. The interruption which the war of the American revolution gave to this branch of trade turned the attention of the citizens to the cultivation of sugar in the West Indies, and to the manufacture of cotton goods, then feebly developing its latent energies in Lancashire; and to this branch of manufacture Glasgow largely owes her pre-eminence as a commercial and manufacturing city. More recently the coal and iron trades have been developed with extraordinary rapidity, and have now attained a gigantic magnitude. So has steamboat building and marine engine making. In point of fact, the shipbuilding of the Clyde exceeds that of all the other ports of Great Britain combined. The chemical works of St. Rollox are understood to be the largest in the world.

In 1763 the illustrious James Watt began that memorable series of experiments in mechanical science which resulted in the successful application of steam as a great motive power: and in 1812 Mr. Henry Bell launched on the Clyde the first steam-vessel ever seen in this country, if we except the abortive though ingenious attempts of Mr. Miller of Dalswinton. Mr. Symington of Falkirk, and some others. The name of this vessel was the Comet, and she was fitted up with an engine of three horse-power. She commenced plying between Glasgow and Greenock on the 18th of January 1812, and was not only the first steamer on the Clyde, but in Europe. To the labours and discoveries of Watt and Bell Glasgow is largely indebted for her prominent position as a manufacturing and commercial community. Monuments to perpetuate their memory have been erected by their grateful fellow-citizens. That of the former is placed in George Square, in the centre of the city, the latter at Dunglas on the Clyde, 11 miles below Glasgow, on a fine commanding situation.

No department of the progress of Glasgow is more conspicuous than that which relates to her rapid increase as a port. For this she is mainly indebted to the extensive improvements which have been effected on the Clyde; the widening and deepening operations having, from first to last, cost nearly two millions sterling. Sixty years ago there was scarcely a depth of 5 feet at low-water, so that the river was not navigable for vessels of above 40 tons burthen. In 1820 the available depth was 9 feet; and as it is now fully 22 feet, vessels of the very largest class can unload and load at Glasgow. The length of quay-wall in the harbour now exceeds 17,000 feet, and along this great extent, vessels are constantly ranged three and four abreast, in addition to a large amount of tonnage moored in mid-channel.

Besides her navigable river, Glasgow is well supplied with canal accommodation by means of the Forth and Clyde Ship Canal, from Bowling to Grangemouth, with a branch to Port Dundas; the Monkland Canal, from Glasgow to the Monkland mineral basin; and the canal to Paisley and Johnstone.

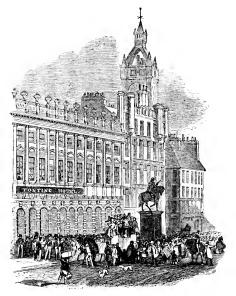
The RAILWAY STATIONS of Glasgow are at present rather disconnected. To obviate this a Union Railway has been formed, connecting the railways on the south with those on the north side of the river, with a central station in Dunlop Street, which was opened on the 12th of December 1870, and

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is one of the greatest of the recent city improvements. During the twelve hours from 9 a.m. to 9 r.m. about 800 omnibuses pass the foot of Buchanan Street daily. The fare by these conveyances varies from 1d. to 4d., and they afford a great relief to the passenger traffic.

### ARGYLE STREET,

the principal street of Glasgow, is named after the noble family of Argyll, and, generally speaking, it may be said to run parallel with the north bank of the river. At its eastern extremity it bears the name of the Trongate, and the Gallowgate may be regarded as a continuation on the east, as Main Street is on the west. Taken in its whole extent from east to west, it exhibits a continuous line at least three miles in length, through which the stream of human existence flows at all hours of the day, and in all seasons. The prevailing character of the buildings is plain, and there is no attempt at plan or uniformity of arrangement. A few ancient tenements, with narrow-pointed gables and steep roofs, here and there attract the eye, and form a contrast to the modern elegance of the shops beneath. At the Trongate, the Tron Steeple, a somewhat stunted but venerable-looking spire, projects nearly the whole breadth of the pavement on the right. An archway has, however, been cut through the lower part of the Steeple, to facilitate passage. Right opposite is the City of Glasgow Bank's east-end branch office, a tasteful edifice in the Flemish or Scottish mediæval style. A little farther on is the Cross of Glasgow, forming a centre, whence various other streets, including the High Street, Gallowgate, London Street, and Saltmarket, diverge. There is placed here an equestrian statue of William the Third, of no great merit as a work of art. Here too was the Tontine, with its piazza, now enclosed and converted into shops, which, previously to the erection of the new Exchange in Queen Street, was the great focus of business and politics. The ancient Jail of the burgh, the scene of the midnight adventure of Francis Osbaldistone and Rob Roy, and the old Court-houses, in front of which criminals were formerly executed, stood exactly at the corner of the High Street and Trongate-a site now occupied by a heavy,



THE TONTINE.

tasteless pile of shops and warehouses. The *Town-Hall*, however, remains, in which were portraits of some of the Scottish and English sovereigns, now removed to the Corporation Galleries. The Cross Steeple, too, a relic of the ancient civic splendour of this part of the city, and in itself an interesting object, still survives.

The streets of Glasgow as a whole are disposed with great regularity, and from Argyle Street as a basis some of the best business streets diverge at right angles north and south. The former includes such streets as Union and Renfield Streets, West Nile Street, Buchanan Street, Queen Street, and others.

#### BUCHANAN STREET

is the Regent Street of Glasgow, and is famed for the elegance of its shops and warehouses. It contains the Western Clubhouse, and at its northern extremity the principal station of the Caledonian Railway. The Arcade, a neat construction, and a favourite resort of strangers, runs from the east side of the street near its foot into Argyle Street. Queen Street may be said to be the next in importance to Buchanan Street, which it much resembles. Here is situated

## THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

a handsome building in the Florid Corinthian style of architecture, built in 1829 at a cost of £50,000. The newsroom, to which there is free admittance, is 130 feet long by 60 broad, with a richly-ornamented arched roof, supported by fluted Corinthian columns. In front of the building there has been placed a colossal equestrian statue in bronze of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti, having on the pedestal altoreliefs of various battle scenes. This statue was erected by private subscription, and cost £10,000.

On the north Queen Street opens into

### GEORGE SQUARE,

one of the most central squares in the city. It is ornamented by several monuments, of which the 'most striking is Sir Walter Scott's, which rises from the centre in the form of a Grecian Doric column about eighty feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the novelist, partially enveloped in a shepherd's plaid. Nearly in front of this pillar and of the Post Office are bronze statues of the two brave generals Sir John Moore and Lord Clyde, who were both natives of Glasgow; the former is by Flaxman, and the latter by Foley. In the south-west angle of the square is a bronze figure, by Chantrey, of James Watt, and in the north-west angle, facing the railway terminus, another of Sir Robert Peel, from the studio of Mr. Mossman. In this square, also, are Marochetti's

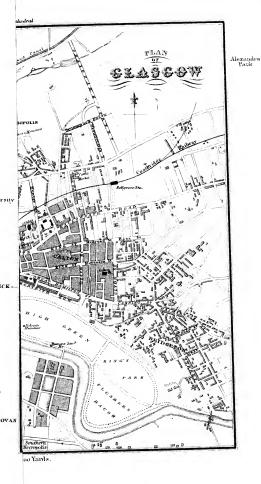
equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort. A number of public buildings, offices, banks, etc., are clustered in and near this square, including the General Post Office, the North British Railway Station, the Athènœum, the Andersonian University, and High School.

### THE ANDERSONIAN UNIVERSITY

was founded in 1795 by Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and was endowed by him with a valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library. This institution was intended to bring a literary and scientific education within reach of the mass of the citizens. It is attended by about 1700 students. The museum has recently been very much extended and improved, and contains an extensive collection of specimens in natural history, antiquities, and curiosities. It is open free to the students attending the University, and to the public at a low charge, every lawful day from 11 to 3.

## HIGH STREET—OLD COLLEGE—CATHEDRAL.

From the east end of Argyle Street, here called the Trongate, the High Street, which may be regarded as the backbone of the ancient city of St. Mungo, diverges to the north. Many of the buildings in this dingy row are venerable from their antiquity; but the inroad of new erections indicates the gradual disappearance of its ancient characteristics. On every side numerous closes or narrow lanes appear, teeming with population, and alive with the hum and stir of active life. These are inhabited chiefly by the lower classes, and in many of them, as well as in the Saltmarket and Bridgegate, the inmates are densely wedged together. This circumstance, cooperating with other fatal causes, has tended hitherto to foster the elements of contagious diseases, and to lower considerably the average duration of life in Glasgow. But the City Improvement Scheme is making great alterations and improvements in this quarter. A little way up, on the east side of the street, is the OLD GLASGOW COLLEGE, now converted into the Coatbridge Railway Station.



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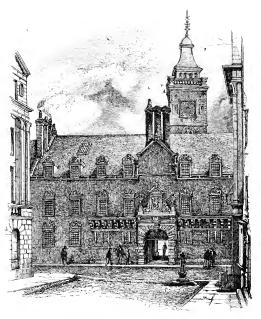
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OLD COLLEGE : HIGH STREET.

This ancient structure dates from the middle of the 17th century, according to the slab thus inscribed:—HÆ ÆDES EXSTRUCTÆ SUNT ANNO DOM MDCLVI.; and its long range of monastic-looking buildings, with stone balcony, was considered to harmonise well with the grave purposes to which it was devoted. In 1864 it was sold, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, to the Union Railway, and abandoned as a seat of learning in 1870. Large portions

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of the buildings have necessarily been demolished, but the company have, with great good taste and feeling, preserved the more antique and interesting parts of the original building.

Immediately opposite the College, at the corner of High Street and College Street, stands the house in which Thomas Campbell the poet resided during his student-life in Glasgow.

After passing Duke Street, the High Street ascends, with a considerable curve, what is called the "Bell of the Brae," becoming at this point rather steep and narrow. Here, in the year 1300, a severe action took place betwixt the English and Scots; the former commanded by Percy and Bishop Beik, and the latter by the Scottish champion Wallace. The English were defeated with the loss of their commander. Within the last forty or fifty years this part of the street contained many old and curious-looking buildings; but almost the whole of these have been replaced by others of commonplace character. At the top of the ascent, on the right, is the Drygate, and on the left the Rottenrow, both of them very old streets. This is indeed the most ancient part of the city, though very few buildings of any antiquity remain to prove its claim to this distinction. Here is situated

### The Cathedral.

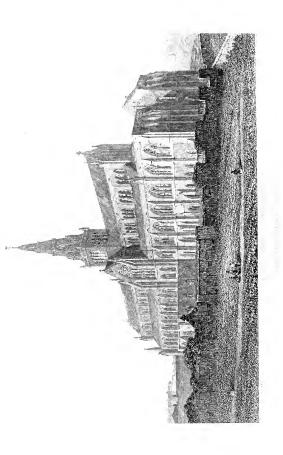
Admittance every day, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Ou Tuesdays and Thursdays there is a charge of 2d. each.

Divine service on Sundays at 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

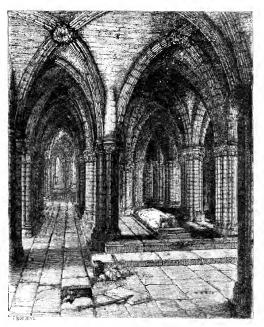
This fine old minster was founded by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1133, or, according to McClure, in 1136, in the reign of David I. The pile is of a gloomy and massive, rather than of an elegant style of Gothic architecture; but its peculiar character is strongly preserved, and well suited to the accompaniments that surround it.

Originally it consisted of three churches, one of which, the Old Barony, occupied the crypt, and was called the Laigh Kirk, the scene of Rob Roy's mysterious warning to Francis Osbaldistone.\* The Cathedral is in length, from east to west,

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Conceive, Tresham, an extensive range of low-browed, dark, and twilight vaults, such as are used for sepulcires in other countries, and had long been dedicated to the same purpose in this, a portion of which was seated with pews







THE CRYPT, GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

and used as a chure. The part of the vaults thus occupied, though capable of containing a congregation of many hundreds, bore a small proportion to the darker and more extensive caverns which yawned around what may be termed the inhabited space. In those waste regions of oblivion, dusky banners and tattered escutcheons indicated the graves of those who were once, doubtless, 'Princes in Israel.' Inscriptions, which could only be read by the painful antiquary, in language as obsolete as the act of devotional charity which they implored, invited the passengers to pray for the souls of those whose bodies rested beneath."—Rob Ros.

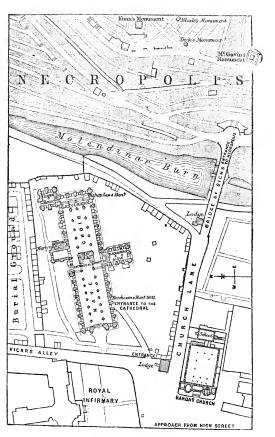
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319 feet; in width, 63 feet; and the spire is 225 feet high. The building itself, besides, contains many rich and ancient ornamental tombs of the worthies of the old city, and of the grave dignitaries of church and state in the days of other years.

The Government—as custodiers of the Cathedral—repaired and renewed certain parts of the building which had fallen much into decay. The work was undertaken by Mr. Edward Blore, who maintained with the most scrupulous fidelity the general character and style of the original. During the progress of the operations several fragments of mouldings were found, which had been used as filling-up in some of the walls, of a much older date than any part of the cathedral, thus proving the existence of a previous structure on or near the same site. These mouldings are of beautiful workmanship. Extensive improvements were also made in the interior of the building; and the nave now appears as opened up and restored to its original simplicity and grandeur.

#### THE CATHEDRAL WINDOWS.

In the year 1856 it was resolved by a committee of citizens, and others interested in the undertaking, to enhance the beauty of this ancient edifice by a series of stained-glass windows, to be executed on a concerted scheme of illustration. also agreed that Munich, being the place generally held in most repute for this art, should be selected for the commission. The movement was very warmly supported, and the result was, that numerous windows were erected at the expense of private individuals. This local effort was countenanced by Government: and the cost of the eastern window (one of the finest of the series) was defrayed by a Government grant. The first window was erected in 1859, and the last in October 1864, when the whole (81 in number) were formally presented to the Crown, represented on the occasion by the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., then First Commissioner of H.M. Works. The windows in the nave, transepts, and Lady Chapel, were all executed at the royal establishment of glass-painting in Munich; those in the chapter-house and crypts by various British and foreign artists, whose names, as well as those of the donors, are given



PLAN OF GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

in a descriptive catalogue (sold in the Cathedral, price twopence). The subjects are arranged with a certain regard to chromological order, commencing at the N.W. corner of the nave with the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and continued to the S.W. angle with other Old Testament characters. The great west window contains subjects taken from the history of the Jews; and the north transept window figures of the prophets and John the Baptist. The subjects in the choir illustrate the parables; those in the Lady Chapel are figures of the apostles; and those in the great eastern window, the evangelists.

The windows in the chapter-house and crypts are also well worthy of inspection.

The revenues of the See of Glasgow were at one time very considerable, as, besides the royalty and baronies of Glasgow, eighteen baronies of land in various parts of the kingdom belonged to it, besides a large estate in Cumberland, denominated the spiritual dukedom. Part of these revenues have fallen to the University of Glasgow, and part to the crown.

### THE NECROPOLIS.

The eminence which forms the Necropolis rises suddenly to a height of from 200 to 300 feet, forming, with its rich shrubberies and multitudinous monuments, a noble back-ground to the Cathedral; and the entire surface of the rock is divided into walks, bristling with columns, and with every variety of monumental erections, some of them peculiarly beautiful and chaste in design. Among the most conspicuous are-the column erected to the memory of John Knox, the monuments to Dr. William Black, Mr. William M'Gavin, the Rev. Dr. Dick, the Rev. Dr. Heugh, Major Monteith, Charles Tennant of St. Rollox, Colin Dunlop of Tollcross, etc.\* Knox's monument rises above all the others. From the summit of this hill of tombs (some 250 feet above the level of the Clyde) the spectator may survey one of the most striking and varied of city scenes; the massive and venerable cathedral, the smoky city with its countless spires and chimney-stalks, intersected by the ship-laden Clyde, and surrounded by the Lanarkshire,

<sup>\*</sup> See Blair's Biographic and Descriptive Sketches of Glasgow Necropolis.

Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, and Argyleshire hills. The cemetery has been very tastefully extended.

#### West End.

The principal street on the north side of Glasgow is Sauchiehall Street, the Oxford Street of Glasgow, and the main avenue to the west end. Only a few years ago it was a quiet, narrow, suburban road, with hedges on either side; but now it is lined with fashionable shops and elegant dwelling houses, and the traffic is almost unceasing. Here are situated the Corporation Galleries, two elegant suites of rooms, containing an extensive collection of ancient paintings, acquired by the corporation chiefly from the estate of the late Archibald M'Lellan, Esq. They also contain a marble statue of William Pitt by Chantrey, and other objects of art gifted to the Corporation. At Charing Cross, a bronze statue of the late James Oswald, M.P. for Glasgow, has been erected. In this vicinity are several new and very handsome ecclesiastical structures, the most noted of which are-St. Vincent Street, Renfield Street, Claremont Street, and Lansdowne United Presbyterian Churches; Free St. George's; Free St. Matthew's; Park Church, and Free College Church and College, at the entrance to the West-end Park; Elgin Place and Bath Street Congregational Chapels-the latter a remarkably fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture; Claremont Street Congregational Chapel, etc. The Independents object to their places of worship being called Churches.

At the western extremity of Sauchiehall Street is Newton Terrace, to the north and north-west of which are Woodside Crescent and Terrace, Claremont Terrace, Woodlands Terrace, Park Gardens, {Terrace, and Circus, Buckingham Terrace, Grosvenor Terrace, etc., the residences of the local aristocracy. The highly picturesque lands of Woodlands and Kelvin Grove, occupying the east bank of the Kelvin, were purchased by the Corporation at a cost of nearly £100,000, and now form "The West-end Park." The ground was beautifully laid out from designs by Sir Joseph Paxton, and includes the "Kelvin Grove," commemorated in the well-known song of that name, the production of the late Dr. Lyle. Here is situated the New

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University of Glasgow, a building of which the city may be justly proud, and which in every respect presents a striking contrast to the original monastic structure from which it is the offshoot.

This seat of learning owes its origin to Bishop Turnbull, the charter in its favour having been granted to him by James II. at Stirling, A.D. 1443, and the bull for its establishment by Pope Nicholas V., in the year 1450.

After encountering many difficulties, arising from the unsettled character of the times, the institution rose, towards



THE NEW UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW.

the end of the 17th century, to the highest fame. Among the many eminent names which adorn its annals, and have shed a lustre over the literary and civil history of Scotland, may be mentioned Melville, Baillie, Burnet, Simpson, Hutchison, Black, Cullen, Adam Smith, Reid, Miller, Richardson, Jardine, Young (one of the most eminent Greek scholars of his day), and Sandford (also distinguished as a Greek scholar and orator). The government of the University is entrusted to a University Court, consisting of a lord rector and his assessor, the principal, a dean of faculty, and three assessors, appointed

respectively by the Chancellor, the University Council, and the Senatus. The chancellorship is a permanent office, and the rector is appointed triennially by the votes of the professors and the students.\*

The project, which was first set on foot twenty-four years ago, for the removal of the University to a new and improved locality has at length been carried into effect. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1846, sanctioning the sale of the College grounds and buildings to the Glasgow and Airdrie and Monklands Junction Railway Company, and a site was secured for the new buildings which were to be erected in the locality now occupied by Park Terrace and a part of the West-end Park. But the financial crisis which overtook many of the railway schemes then projected affected so deeply the affairs of the Monklands Junction Company, that they were obliged to cancel the engagement. The town paid to the College the sum of £10,000, as compensation for the loss it had sustained by their failure to fulfil their bargain. This money was set aside as the foundation of a fabric fund for the reconstruction of the University buildings, and, having been advantageously invested, now amounts to £17,500. In 1863 another offer was made by the Union Railway Company to purchase the lands and buildings of the old College for the sum of £100,000, and in the following year an Act was passed by the Legislature, sanctioning the agreement between the railway company and the University authorities, and providing for the erection of a Sick Hospital in connection with the new College. A magnificent site for the new buildings was secured on the summit of Gilmore Hill, on the north bank of the Kelvin, with ample space in their vicinity to preserve the amenity of the structure. A grant was obtained from Parliament of £21,400, to assist in the erection of the College buildings and hospital, which was afterwards increased to the handsome sum of £126,000, on condition that a like amount should have been actually raised by subscription and expended on the buildings. Through the exertions of a committee of public-spirited citizens, appointed to co-operate with the University authorities, the sum of £134,000 has been raised

<sup>\*</sup> For further information, see Glasgow University Calendar (James Maclehose).

by subscription in aid of the undertaking, but it is estimated that an additional sum of £55,000 will be required to complete the buildings, including the great hall and the new hospital.

The structure was designed by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect. He has adopted the Early English architecture as the general style of the building, but has infused into it the best forms of the Scoto-French domestic and secular architecture of a somewhat later period, of which few remains exist at the present day except among the baronial castles. The best and most imposing view of the structure as a whole, embracing at once the southern and eastern front, is obtained from the higher walks in the West-end Park.

The first stone was placed in the ground on the 4th of The foundation-stone of the building was formally laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 8th of October 1868, in the presence of an enormous concourse of people. Upwards of 20,000 persons were admitted as spectators on the platform erected for viewing the ceremony, and it is believed that upwards of 150,000 thronged the streets of the city and the neighbourhood of the new buildings on that occasion. The central tower, which is not yet completed, is to be upwards of 300 feet in height, and the weight of material employed in its construction will amount to about 8000 tons. The whole bulk of the buildings, as measured by the space contained within the outer surface of the walls, amounts to about five and a half millions of cubic feet, nearly four times the size of the old College buildings. The quantity of stone and brick contained in the walls amounts to about 55,000 cubic yards, and the weight of this material scarcely falls short of 100,000 tons. The floor-space in the buildings amounts to 29,200 yards, or about six acres. Exclusive of library and museum, there are ninety-eight appropriated apartments, as against forty-six in the old College, and each chair has allotted to it a distinct class-room with its retiring room, and, whenever necessary, all the suitable laboratories and apparatus rooms. A very large and commodious public reading-room has been provided for the students, in close proximity to the library. The apparatus for heating and ventilating the whole building is of great magnitude, and is

constructed on a method approved by a scientific committee of the professors. The vitiated air is withdrawn from the classrooms and other apartments by the suction power of heated flues: and the fresh air is drawn down from the middle height of the tower and propelled over the surface of very numerous and extensive hot-water pipes, by means of a steam-engine acting as fanners. No less than 25,000 feet, or about five miles, of 4-inch hot-water pipes have been provided, and 1.845,000, or nearly two millions, cubic feet of fresh air may be propelled per hour through the fanners into the building. The new University buildings were formally opened on the 7th of November 1870, in a meeting presided over by the Duke of Montrose, Chancellor of the University, and addressed by Professor Lushington the senior Professor, the Dean of Faculty Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Gordon, M.P. for the University, the Lord Justice-Clerk Moncreiff, and other eminent individuals.

The Hunterian Museum, named after its founder, the celebrated William Hunter, M.D., who studied at this University, consists of a splendid collection of books, coins, paintings, and anatomical preparations. The bequest included a sum of £8000 for the erection of a building for their reception, and, accordingly, a plain building was erected in 1805, for this purpose, at the back of the old College, which was demolished owing to the recent alterations and the transfer of the museum to the new building. The collection has been valued at £130,000, and is yearly increasing.

The Botanic Gardens, which are of considerable extent, are situated in the Great Western Road in this vicinity. Of foreign plants there is here a very good collection, and the grounds are beautifully laid out. The Observatory, presided over by the Professor of Astronomy in the Glasgow University, occupies a lofty eminence south-west of the gardens. In the neighbourhood of the gardens, and in the same line of Street, several very handsome terraces have recently been erected.

The buildings of Blythswood Square, though of older date, form one of the finest and most prominent objects to the stranger approaching Glasgow from the west, on account of their lofty position and elegant exterior. In the south-west corder of this square is the Episcopal church of St. Jude's, in

the Egyptian style of architecture. The view from Blythswood Square to the south and west is very fine; but on the north it is intercepted by the more commanding ridge of Garnet Hill.

From the south of Argyle Street various cross streets lead southwards to the river and south side. Directly opposite the opening of Miller Street, which extends in a straight line from the centre of George Square, is *Dunlop Street*, where is situated the new Union Railway Station. St. Enoch Square faces Buchanan Street, and Jamaica Street continues Union Street with Glasgow Bridge.

### THE BROOMIELAW,

or harbour of Glasgow, is a noble basin, comprising an area of 76 acres. It is upwards of 400 feet wide, and more than one and a half mile in length, with a splendid range of quay and sheds along each side, and is thronged with vessels of every description, from the largest ship to the smallest coasting craft, while steam-vessels are to be seen at all hours discharging or receiving crowds of passengers, or threading their way in the midst of buoys, ferry-boats, and dredgingmachines. The harbour is in reality the greatest work connected with modern Glasgow. It is at once the product of its commercial enterprise, and the source of much of its prosperity. Where these ponderous ships are now ranged three or four abreast, men still living have waded across from green bank to green bank in their boyhood. Within little more than halfa-century the river at this place has been doubled or trebled in width, while in depth it has been increased from 5 to about 22 feet at full tide. A few years ago the quays were only 730 yards long on one side of the river; they now extend to 2800 yards along each side of the river. The Glasgow or Broomielaw Bridge here crosses the Clyde. It is faced with Aberdeen granite, and consists of seven arches, extending altogether to 500 feet in length, and 60 feet wide, being 7 feet wider than London Bridge. The view from it is very striking and animated. Higher up the river there is another stone bridge and a beautiful structure of iron, together with two suspension-bridges, the latter being for foot passengers

only. A walk of about half-a-mile eastwards from the Broomielaw by the bank of the river (here appropriately named Clyde Street) will bring the tourist to

## GLASGOW GREEN,

the oldest public park of Glasgow, and the area on which the annual Fair is held in the month of July. This park is divided into portions called respectively High Green, Low Green, etc., and extends along the north bank of the Clyde to the east of the Court-houses. It is diversified with walks, some of which are shaded by rows of trees, and is surrounded by a carriage-drive about two miles and a quarter in circumference. An obelisk, 143 feet in height, and said to be an accurate representation of one now in the Piazza del Popolo at Rome, is erected here to the memory of Nelson. From this point the Clyde appears to great advantage: the landscape including the various bridges in the distance, with long ranges of buildings, public and private, on the opposite banks. On the south side clusters of tall chimney-stalks indicate the locale of some of the largest spinning and weaving factories in the city. The same appearances are beheld to the north-east; while on the south and south-east are seen, at a few miles' distance, the slopes of the Cathkin Braes, adorned with plantations and gentlemen's seats, amongst which may be distinguished Castlemilk, where Mary Queen of Scots is said, and with probability, to have lodged on the night previous to the battle of Langside. On the west of the Green are the Court-houses and Jail, in front of which public executions used to take place. To the south of the Court-houses stood Hutcheson's Bridge, which has lately been demolished to make way for the Albert Bridge, a new structure of remarkable beauty. Near it is the massive, but by no means elegant bridge, by which the Union Railway crosses the Clyde. A short way farther down the river is a suspensionbridge for foot passengers.

#### SOUTH SIDE.

The portion of the city on the south side of the Clyde comprises the districts of Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston,

and Kingston, partly in the barony of Gorbals. It contains a large population, exceeding 100,000. Prior to 1846, Gorbals had a council, magistracy, and police jurisdiction of its own; but in that year an Act was passed extending the municipality of Glasgow over the suburbs, and amalgamating the whole under one management. In Hutchesontown, which stretches eastward, huge clusters of cotton-factories have sprung up; and in other directions numerous spacious streets evince the rapid growth of the city in substantial wealth and comfort. Eglinton Street, which is a continuation of Bridge Street, is nearly a mile in length, and contains the Baronial Hall in connection with the police buildings. On both sides large and handsome houses have been erected. At its southern extremity is situated the Queen's or South-side Park, a magnificent piece of ground upwards of 100 acres in extent. The site is very judiciously chosen, and the Corporation has expended a large sum in its adornment, and in facilitating its access. It is now approached by one of the handsomest thoroughfares in the city, extending nearly in a straight line from Argyle Street to the flag-staff at the summit of the park. Closely adjoining the southern extremity of the park is Langside, the site of Queen Mary's last battle. She was on her march from Hamilton to Dumbarton Castle, which in these days was regarded as impregnable, and was anxious to avoid battle, but the Hamiltons were eager for a fight, and insisted on defying the Regent Moray by marching close to Glasgow, where he had concentrated his forces to oppose them. He was well informed of their movements, and had taken up a strong position on the ridge of Langside Hill, and had occupied the cottages of the long straggling street of the village (May 13th, 1568). The Queen's forces rushed headlong up the hill, and though they suffered severely from the harquebus-men posted in the houses, they succeeded in forcing their way through the village to the open ground above, where the main body of Moray's troops was drawn up. After an obstinate struggle, which lasted for three-quarters of an hour, the Queen's army was entirely routed, and Mary herself, who had witnessed the battle and the defeat of her forces from Cathcart Castle, a mile and a half to the east of Langside, fled with the utmost haste to the Borders, and took refuge in England. The formation

of this public park has greatly stimulated building in the vicinity; the neighbouring villages of Langside, Strathbungo, and Crossmyloof, have been largely extended by the erection of houses, situated at a convenient distance from the town to be reached by city merchants and others returning from business in the evening.

The Bridge Street Station of the Glasgow and South-Western and Greenock Railways, a heavy and sombre edifice, will be observed immediately on crossing the Broomielaw Bridge. About half-a-mile farther south is the Caledonian Railway South-side Station, whence trains depart to Bothwell and Hamilton, and likewise to Barrhead, Busby, and East Kilbride. In the same locality are Dubs' extensive Locomotive Engine-works, also Dixon's Malleable Ironworks, having in connection six blast-furnaces, which on dull moist nights throw up a reflection in the sky visible for many miles around. At some distance to the east, opposite the Glasgow Green, are the works of Messrs. S. Higginbotham and Co., where all the processes of spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing, are carried on upon a vast scale.

The principal supply of water for Glasgow is obtained from Loch Katrine (a distance of 40 miles). It is abundant, and of almost unequalled purity. The undertaking was one of great labour, and has cost to this date £1,677,352, inclusive of the sums required to purchase the previously existing water-works, and maintaining such portions of these works as were requisite, but its ultimate success and benefit to the people have proved a sufficient recompense. From a table published by Mr. Watson (City Chamberlain of Glasgow), it appears that the daily supply furnished to Glasgow and immediate neighbour-hood in 1870 was 28,340,000 gallons, or nearly 50 gallons per head of the population supplied, being, with the exception of Greenock, the greatest supply provided for any of the important cities of the world, including London, Paris, and New York. But even this bountiful supply can be increased when required, by recent operations now successfully completed, which are calculated to furnish an additional quantity of 10,000,000 gallons a-day.

## ENVIRONS OF GLASGOW.

#### PAISLEY.

[Distances, Glasgow 7 miles; Ayr 33. Population 48,000. Hotels: The County; The George.]

This large manufacturing town is situated on the banks of the White Cart. In the square visible from the railway are the County Buildings, containing the court-house, jail, etc. There are numerons churches and public buildings. Among the latter may be mentioned the Free Library, a very handsome building presented as a free gift to the town by Sir Peter Coats. The Abbey Church was founded about the year 1163, by Walter Stuart, ancestor of the royal family of Scotland, and dedicated to St. James and St. Mirren. The chancel, used as a parish church, remains entire, along with the window of the northern transept. Attached to the south side is a small but lofty chapel, possessing a remarkable echo, and containing a tomb, surmounted by a recumbent female figure, usually supposed to represent Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter Stuart, founder of the abbey. This lady, the mother of Robert II., first of the Stuart line, was killed by a fall from her horse in the neighbourhood. Paisley suffered severely at the Reformation, and its immense revenues became the prey of several of the nobility. The buildings connected with the abbey are now the property of the Marquis of Abercorn, the representative of Claud Hamilton, the last abbot and first temporal superior. It was not until the close of the last century that Paisley assumed any importance as a manufacturing town. Its original manufactures were coarse linen cloth and checked linen handkerchiefs, and these were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind. About the year 1760 the manufacture of gauze was introduced in imitation of the manufactures of Spitalfields, and the experiment met with such success that the immense variety of elegant and richlyornamented fabrics that was issued from the place surpassed all

PAISLEY. 169



PAISLEY ABBEY, WEST FRONT (FOUNDED A.D. 1163).

competition. The gauze trade now employs but few hands; and the staple manufactures are cotton thread, woven and printed shawls, and silk and mixed fabrics in dresses, scarfs, etc. Adjoining the town is an extensive public park, 7½ acres in extent, which was presented to the inhabitants of Paisley by Thomas Coats, Esq. of Ferguslie. In the centre a magnificent iron fountain has been placed, from which the park is named "The Fountain Gardens."

Paisley has given birth to two celebrated men of the name of Wilson, one the great American Ornithologist, the other the Professor and author of the *Isle of Pulms*. It is also the native place 170 HAMILTON.

of the Scottish poet Tannahill. About half-way between Glasgow and Paisley are the ruins of Crookston Castle, the maison de plaisance, where, according to popular belief, Queen Mary was betrothed to Darnley. The ruins, which are now very much reduced, are situated on the banks of the Levern Water, a short way above its junction with the Cart. Crookston was an old seat of the Lennox family. It is now the property of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell of Pollok, Bart. Not far from Crookston is Hawkhead House, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow.

#### HAMILTON AND BOTHWELL CASTLE.

Calcdonian South-side Station. Several trains daily each way. Omnibuses in connection run from Buchanan Street Station, via West Nile Street, Buchanan Street, Argle Street, Jamaica Street, and Bridge Street, from 7.40 a.m. to 8 p.m.—leaving Buchanan Street Station 20 minutes, and the Office 47 St, Vincent Street 15 minutes, before the starting of the trains. Fare, 2d.

Hamilton is the capital of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and an ancient parliamentary burgh of 10,000 inhabitants, carrying on a considerable trade in weaving and tambouring. It is situated in the midst of an iron and coal mineral district, \* whose works enlighten the whole horizon at night. Notwithstanding this apparently adverse element, Hamilton is noted for its flower and fruit gardens.

In the old town is a spot called Queenzie Neuk, where Queen Mary rested on her journey to Langside. At the "King's Head," now removed, Cromwell lodged during his raid into Scotland; and in "Sarah Jean's Close," General

\* This mineral district—the greatest in Scotland—extends to the north and east of Hamilton, and has Coatbridge as its capital. This town may be reached either from Hamilton or Glasgow (North Station), from both of which it is 9 miles distant. Near Motherwell, now a great railway junction, are the extensive malleable ironworks of a limited company. To the east are Shott's Works (—— Stewart, Esq.)—(3 miles); Mossend Malleable Works (—— Neilson, Esq.); Thankerton House (James Neilson, Esq.); Woo lhall House (late Campbell of Islay); Carmbroe and Calder blast furnaces—(7 miles)—(Merry and Cunningham, etc). And around Coatbridge are Langloan blast (—— Addie, Esq.); Dundyvan malleable and blast (Wilson and Co.); Summerlee blast (Messrs, Neilson); Gartsherrie blast (Messrs, Baird). A visit to this district will repay any one who takes pleasure in witnessing the raw material of nature subdued to the use of man by the resources of engineering science. The great Naismith hammers especially claim notice. There is generally no difficulty in getting admittance to the works.

Lambert was made prisoner by the Laird of Ralston's dragoons. The old steeple and pillory were built in the reign of Charles I. The Moat Hill, the old Runic cross, and the carved gateway in the palace park, are relics of the Hamiltons of olden times. The horse and foot barracks of Hamilton are said to be the healthiest in the kingdom.

Hamilton Palace, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,\*\* stands on a plain between the town and the river, to the left of the railway station, and is shown only to well-introduced visitors. The old palace was a plain edifice, walled off from the main street of the Netherton, and the most ancient part was removed to make room for its modern substitute. The front of the new structure is a specimen of the enriched Corinthian order, with a projecting pillared portico, after the style of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, 264 feet in length and 60 feet in height. The pillars of the portico (12 in number) are 25 feet high, and fully 10 feet in

\* The House of Hamilton is the first upon the roll in the Scottish Peerage, and in 1761 it succeeded to part of the titles and the male representation of the ancient and powerful family of Douglas. The first of the name on record is Sir William de Hambleden in the county of Bucks, third son of the Norman Blauchmaine, first Earl of Leicester. This Sir William, having come into Scotland about the year 1215, married Mary, heiress of Gilbert, Earl of Strathern, and his son Gilbert was the first who settled in Scotland, in the reign of Alexander II. About the year 1323, this Sir Gilbert having taken occasion while in London to extol Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, to Edward II. in the presence of one John de Spencer, the latter struck him a blow, and, on his refusing to fight, the insult was resented by his death. The friends of Sir Gilbert, knowing Spencer's great interest at the court, advised him to flee to Scotland. This he did, but, being closely pursued into a wood, he and his servant resorted to the expedient of exchanging their clothes with two woodsmen who were employed cutting down the trees. They borrowed their saw, and were applying it to the trunk of an oak when their pursuers came upon them. The servant at this moment was about to take some indiscreet notice of the pursners, which would have imperilled their lives, when Hamilton adroitly called him to his senses by exclaiming "Through," This somewhat mythical incident is alleged to have been the origin of the ancient cognisance of the family, an oak half sawn through, with the motto "through," Sir Gilbert was rewarded by the King by a grant of the lands of Cadzow and others, in the county of Lanark, which were afterwards called Hamilton. The royal connection of the family arose from James's, the first Lord Hamilton's, second marriage with Princess Mary, eldest sister of James III. By this marriage he had a son, James his successor, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who, being married to Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, became grandmother to Henry Darnley, father of James VI. Other members of the family were created Earls of Arran by James IV., and Dukes of Chatelherault by Henry II. of France.

# CLASGOW to HAMILTON, LANARK



span, and are each formed of a solid block of stone, quarried in Dalserf. Each of these blocks required 30 horses to draw it to its position.

The interior of the palace contains a number of costly works of art and virtu. The access is by the old front, which conducts to the spacious Egyptian hall, with its baronial fireplace, then to the old dining-room, containing portraits of the tenth Duke by Macnee, of the first Duke, who was beheaded in 1649, and other family portraits. From this approach is the Duchess's staircase, in blue stone, with lantern roof, and adorned with busts and statues. The music-room is richly and fitly furnished; and the apartments of the Dowager Duchess are finished in gold and colours. The picture gallery is a noble apartment, 120 feet by 20, and 20 feet high. At the upper end is an elegant ambassadorial throne, placed between two porphyry busts of Augustus and Tiberins. At the other end is an imposing doorpiece of black marble, the pediment supported by columns of green porphyry of great value. On the walls are portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, of the tenth Duke in his state robes, the beautiful Duchess Ann (afterwards of Argyle), the Earl of Denbigh, and a long series of family portraits; also Rubens' celebrated painting of Daniel in the Lions'

Den.\* The tribune, with its lantern roof, 100 feet high, and hanging gallery, is used as an assembly-room, and has doors leading to all the principal apartments. It contains busts of Napoleon and Josephine, of the late Duke and Duchess, his father. and others. After passing through the old state-rooms, profusely hung with paintings, and filled with cabinets of rare value, the Beckford Library, in the form of a T, is entered by the old oak staircase. The new state-rooms are luxuriously furnished, and the walls hung with tapestry of rare workmanship. Among the recent additions to the treasures of the palace is a round table of Sevres china, exquisitely painted—on the gold rim of which is engraved. "Offert à la Madame La Duchesse de Hamilton, par sa Majesté l'Imperatrice Eugenie-Sevres, le 4 Avril 1853." Among the cabinets are one presented by the late Emperor of Russia—the travelling-chest of Napoleon-the cabinet and jewel-case of Mary Queen of Scots, and others of green malachite, enriched with mosaic or inlaid paintings, and with pebbles, gems, etc. Scagliola pillars, tripod vases, a portrait of Napoleon by David, and a vast marble slab, bearing the statue of the Laocoon, enrich the dining-room.

The mausoleum, a structure resembling in general design that of the Emperor Hadrian at Rome (now the Castello di St. Angelo), consists of a circular mass of building, springing from a square basement, and enclosing a richly-decorated octagonal chapel. Under the floor are the vaults, arranged according to the fashion of a catacomb. Terraced stairs lead on either hand from the low ground, on the river front, to an external platform, on which the colossal lions, by A. H. Ritchie, have been placed. Below, on the rustic basement, above the portals to the vaults, are effigies of Life, Death, and Eternity, each personified by a human visage. The whole is lighted by a dome covered by an immense concave glass roof. On a plain

<sup>\*</sup> Among the other famous pictures in the palace by the great masters are the Entombment of Christ by Poussin; the Ascension by Giorgione; the Madonna of Corregio; the Miser of Q. Matsys; a Stag-Hunt by Snyders; a Laughing Boy by Da Vinci; portraits by Vandyke, Kneller, Reynolds, and Macmee; landscapes by Salvator Rosa; and miscellaneous pieces by Titian, Rembrandt, Guido, Carlo Dolce, the Carracci, Spagnoletti, etc. Catalogues lie in each room; but the arrangement of the pictures has been altered. The pictures consist of about 2000 pieces; and there are said to be £15,000 worth of rare prints. Some of the cabinets are very preclous, one table being valued at £4000. The plate, including a splendid gold set, is valued at £50,000. There is an exquisite gold tea-service—a gift to the Dowager Duchess. The carbine with which Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Moray is preserved here, and the ring given by Queen Mary to Lord John Hamilton. There is also an original picture of the Battle of Bothwell Bridge.

slab outside, on the circular part of the tower, above the chapeldoor, is the following inscription:—HOC MONUMENTUM SIBI ET SUIS EXSTRUENDUM CURAVIT ALEXANDER DUX HAMILTONII DECIMUS. The chapel-floor is marble mosaic of an elaborate description. The architect was David Bryce, R.S.A., of Edinburgh.

About two miles to the south-east of Hamilton is Cadzow Castle,



THE SCOTTISH WILD OX.

the original baronial residence of the Hamilton family. It occupies a romantic site, overhanging the brawling Avon, and is hid in a wood darkened by ivy and creeping shrubs. The keep, with the fosse, a narrow bridge and a well, several vaults, and the walls of a chapel, are all that now exists. Near it is the noble chase, with its ancient oaks, the remains of the Caledonian Forest, which at one

time stretched from sea to sea. Some of these trees are from 35 to 36 feet in girth. A remnant of the breed of Scottish wild cattle still browses in this forest; and their bulls maintain their old character of ferocity.

Sir Walter Scott has made Cadzow Castle the subject of a spirited ballad,

Nearly opposite Cadzow Castle is Chatelherault, an ancient château or summer palace, finely situated on a commanding eminence on the other side of the Avon, and which, with its turrets and imposing façade, looks much more spacious than it really is. The walls of the chief apartments exhibit exquisite specimens of French decorative art, of the era of Louis Quatorze, in wood-carving and stucco. The latter consist of scenes of rural life, fruits, flowers, and mythological figures. The principal gamekeeper occupies part of the château. Between Hamilton Palace and Chatelherault a magnificent avenue is formed by two rows of fine trees.

On the banks of the South Calder, which lie at no great distance from Hamilton, there are a number of family seats, including Dalziel House (Major Hamilton, M.P.), built 1649, with a curious peel-tower, in the old Scotch Baronial style; Wishaw House (late Lord Belhaven), a castellated structure; Coltness (H. Holdsworth, Esq.); Allanton (Sir H. J. S. Stewart, Bart.); Cleland (Lord Stair); Carfin (R. Steuart, Esq.); Orbiston (late Mrs. Douglas). On the river Rotten

Calder, parish of Blantyre, there are also a number of fine seats, among which is Calderwood Castle (Sir II. B. Maxwell), worthy of a visit for the variety and picturesque character of its walks and grounds—the glen and stream, cliffs feathered with trees, moss, and ivy, broken rocks and waterfalls, being all turned to the best account. On the North Calder is Woodhall, and on the Avou Fairholm (J. Hamilton, Esq.) At Strathaven is the fine old castle of Avondale, in ruins, where the good Duchess Anne Hamilton found shelter. In this parish is the famous Drumclog, where the Covenanters defeated Claverhouse, 1st June 1679. An annual sermon is still preached on the field of battle on 1st June.

In the vicinity of Hamilton are the eastle of Darngaber—the Tunnulus of Meikle Earnock—the Cromlech or Cruiket Stone, near Quarter—and the clipped terraced gardens of Barncluith (in the Dutch style). These gardens were constructed by John Hamilton, an ancestor of Lord Belhaven, about 1583, and are now the property of Lady Ruthyen.

Bothwell Bridge, which crosses the Clyde two miles north of Hamilton, is the scene of the famous battle which took place, in 1679, between the Royal forces, under the Duke of Monmouth, and the Covenanters. The bridge has been much altered, but a part of the ancient structure still remains. The reader may be reminded of the spirited description given of this engagement in Scott's Old Mortality, as well as in the ballad contained in the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

The level grounds, which stretch from Bothwell Bridge along the north-east bank of the river, once formed the patrimonial estate of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Moray. The site of his house is within 100 yards of the present farm-house of Bothwellhaugh, and is marked by a very old gean-tree (wild-cherry). The estate was a "hawk's-flight" of land, granted for valour to its first possessor. About a quarter of a mile east of the farm-house is an old Roman bridge over the Calder.

A little farther on we reach the village of

## BOTHWELL,

with a good and well-conducted hotel. A few years ago Bothwell was but a small hamlet, principally composed of



thatched houses. Now it is one of the most fashionable resorts of the Glasgow merchants. This it owes to its excellent situation and climate, the latter being considered by medical men one of the best in Scotland. It contains three churches and a well-conducted educational institute. There is also a beautiful bowling-green, where strangers are always made welcome. In the manse Joanna Baillie was born, her father having been minister of this parish for many years. The old church, part of which is still standing, is the remains of an ancient Gothic fabric, cased with a thin coating of stone. Within its walls the unfortunate Robert, Duke of Rothesay, who was afterwards starved to death by his uncle the Duke of Albany in Falkland Palace, was married to a daughter of Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas.

The picturesque ruins of Bothwell Castle\* stand on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile from the village. The building is a noble relic of Norman architecture, and consists of a large oblong quadrangle, flanked, towards the south, by two huge circular towers, and covering an area of 234 feet in length, and 99 feet in breadth. Some parts of the walls are 14 feet thick, and 60 feet in height. The fosse can still be traced, and so also may the flying buttresses and ramparts. The chapel at the east end, or rather part of it, is recognised by the shafted windows, as the font, altar, stance, etc., are in the open space beyond. A circular dungeon, 24 feet by 12, called Wallace's Beef-barrel, is still shown. The picturesque disposition of the ruins on the banks of the river has frequently attracted the artist's eye and pencil. The graceful walls are adorned with ivy, wild roses, and yellow wallflower :---

"The tufted grass lines Bothwell's ancient hall,
The fox peeps cautious from the creviced wall,
Where once proud Murray, Clydesdale's ancient lord,
A mimic sovereign, held the festal board."

The Clyde here makes a beautiful sweep, and forms the semicircular declivity celebrated in Scottish song as Bothwell Bank. A fog-house on the river's brink affords the best view

<sup>\*</sup> Tourists admitted by the principal gateway only on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 a.m to 4 p.m., and expected to retire from the grounds before 6 o'clock. No admission other days.

of the ruins. The Castle is the property of the Countess of Home, to whom the extensive estates of the family descended in 1857, on the death of her uncle, James, the fourth Baron Douglas, without issue.

The modern residence is a plain mansion, standing on a lawn near the old castle. It was built by the young Earl of Forfar, who was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir. The priory, on the other side of the river, is the property of Lord Blantyre, but the ground is held on lease by the owner of Bothwell Castle.

There is a good hotel at Bothwell--" The Clyde."

## LANARK AND FALLS OF THE CLYDE.

By Caledonian Railway, 25 miles from Glasgow; 32 from Edinburgh; 5 from Carstairs Junction.

[Hotels: Clydesdale; Commercial; Black Bull. Population 5384.]

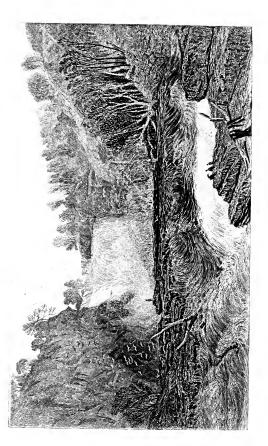
In visiting the falls a ticket and guide are obtained at the hotel. "Two hours sufficient for each party within the gates. Remuneration, each party 1s. for two hours, and 6d. for every additional half-hour. Distance from first gate to last fall, 1½ mile."

The two upper falls are Cora Linn and Bonnington.

Those who may find it too fatiguing to visit both may content themselves with Cora Linn, the largest. Stonebyres (represented in the engraving) is 4 miles down the river, and may be visited along with Cartland Crags.

The town of Lanark is situated near the river Clyde, in the vicinity of the celebrated Falls. It is historically interesting as the place where the Scottish patriot Wallace commenced his career, and a number of places in the vicinity are identified with his name and exploits. A statue of the hero is placed in a niche above the principal entrance to the parish church. Near the station is St. Marv's Roman Catholic Church.

In visiting the Falls from Lanark the tourist proceeds first to Cora Linn, the largest, half-a-mile below Bonnington. Here the river takes three distinct leaps, and falls altogether a height of about 84 feet. The best view of this magnificent fall is from the semicircular seat on the verge of the cliff opposite. It may also be viewed with advantage from the bottom, which may be reached by a rustic staircase partly formed of wood, and partly cut out of the solid rock. Above the fall, Sir James Carmichael, then of Bonnington, fitted up





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a pavilion with mirrors, so arranged as to give the cataract the appearance of being precipitated upon the spectator. Here also are the old castle of Cora, and Corehouse, the seat of the late Lord Corehouse.\*

After Cora Linn the tourist proceeds to Bonnington Linn (the uppermost fall, two miles from Lanark), by a romantic path through the grounds of Bonnington, the seat of Sir Charles Ross. In Bonnington House are preserved two relics of Sir William Wallace—a portrait, and a curious chair on which he is said to have sat. Above the cataract the river moves very slowly, but all at once it bends towards the northwest, and, dividing its current on either side, throws itself over a perpendicular rock of about 30 feet into a deep hollow or basin.

STONEBYRES, the largest fall, is about 4 miles below Lanark. The river here is broader, and rushes over its precipitous bed with great grandeur. Stonebyres House (General Douglas) is in the neighbourhood. There is no good access to the fall, and the scrambling steps, called "Jacob's Ladder," which conduct to the channel of the river, must be avoided by those who have not sufficiently strong nerves. A guide is generally on the look-out for tourists opposite the entrance to the fall, who will supply a safe-conduct for a small gratuity.

Cartland Crags and Wallace's Cave form a romantic scene on the Mouse Water, about a mile north-west from Lanark. The stream flows through a deep chasm, formed apparently by an earthquake, instead of following what seems a much more natural channel a little farther to the south. The rocks on the north side rise to a height of nearly 400 feet. About 30 years ago a bridge was thrown across this ravine, consisting of three arches, 128 feet in height. A short distance beneath is a narrow old bridge, supposed to be of Roman origin. On the north side of the stream, a few yards above the new bridge, is "Wallace's Cave," where he fled for refuge after the death of Haselrig, the English sheriff. Jerviswood, the ancient seat of the illustrious John Baillie, who was murdered under the

<sup>\*</sup> About half-a-mile below Cora Linn are the village and mills of New Lanark, originally established, in the year 1783, by the benevolent David Dale of Glasgow, father-in-law of Robert Owen. The inhabitants amount to about 2500, and are exclusively engaged in cotton-spinning.

forms of law during the reign of Charles II., is about a mile and a half northward from Lanark, on the south side of the Mouse. The attainder of Jerviswood was reversed by the Convention Parliament at the Revolution. On the opposite bank of the stream, situated in the midst of extensive plantations, is Cleghorn, the seat of Allan Elliot Lockhart, Esq.

Lee House, the seat of Sir Simon Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., is situated in a picturesque valley about 3 miles northwest of Lanark. It has been modernised in the castellated style, and contains a good collection of pictures. Here is kept the famous Lee Penny, the use made of which by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of *The Talisman* may be familiar to the reader. Rather more distant is Carstairs House (R. Monteith, Esq.) The ruins of Craignethan Castle, the prototype of the "Tillietudlem" of *Old Mortality*, are a few miles to the north-west, on the way to Hamilton.

## DUMFRIESSHIRE AND SOUTH-WEST OF SCOTLAND.

By Caledonian Railway.

The country to the south of Lanark, through which the Caledonian Railway passes, bears a fresh and green aspect, although occasionally rather bleak and uninteresting. The Clyde, which is left at Lanark tumbling over rocks, we find at Carstairs and southwards a quiet canal-like stream, with level grassy banks. The railway follows the river almost to its very source near Elvanfoot, and it is interesting to watch its gradual diminution, until it disappears among the hills.

The first station of importance, after leaving Carstairs, is Symington Junction, where a branch line is carried eastwards to Biggar and Peebles, thereby connecting the two lines of the Caledonian and North British Railways at the latter place. By this branch the tourist may follow the banks of the river Tweed from near its source to where it joins the sea. The fine conical-shaped hill on the west is Tinto, which rises to the height of 2200 feet. Proceeding southward, we pass Lamington, the seat of Baillie Cochrane, Esq., and Abington, that of Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. At Elvanfoot we are within five or six miles of the mining villages of Leadhills and Wan-

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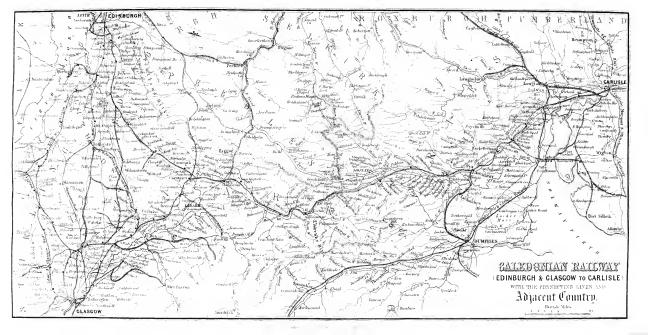
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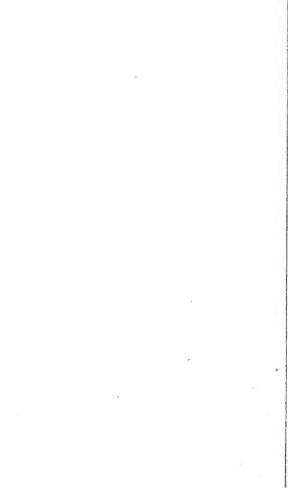
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lockhead, which occupy lofty situations amid the Louther Hills on the west. As the name betokens, lead is found here in considerable quantities. Shortly after leaving Elvanfoot we cross the watershed of the Clyde and its tributaries, and follow those of the Annan. The little stream that is seen here, tumbling among rocks underneath, is the Evan, which joins the Annan at Moffat. To the east of the railway at this point are seen remains of the great Roman road, which ran very much in the same direction. Many Roman remains have been found farther south at Burnswark (sometimes called Birrenswark) and Middlebie, situated on the east of the railway between Lockerbie and Ecclefechan, some of which may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh. The next station is Beattock, two miles to the east of which is

#### MOFFAT.

[Hotels: Annandale Arms; Buccleuch Arms; Sinclair's.]

Distances—Edinburgh 61 miles: Glasgow 65.

Drives : Meeting of the Waters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. St. Mary's Loch 15 miles. Devil's Beef-tub 5 miles. Beld Craig 4 miles. Wamphray Glen 8 miles. Raehills Glen 9 miles. Garpol Spa and Glen 4 miles. Dumfries 21 miles.

Four-horse coach to St. Mary's Loch on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Moffat is one of the few good Spas which Scotland possesses, and it is deservedly popular, both on account of its agreeable situation and the efficacy of its mineral waters. The village consists mainly of one broad and well-built street (the High Street), in which the hotels, reading-room, and principal shops are situated. An extension of this street towards the north is called Beech Grove, opposite which a series of croquet and bowling greens has been constructed for the use of visitors. The well-road, which diverges from the High Street, contains the principal villas and private residences, and by it we reach the well-house, which is situated on the side of a beautiful linn, a mile and a half from the village. It may be reached by omnibuses which leave the hotels every morning.\* When taken from the spring, the water, which is sulphureous, has a slightly disagreeable smell, though

<sup>\*</sup> For a more complete description of Moffat and its Environs, see Black's separate Guide, price 1s.

beautifully clear and cool. Moffat is surrounded by hills, among which is the Hartfell group, the highest in the south of Scotland, ranging from 2000 to 2600 feet. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are—Raehills (Hope Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale), Auchencas Castle, passed on the west of the railway just before reaching Beattock (Henry Butler Johnstone, Esq.), Dumcrieff (Lord Rollo).

A delightful excursion may be made from Moffat to the Grey Mare's Tail and St. Mary's Loch. Stage-coaches leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in connection with trains about 10 a.m., and return from St. Mary's Loch about 3.30 or 4, in time for the evening train. The road winds through the vale of the Moffat Water by Craigieburn Wood, the subject of one of Burns's songs. A steephill passed soon after on the left is Saddleyoke, opposite which is the farm of Bodsbeck, from which Hogg's tale of "The Brownie of Bodsbeck" takes its name. The hills and glens in this neighbourhood were the lurking-places of the Covenanters. About 10 miles from Moffat we reach the Grey Mare's Tail, one of the finest waterfalls in Scotland, nearly 200 feet high. The name is doubtless derived from the resemblance of the fall to the tail of a horse, being, as Scott describes it—

"White as the snowy charger's tail."

A steep and somewhat perilous road from this, up hill for a couple of miles, conducts us to the hostelry of Birkhill, the easiest point of approach to Loch Skene, a wild and desolate tarn about two miles to the westward.

Descending the hill on the other side, we reach the source of the Yarrow, which, after a short course, forms the Loch o' the Lowes, a small lake of somewhat bleak aspect.

On the left is Chapelhope, near which, on a grassy knoll, stands the monument erected to the Ettrick Shepherd,\* who is represented seated upon a stunted branch of oak, his plaid thrown across his shoulder, and holding in his hand a scroll upon which is written the closing line of the Queen's Wake—

"He taught the wand'ring winds to sing."

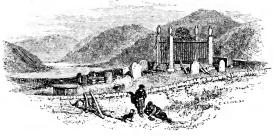
By his side reclines his favourite dog Hector. The statue was designed by Mr. Currie of Ettrick.

\* James Hogg, commonly called the Ettrick Shepherd, was born at the farm of Ettrick House (Selkirkshire) in 1772. He first resided at Mountbenger, and . 'ferwards at Altrive, near St. Mary's Loch, where he died 21st November 1835.

A little beyond this we reach St. Mary's Loch, where there is a good Inn (Tibbie Shiels's), a favourite resort of anglers. This loch is situated 16 miles from Moffat, and about the same distance from Selkirk, and is remarkable for the simple character of its scenery:—

" Nor fen nor sedge
Pollutes the pure lake's crystal edge,
Abrapt and sheer the mountains sink
At once upon the level brink;
And just a trace of silver sand
Marks where the water meets the land."

Marnion.



ST. MARY'S CHURCHYARD.

A little beyond the inn and monument is the mansion-house of Rodono; and about three miles farther, on the same side of the loch, is the site of St. Mary's Kirk, the scene of the principal incident in Hogg's beautiful ballad of Mary Scott. Among the tenants of the old churchyard tradition mentions "Lord William and Fair Margaret," the story of whose fate is given in the ballad of The Douglas Tragedy, contained in the second volume of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. The building itself has disappeared—

"Yet still beneath the hallow'd soil, The peasant rests him from his toil, And, dying, bids his bones be laid Where erst his simple fathers pray'd."

From Tibbie Shiels's Inn the tourist may cross the country to Selkirk or Innerleithen, by coaches in connection with that from Moffat, and running twice weekly. 184 DUMFRIES.

At Beattock we enter Annandale, and follow pretty closely the banks of the river Annan, and a little before reaching Lockerbie we cross the Dryfe Water, one of its tributaries. Lockerbie is a well-built town [Hotel—The King's Arms], and is famous for several important fairs held throughout the year, principally for the sale of sheep. The Free Church is a handsome building of beautiful red sandstone, a character of rock which is very plentiful in this district.

At Lockerbie we leave the main line of railway, and proceed by the branch westwards to Dumfries.

By branch from Lockerbie, Caledonian Railway, to Dumfries, we soon come in sight of the principal loch, from which Lochmaben takes its name. The railway passes near the side, and affords a distant view of Bruce's Castle, an interesting ruin, which contests with Turnberry the honour of having been the birthplace of Robert the Bruce. The ruins are situated on a peninsula on the farther side of the loch, and are shaded by old trees. There is a good hotel in the village of Lochmaben—the King's Arms.

## Dumfries,

[Hotels: King's Arms; Commercial; Railway. Population 12,313.]
3 miles from Carlisle, 92 from Glasgow, 93 from Newcastle, 333 from London.
Cab fares from Station to any point in Dumfries, 1s.; Carchaverock Castle,
7s.; Crighton Institution, 1s. 6d.; Lincluden, 2s.; New Abbey, 7s. Halffare returning.

the county town, is of ancient date, having become a royal burgh so early as the 12th century. About seventy years thereafter, Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, last lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol, erected a monastery here for Franciscan friars, in the church of which Robert the Bruce slew the Red Comyn before the high altar. About the same time she built a bridge across the Nith, with a view to endow the religious foundation by tollage.\* This remarkable structure, believed to be the oldest bridge in Scotland (excepting the vestiges of Roman arch-work), consisted originally of thirteen

\* For an interesting and complete account of Dumfriesshire the reader is referred to The History of Dumfries by William M'Dowall, Esq., published in 1867, and for Burns' connection with the county, to the same author's sketch of the last eight years of the poet's life. arches, with a barrier in the centre; but for some years they have been reduced to six, and the bridge is now only crossed by foot-passengers. Castledyke, another local antiquity, still retains its original name, though private property, and, in proportion to its extent, is one of the loveliest residences in the south of Scotland. Traces of its ancient fosses still remain, and likewise a moat on the opposite side of the river, upon which sentinels were stationed to sound the alarum in times of danger. Another strong castle stood, for considerably more than a century, on the site occupied by the new church; for, as Dumfries was in some respects a border town, strongholds were found indispensable in resisting the sacking forays of the English.

In the old churchyard of St. Michael's Church is the monument erected to Robert Burns, built by public subscription, after a design by Thomas F. Hunt, architect, the sculpture being by Turnerelli. The emblematic marble is composed of a plough, and two figures representing the Genius of Scotland investing Burns, in his rustic dress and employment, with her inspiring mantle. The pew which Burns occupied in this church has now been removed. It was interesting as containing his initials, R. B., cut by his own hand, "in idle hour, and under wearving sermonising."

The modest mansion in which the poet died, and in which his widow continued to live for more than thirty years after his death, may be seen in the town.

#### Environs of Dumfries.

The environs of Dumfries include several beautiful country seats, among which are Lincluden House, situated on the banks of the river Cluden, in the neighbourhood of the ruins of Lincluden Abbey. The chapel of this abbey, although roofless, still exhibits interesting fragments of architecture, and contains a tomb erected to Margarita, one of the daughters of Alan, Lord Galloway. A few miles to the north is Dalswinton House (William M'Alpine Leny, Esq.), rendered classical as the cradle of steam navigation. When Burns visited Edinburgh, on the publication of a second edition of his poems, he became acquainted with Mr. Patrick Millar (at that time the

proprietor of Dalswinton); and it was on his invitation that he entered as tenant on the farm of Ellisland, then a portion of the Dalswinton estate, but dissevered a number of years ago. At Ellisland he produced his famous poem of "Tam o' Shanter," and the pathetic ode to "Mary in Heaven." Here his son. Colonel Wm. Burns, was born.

At a short distance from the adjacent wooden railway bridge is the mansion-house of Friars' Carse, where "the Ayrshire ploughman" was not unfrequently an honoured guest. Here his kind and amiable friend, Major Riddell, dispensed a generous hospitality, and at his table the well-known contest for "the whistle" took place in the old Scandinavian fashion. Till A.D. 1500, if not later, a community of friars was seised in the lands, as the name implies. Hence the origin of the rustic fog-house, on one of the glazed windows of which Burns, with a diamond, inscribed a copy of the familiar verses, beginning thus :--

> "Thou whom chance may hither lead, Be thou clad in russet weed, Be thou decked in silken stole, Grave these counsels on thy soul.

> "Life is but a day at most, Sprung from night, in darkness lost.

Stranger, go: Heaven be thy guide, Quoth the Beadsman of Nithside."

A short distance from Friars' Carse is Blackwood (William

Copeland, Esq.) a finely-situated residence.

Near Closeburn station (113 miles from Dumfries) is Closeburn Hall (the late Douglas Baird, Esq.), an ancient seat of the Kirkpatricks, one of whom was the associate of Robert Bruce in the slaughter of Comyn, and from whom the ex-Empress of France is descended in the maternal line. In its vicinity is the romantic dell called Crickhope Linn.

The next station to Closeburn is Thornhill [Hotel: Queensberry Arms], a village of about 1300 inhabitants, and one of the neatest in Scotland, chiefly owing to the interest of the Duke of Buccleuch, whose seat of Drumlanrig is situated 21 miles to the westward, and for several miles forms a conspicuous feature in the rich and varied landscape of Nithsdale. "This extraordinary pile," says a writer in the Builder, "occupied ten years in construction, and bears the date of 1689. It consists of a hollow square about 145 feet on external walls, surmounted with turrets capped and spired at its angles, and presenting such an array of windows that there is a local proverb to the effect that they are as numerous as the days of the year. The staircases enter from the inner court, and ascend at the angles in semicircular towers. The architraves of the windows and doors are profusely embellished with the well-known arms of the Douglases—the bloody heart pendent on a field of stars. The principal gateway looking to the north consists of a heavy Gothic archway, and the eastern walls also possess a noble though heavy elevation, combining the aspects of strength and beauty as well as may be expressed in the united lineaments and proportions of a fortress and a mansion. There is no portcullis, but there is a very thick and quaintly-panelled door of oak, as well as a ponderous iron gate at the principal or northern entrance. There are no means left of ascertaining the cost of this singular castle. It was built by William, the first Duke of Queensberry, who is said to have slept only one night within its walls. But he had expended such enormous sums of his princely revenue in completing it, that he packed up the bills of cost in a parcel, on the outside of which he wrote-' May the devil pick out the eyes of any of my descendants who dare to inquire into this!' The traditional and poetical taste of the district has rendered his famous sentence in the following couplet :--

> 'May the deil pike out his een That daurs to look herein!"

Drumlanrig was the principal residence of the family of Queensberry,\* but on the death of Charles, the third duke—the famous duke—without male issue, it passed, along with the Queensberry titles, to William, Earl of March, and upon the death of the latter in 1810 it descended by entail to the Duke of Buccleuch. During this period of its history it was little occupied, greatly neglected, and it was much defaced by the Highland rebels in 1745. A portrait of William III., by Godfrey Kneller, still bears the marks of their violence—the

<sup>\*</sup> The sculptured tombs of the old Queensberry family may be seen in the aisle of Durisdeer Church,

tradition being that Prince Charles stuck his dagger into it, as the picture met his view on waking from sleep in the morning. The present noble proprietor, at his majority in 1827, adopted it as his favourite residence; and in a few years brought the castle itself, and the beautiful grounds which surround it, into the fine condition in which we now see them. The present Marquis of Queensberry, we may add, usually resides in a modern mansion on his patrimonial estate of Kellhead, near Annan. In style of architecture, Drumlanrig approximates to Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. And, like that building, its design has been attributed to Inigo Jones. It is open to the view of the public on Tuesdays and Fridays. The gardens are laid out with exquisite taste, and are well worthy of a visit. The park is of great extent and beauty, and is intersected by the Nith, one of the most charming rivers in the south of Scotland.

Another excursion of 8 miles may be made from Thornhill to Moniaive, pronounced Minihive, passing an ancient sculptured cross on the farm of Boatford; (3 miles) Capenoch (Thomas Stewart Gladstone, Esq.); (5 miles) Tynron Doon, a conical hill presenting the best specimen, with the exception of Burnswark, near Ecclefechan, of a fortified dun or hill-fort; (7 miles) and Maxwelltown Braes and House, famed in song as the home of "Bonnie Annie Laurie." Moniaive is a village of about 1000 inhabitants, romantically situated amid environing hills. It contains a monument to Renwick, the last Scottish martyr, who was a native of this parish. A few miles west lies Craigenputtock, the property and for some time the residence of Thomas Carlyle, Esq., where several of his earlier works were written.

Act or Sweetheart Abber, a beautiful remnant of Gothic architecture, lies eight miles to the south of Dumfries, on the opposite coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, and near the base of Criffel. The tower is light and airy, and tolerably entire. The predominating style is the Early English, in its best day, but the windows have had the advantage of the Second Pointed or Decorated style. New Abbey was erected in 1275 by Devorgilla, as a tribute to the memory of John Baliol, her husband, whose death occurred six years previously. So much was the widow affected by the sad event, that she caused the heart of

her husband to be carefully embalmed, and placed in an ivory case, enamelled and chased with silver. As her end approached, she directed the relic which had been her "silent daily companion" in life, to be laid on her bosons, and buried along with her. The Abbey is a monument of her affection, and hence the name. Immediately to the south the conical-peaked Criffel rises to a height of 1867 feet, commanding one of the most extensive views in the south of Scotland.

Another interesting ruin near Dumfries is Caerlaverock Castle, situated 9 miles to the south of the town, on the north shore of the Solway Firth, betwixt the confluence of the rivers Nith and Lochar. For a long period this castle was the chief seat of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale; and the property on which it stands still belongs to Lord Herries (of Everingham, Yorkshire), the representative of that ancient family. The castle is triangular, and surrounded by a wet ditch. Of the towers which originally stood at each angle, the only one remaining is Murdoch's, where Murdoch, Duke of Albany, was confined in the year 1425. Over the entrance-gate to the courtyard is the crest of the Maxwells, with the date of the last repairs, and the motto, "I bid ye fair." Caerlaverock was at one time a place of great strength, and with a garrison of only 60 men it resisted for a considerable time a powerful army led by Edward I. in the year 1300. Walter of Exeter, a Franciscan friar who accompanied the expedition, has given a curious and interesting narrative of the siege, written in old Norman French. The work, which has been translated by Sir Harris Nicholas, contains the accurate blazon of about 100 knights and baronets of the reign of Edward I.—the earliest blazon of arms which is known. The present castle, built on a scale of unusual size and magnificence by the powerful family of Maxwell, was ruined by the Earl of Sussex in the fatal year 1570. Much of the present ruins belong to the seventeenth century; and the castle owes its state of desolation to the successful arms of the Covenanters in 1640.

In the old churchyard of Caerlaverock, a humble monument has been "erected to the memory of Robert Paterson, the Old, Mortality," of Sir Walter Scott, who was buried here February 1801."

A short and pleasant excursion may be made to Terregles

and Irongray. The former, 3 miles from Dumfries, is rich in natural beauties and historic associations. Queen Mary spent a few hours here before her ill-fated flight to England, and various relics of that visit are still preserved in Terregles House. The gardens are noted for their loveliness. Terregles was the residence of the Earls of Nithsdale, and is now possessed by the Hon. M. C. Maxwell. Irongray Churchyard, two miles beyond Terregles, contains a headstone, erected, as the inscription tells, by the author of Waverley to the memory of Helen Walker (the Jeanie Deans of the Heart of Midlothian), who died in the year of God 1791.

"This humble individual," as the inscription relates, "practised in real life the virtues with which fiction has invested the imaginary character. Refusing the slightest departure from veracity, even to save the life of a sister, she still, nevertheless, showed her kindness and fortitude in rescuing her from the severity of the law, at the expense of personal exertion, which the time rendered as difficult as the motive was landable. Respect the grave of poverty when combined with love of truth and dear affection."

#### DUMFRIES TO STRANRAER AND PORTPATRICK.

By railway through Kirkeudbright and Wigton shires.

This route affords the tourist an opportunity of viewing the extreme southern coast of Scotland. Leaving Dumfries, we proceed by Dalbeattie (14½ miles), a thriving place, near which is the old castle of Buittle, and four miles farther reach Castle-Douglas—a neat and well-built town. In its vicinity is Carlingwark Loch, covering a surface of 100 acres, and studded with picturesque little islands. On a small island in the Dee, about a mile to the west, is Threave Castle, an old stronghold of the Douglases. It was rebuilt about the close of the 14th century by Archibald the Grim, a natural son of Earl James, who fell at Otterburn, and was the scene of many of his acts of oppression and cruelty. Above the main gateway may be observed a projecting block of granite, called "the hangingstone;" of which the eighth Earl of Douglas boasted that "the gallows-knot of Threave had not wanted a tassel for the last fifty years." It was at Threave this savage baron put to death

Sir John Herries of Terregles and Sir Patrick Maclellan the sheriff of Kirkcudbright, with circumstances of aggravated cruelty and contempt of the royal authority, which led soon after to his own murder at Stirling Castle.\* A short distance to the south is Gelston Castle, a modern building, erected by the late Sir William Douglas.

In the neighbourhood of Creetown are several valuable granite quarries, giving employment to about 300 men. From these quarries the new Liverpool docks were built. In the manse of this parish, Dr. Thomas Brown, the distinguished philosopher, was born in 1778; and he was buried in the old churchyard. The scene of a part of the novel of Guy Mannering is laid in this neighbourhood, and Dirk Hatteraick's cave is pointed out on the coast between Creetown and Gatehouse.

Kirkcudbright, the capital of the county [Inn: Selkirk Arms. Population 2638], is situated 6 miles below the confluence of the Dee with the Tarff, these rivers here forming an estuary called Kirkcudbright Bay. A branch railway connects it with Castle-Douglas, from which it is distant about 11 miles. On the way we pass on the right Threave Castle, on the left Carlingwark Loch, and at a distance Gelston Castle, Bridge of Dee station, Queen's Hill, Barcaple, Valleyfield House, and Compstone House (where Montgomerie wrote his poem of The Cherry and the Slae), on left; and on the right Dildawn, Ardgrennan House, and Tongueland, where an old abbey once stood. The town of Kirkcudbright is surrounded with terraced woods and romantic walks. It is connected with the Borgue side of the Dee by a handsome metal bridge, which cost £10,000. The modern parish church is a conspicuous object, contrasting with the ivy-covered ruins of the old castle of the Maclellans. St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, is situated on a beautifully-wooded peninsula, a mile and a half to the south of the town. Six miles to the south-east is Dundrennan Abbey, founded A.D. 1142. It has an interesting connection with Queen Mary, who fled thither after her final and fatal defeat at Langside, and here she spent her last night before her unfortunate flight into England. The portion of the abbey

<sup>\*</sup> See The Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway, by Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.

now standing has been thoroughly repaired by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. There is a small inn at the village, where refreshments may be obtained. About 8 miles westwards are Gatehouse-of-Fleet, and Cally House, the seat of Murray Stewart, Esq.

Fourteen miles north-west of Castle-Douglas is the town of New Galloway, situated nearly in the centre of Kirkcudbrightshire, at the northern extremity of Loch Ken. This lake is formed by the river Ken, and is about 10 miles in length and half-a-mile in breadth; it is fringed with wood and surrounded by mountains. In the vicinity is Kenmure Castle, a place of considerable antiquity, with an avenue of fine old lime-trees. This seat belongs to a branch of the family of Gordon, ennobled by the title of Viscounts Kenmure and Lords Lochinvar. They were staunch adherents of the house of Stewart, and forfeited their titles and estates for the part taken by Lord Kenmure in the Jacobite insurrection of 1715. The estates were subsequently restored, but the title is now extinct.

We enter Wigtownshire at Newton-Stewart—[Inn: Galloway Arms]—a neat town, with some 2500 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the river Cree, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches. The town has a pleasing appearance, being surrounded by hills on the north, among which Cairnsmuir, with its rounded summit of smooth granite (2000 feet), towers high above its neighbours. An excursion may be made to Loch Trool, a beautiful little lake, distant about 14 miles, to which there is a carriage-road. The lake is about 2 miles long, fringed with wood, and surrounded by mountains, some of which rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet high.

Six miles to the south of Newton-Stewart, on a slight eminence, is Wigtown,\* the capital of the county, with a population of about 2000. Many of the houses are elegantly built, and the principal street is so wide as to admit of a large bowling-green in its centre. The parish church is modern. In the old churchyard there is an interesting memorial of the two female martyrs who were drowned in the Bladenoch in the year 1685; and on the height above a

<sup>\*</sup> Two coaches run daily between Wigtown and Newton-Stewart to meet the arrival of trains. A steamer sails fortnightly from Wigtown to Liverpool.

monument has been erected to their memory. To the south is Galloway House, the principal seat of the Earl of Galloway, situated at the seaport of Garlieston. Of the cathedral church of Galloway, built about the end of the 12th century, little remains except a ruined and roofless chancel, occupying the site of much more ancient buildings, which had been the crypt, as it would seem, of an extensive church. It is a well-proportioned and beautiful specimen of the Early English style, and within the last forty years has been used as the parish church. The western doorway is in fine preservation and worthy of a careful examination. The town of Glenluce is situated about a mile and a half from the most inland point of Luce Bay. A little to the west of the town are the ruins of Glenluce Abbey, founded A.D. 1190 by Alan, Lord of Galloway. The original buildings must have been extensive, but the chapter-house is the only portion in fair preservation.

The principal town in Wigtownshire is

#### STRANBAER.

[Hotel: King's Arms and George Hotel. Population, 6273.]
 50 miles from Ayr, and 75 from Dumfries.
 Coach to Girvan daily. Steamers to Glasgow and Belfast.

This seaport is situated at the head of Loch Ryan, and consists of three main streets running parallel with the shore. There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, the principal of which are-Culhorn (Earl of Stair), Lochnaw Castle (Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.), Dunskey (Col. Blair). In the neighbourhood, about four miles distant, are the ruins of Castle Kennedy, formerly the seat of the powerful Earls of Cassilis, who for 300 years took a leading part in Galloway affairs. It is now the property of the Earl of Stair. An accidental fire in 1715 reduced it to its present condition, and it has since remained a ruin. The grounds are laid out in the old style of landscape-gardening, and are open to the public every day but Sunday. The well-kept grassy terraces form a delightful promenade, and the pinetum planted by the late Earl contains some rare and beautiful specimens. The castle stands on a neck of land between two lochs, one of which contains a heronry.

At a short distance to the south, situated on a peninsula

jutting out into a small lake, are the remains of Soulseat, the most ancient monastery in Galloway, founded about the year 1160 by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for monks of the Premonstratensian order. Its abbot was the head of his order in Scotland.

Seven miles and a half to the west of Stranzaer is Portpatrick, with an extensive harbour, on which large sums of money have been expended. Portpatrick is the nearest point to the Irish coast, being distant only  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles.\*

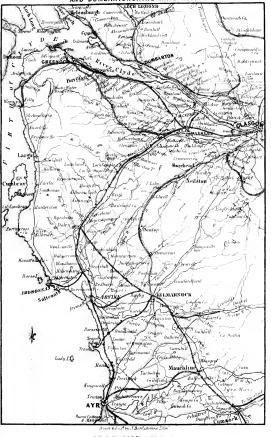
## AYR AND THE LAND OF BURNS.

(Hotels: The King's Arms: Queen's; Ayr Arms. Population, 18,578.]
40 miles from Glasgow, 403 miles from London. Trains leave the South-side Station, Glasgow, several times daily. Time occupied, about two hours. A steamer plies regularly between Glasgow and Ayr. Are Stake hadee in the end of September.

The town of Ayr is situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Ayr, and contains a number of handsome public buildings, and many shops and dwelling-houses. The river, which divides Avr proper from Newtown and Wallacetown. is crossed by two bridges, termed respectively the Auld and New Brigs-noticed under these denominations by Burns in his poem of "The Twa Brigs." The Auld Brig is said to have been built in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-1285) by two maiden sisters of the name of Low, whose effigies were consequently carved upon a stone in the eastern parapet, near the south end of the fabric. The new bridge was erected in 1788, chiefly through the exertions of Provost Ballantyne, the gentleman to whom Burns dedicated his poem of "The Twa Brigs." The "Dungeon Clock," alluded to in the poem, was placed at the top of an old steeple in the Sandgate, but was taken down in 1826. The "Wallace Tower," in which

<sup>\*</sup> The Mull of Gallowcy forms an interesting day's excursion from Stranzer. The road is by Sandhead and Drummore, in the latter of which there is a clean and comfortable little inn. The lighthouse is distant about an hour's walk from Drummore. The rocks at the Mull are almost perpendicular, and between 200 and 300 feet high. The view from the point is very extensive, and, during a storm, exceedingly grand. The blue hills of the Isle of Man (20 miles distant) look close at hand.

# GLASGOW, GREENOCK, KILMARNOCK & AYR AND DUMBARTONSHIRE RAILWAYS.





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Wallace is said to have been confined, was a rude old building, which stood in the eastern part of the High Street, at the head of a lane named the Mill Vennel. Having become ruinous, it was taken down in 1835, and a Gothic structure erected on its site, containing at the top the clock and bells of the Dungeon steeple, and ornamented in front by a statue of the hero, executed by Mr. Thom, a self-taught sculptor. Another statue of Wallace was placed by a citizen on the front of a dwelling-house which occupies the site of the ancient conrt-house, supposed to have been that in which, according to Blind Harry, the Scottish Lords were treacherously hanged.

The fort of Ayr was built by Oliver Cromwell in 1652, upon a level piece of ground between the town and the sea. A few fragments of the ramparts still remain, together with an old tower, which formed part of St. John's Church, founded in the 12th century; the latter having been recently modernised and fitted up as a residence for the present proprietor. Cromwell enclosed this church within the walls of his citadel, and turned it into an armoury, and as compensation to the inhabitants he gave £150 towards the erection of the present Old Church of Ayr. This church is built upon the site of the Dominican monastery, where Robert Bruce held the parliament which settled his succession. At the north-eastern angle of the fort, close upon the harbour, is supposed to have stood the ancient Castle of Ayr, built by William the Lion, who constituted Ayr a royal burgh.

About 14 miles to the north of Ayr is Kilwinning, a small town with some 3000 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the surrounding mineral works. Kilwinning takes its name from the Saint Winnin who settled here at an early period, and gave rise to the monastery subsequently founded by Hugh de Morville in 1140. The remains of the Abbey here erected consist mainly of the south transept, which is a beautiful fragment of the first Pointed style. Near Kilwinning is Eglinton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton and Wyntoun, a large plain castellated building. In the extensive park with which it is surrounded the famous Eglinton Tournament took place in the autumn of 1839.

The sea-coast, which at Ayr itself and to the north of it



is flat and sandy, becomes on the south bold and rocky. The "Heads of Avr," here situated, are bold rocks, well-known landmarks to mariners. On either side, within a few miles, are the ruins of Greenan Castle, overhanging the sea, and commanding an extensive seaward view; and Dunure Castle, a tall empty tower, being all that remains of an old stronghold of the Kennedies. Here Allan Stewart, Commendator of the Abbey of Crossraguel,\* was roasted before a slow fire by Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, to extort his compliance to the surrender of certain lands. The castle, which has been in ruins since the 17th century, now gives a territorial designation to a branch of the Kennedy family.

Colzean, or Colyean Castle, the principal seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, is situated about 2 miles from the village of Kirkoswald. This magnificent and picturesque mansion

<sup>\*</sup> The ruins of Crossraguel Abbey are 2 miles from Maybole. It was founded by Duncan, first Earl of Carrick, about the year 1240, and was a dependency of the Abbey of Paisley. The fragments that remain display a combination of the half Baronial and half Ecclesiastical style.

was built in 1777 by David, tenth earl, on the site of the old house of the Cove, erected about the middle of the 16th century by Sir Thomas Kennedy, second son of Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis. It stands upon the verge of a massive basaltic cliff overhanging the sea, presenting a range of lofty castellated masses, with Gothic windows, a terraced garden in front, and a bridge of approach. The building covers an area of four acres, and conveys a most imposing impression of baronial dignity, affluence, and taste. The interior contains an extensive and valuable collection of arms and armour.

The Kennedies have long held a prominent place among the aristocracy of Ayrshire. According to the old rhyme—

"Twixt Wigton and the town of Ayr, Port-Patrick and the Cruives of Cree, No man need think for to bide there, Unless he court Saint Kennedie."

This powerful family was first ennobled in 1466, by the title of Lord Kennedy; in 1510 they attained the dignity of Earls of Cassilis; and in 1831, Archibald, the twelfth Earl, was created Marquis of Ailsa. The main line of the Cassilis family became extinct in 1759, and the title and family estates became the inheritance of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, who accordingly became ninth Earl of Cassilis. He was descended from Sir T. Kennedy, who was assassinated near the town of Ayr, in 1602, by Kennedy of Bargany, at the instigation of Mure of Auchendrane, a deed which has been made the subject of a drama by Sir Walter Scott.

Directly underneath the castle are the Coves of Colzean, six in number. According to popular report, they are a favourite haunt of fairies; and they are known to have afforded shelter, after the Revolution, to Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean, who acquired an unenviable notoriety as a persecutor during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. A few miles to the south stand the ruins of Turnberry Castle—

"Where Bruce once ruled the martial ranks, And shook his Carrick spear"—

During the 12th and 13th centuries this castle was the principal seat of the Earls of Carrick, who possessed the supreme influence in this region previous to the rise of the Kennedies. In 1271 Robert Bruce, son of the Lord of Annandale, married the widowed Countess of Carrick, to whom the earldom had descended, and from this union sprang Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, who, if not born in Turnberry Castle, must have spent many of his youthful years in it. It was in the neighbourhood of this place that a fire, accidentally kindled, was mistaken by him for an appointed signal, and which caused him to cross the sea from Arran to attempt the deliverance of his country.

The ruin has a majestic appearance from the sea, being elevated above the water some forty or fifty feet. A level plain of about two miles in extent forms the castle park; and nothing could be more beautiful than the copsewood and verdure of this extensive meadow before it was invaded by the ploughshare. Turnberry is now the property of the Marquis of Ailsa, although still enumerated among the royal places of Scotland, under the denomination of Carrick.

Ailsa Craig, a huge rocky island, which rises abruptly from the sea, presents a striking appearance from this part of the c ast of Ayrshire. It is 1103 feet in height, about 2 miles in circumference at the base, and its nearest distance to land is about 10 miles. The ruins of a tower, of three storeys, are to be seen upon its summit. It is the property of the Marquis of Ailsa, who takes from it his title as a British peer.

EXCURSION FROM AYR TO BURNS'S BIRTHPLACE, MONUMENT,

All admirers of Eurns will be gratified with a visit to his birthplace, and the scenes in the neighbourhood, with which he is associated. This may be easily accomplished from the town of Ayr, as the distance is not great.

As we approach the neighbourhood of Alloway Kirk we come upon various localities mentioned in "Tam o' Shanter's" route. At the distance of about 150 yards from Slaphouse Bridge is

"The ford,

Where in the snaw the chapman smoored."

About 100 yards from the "ford," and about 20 from the

road, in the plot of ground behind the house occupied by the Roselle gamekeeper, is

"The meikle stane, Where drucken Charlie brak's neck-bane."

Passing on the left the beautiful mansion of Roselle, at the distance of about 2 miles from Ayr we reach the cottage where Burns was born, 25th January 1759. The original crection was a clay bigging, consisting of two apartments, the kitchen and the speace or sitting-room. The cottage was built on part of seven acres of ground, of which Burns's father took a perpetual lease from Dr. Campbell, physician in Ayr, with the view of commencing business as nurseryman and gardener. Having built this house with his own hands, he married, in December 1757, Agnes Brown, the mother of the poet; but having been engaged by Mr. Ferguson of Doonholm as his gardener and overseer, he abandoned his design of forming a nursery, although continuing to reside in the cottage till Whitsunday 1766. On removing to Lochlee he sold his leasehold to the corporation of shoemakers in Ayr, and it is now let as a public-house. The cottage remains somewhat in its pristine integrity; and in the interior of the kitchen is shown a recess where the poet was born.

On an eminence, about a mile and a half to the south-east of the cottage, stands the farm of Mount Oliphant, which Burns's father rented on leaving the cottage.

Proceeding towards Burns's monument, we perceive in a field a single tree, enclosed with a paling, the last remnant of a group which covered

"The cairn

Where hunters fand the murder'd bairn."

The position of the "cairn," and also of the "ford," at a distance from the highway, is accounted for by the old road from Ayr, by which the poet supposed his hero to have approached Alloway Kirk, having been to the west of the present line. We now reach

"Alloway's auld haunted Kirk."

This interesting building has long been roofless, but the walls are pretty well preserved, and it still retains its bell at the east end. The woodwork has all been taken away to form snuff-boxes and other memorials,

In the area of the kirk the late Lord Alloway, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, was interred; and near the gate of the churchyard is the grave of Burns's father, marked by a plain tombstone, a renewal of the original stone, which has been demolished and carried away in fragments.

A few yards to the west a well trickles down into the Doon, where formerly stood the thorn on which

# "Mungo's mither hang'd hersel'."

In the immediate vicinity of Alloway Kirk is Cambusdoon (James Baird, Esq. of Gartsherrie), and formerly the property of Lord Nigel Kennedy. The present proprietor has rebuilt the mansion, and changed the name of the estate, which was Craigweil. The grounds are laid out in walks, parterres, bowers, and jets deau, with great elegance and taste. Farther west is the old castle of Newark, which has been renovated, or, we may almost say, rebuilt by the Marquis of Ailsa. It is situated on the left bank of the Doon, on the brow of the brown hills of Carrick, and commands a view of rare expanse, loveliness, and variety, both landward and seaward.

A few hundred yards from the kirk is the "Auld Brig" of Doon, which figures so conspicuously in the tale of "Tam o' Shanter." The age of the structure is unknown, but it is evidently of great antiquity. The "New Bridge," which has been built since the time of Burns, stands about 100 yards farther down. Directly over the bridge stands

### BURNS'S MONUMENT.

The project of this erection originated with the late Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck. It was designed by the late Thomas Hamilton, architect, Edinburgh, and cost upwards of £3300; and the foundation-stone was laid on 25th January 1820. The grounds around it measure about an acre, and are tastefully laid out. In a circular apartment on the ground-floor there are exhibited several articles appropriate to the place—various editions of the poet's works, a snuff-box made from the wood-work of Alloway Kirk, a copy of the original portraits of Burns by Nasmyth, etc.; and the Bible given by Burns to his Highland Mary. The possessor of this

interesting relic having emigrated to Canada in 1834, it was purchased by a party of gentlemen in Montreal for  $\pounds 25$ , and forwarded to the Provost of Ayr, to be presented in their name to the trustees for the monument. From the base of the columns a view is obtained of the surrounding scenery; and in a small grotto at the south side of the enclosed ground are shown two statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnnie, by Mr. Thom of Ayr.

The tasteful cottage\* close by the bridge was built by the late Mr. David Auld, to whom the admirers of the Ayrshire bard are deeply indebted for the unwearied zeal and fine taste he displayed in adorning the grounds of the monument.

The Doon, to which the writings of Burns have given such celebrity, rises in a lake of the same name, about 8 miles in length, situated in the great mineral district of Dalmellington. It has a seaward course of 18 miles, throughout which it amply sustains its right to the title of "Bonny Doon." Its banks are indeed "fresh and fair;" and, in summer-time especially, are absolutely laden with floral richness and beauty. The scenery of the Ness Glen, through which the river runs immediately after issuing from the lake, is woody and picturesque, and is a favourite resort of pic-nic parties. Colonel Cathcart of Craigingillan, with a praiseworthy liberality, allows visitors to pass through his grounds on their way to Loch Doon, which is two miles from Dalmellington, On a small island, near the upper extremity, are the ruins of an ancient castle of considerable strength, which figured in the wars between England and Scotland during the time of Robert Bruce. Farther down the stream, near the village of Dalrymple, we come upon some romantic green hills in the neighbourhood of the ancient seat of the Earl of Cassilis. This is the opening scene of Burns's "Halloween," where fairies light on *Cassilis Downans* dance. Farther down, on a bend of the river, is Auchendrane, the scene of Scott's "Ayrshire Tragedy," formerly alluded to.

Burns's father, on the death of his landlord, Provost Fer-

<sup>\*</sup> This cottage is now converted into a hotel for the accommodation of visitors. In the garden connected with it there is a grotto-house, overlooking the Doon, between the old and new bridges.

<sup>†</sup> Dalmellington may be reached from Ayr by railway (15 miles). Near it are the extensive iron-foundries of the Messrs, Houldsworth and Co,

guson, removed from Mount Oliphant, in 1777, to Lochlee, in the parish of Tarbolton, and about three miles from the village of that name. While residing in this farm the poet established a Bachelors' Club in Tarbolton, in the latter part of the year 1780; and here, in 1783, he was initiated into the mysteries of freemasonry. About 200 yards north of the village, on the road leading to Galston, lies the scene of "Death and Dr. Hornbook." "Willie's Mill," alluded to in the poem, was the Mill of Tarbolton, situated on the Faile, about 200 yards east of the village, and was called by the name used in the poem, in consequence of its being then occupied by William Muir. a friend of the Burns family.

About half-a-mile from Tarbolton stands the mansion-house of Coilsfield, designated by Burns "The Castle o' Montgomery," from its being in its time the residence of Colonel Hugh Montgomery, afterwards Earl of Eglinton. Here Mary Campbell, Burns's "Highland Mary," lived in the humble capacity of dairymaid. In this neighbourhood, near the junction of the river Faile with the Ayr, lies the scene of the parting which the poet has described in such exquisite terms. In the anticipation of her marriage with Burns, Mary resolved to pay a visit to her relations in Argyllshire. Previous to her departure she met her lover on a Sunday in May, and at their parting, "standing one on each side of a small brook, they laved their hands in the stream, and holding a Bible between them, pronounced a vow of eternal constancy." This was their last meeting. In returning from her visit of filial duty Mary fell sick, and died at Greenock. This event produced an indelible impression on the mind of Burns, and he has given utterance to his feelings in some of the finest and most touching verses he ever wrote. That "noblest of all his ballads," as the Address to "Mary in Heaven" has justly been designated, was composed at Ellisland in 1789, on the anniversary of the day on which he heard of the death of his early love. According to the account given by his mother to Mr. Lockhart, "Burns spent that day, though labouring under a cold, in the usual harvest-work, and apparently in excellent spirits. But as twilight deepened, he appeared to grow 'very sad about something, and at length wandered out into the barnyard, to which his mother, in her anxiety for his health, followed him, entreating him in vain to observe that the frost had set in, and to return to the fireside. On being again and again requested to do so, he always promised compliance—but still remained where he was, striding up and down slowly, and contemplating the sky, which was singularly clear and starry. At last Mrs. Burns found him stretched on a mass of straw, with his eyes fixed on a beautiful planet 'that shone like another moon,' and prevailed on him to come in. Immediately on entering the house, he called for his desk, and wrote, exactly as they now stand, with all the ease of one copying from memory, the sublime and pathetic verses:—

'Thou lingering star, with lessening ray, That lov'st to greet the early morn, Again thou usherest in the day My Mary from my soul was torn.

O Mary! dear departed shade,
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
Seest thou thy lover lowly laid,
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?'" etc.

"This," observes Mr. Carruthers in his Highland Note-Book, "is the most beautiful and touching passage in all Burns's life. His after-loves were of the earth earthy, but this passion for Highland Mary was as pure as it was fervent and lasting. It dawned upon him at the most susceptible period of life; it let in enchantment upon scenes and objects which he had previously looked upon with coldness and aversion—it gave a fine tone of humanity to his whole moral being. Let us not admit the dictum of Byron, that the 'cold in clime are cold in blood,' since in peasant life, among the woods of Ayr, was nursed in solitude and obscurity a passion as deep and thrilling and romantic as the loves of Tasso or Petrarch, and immeasurably beyond those of Sidney and Waller. Sacharissa and the fair ones of Arcadia must yield to the dairymaid of Montgomery Castle."

According to unvarying tradition, Coilsfield derived its designation from "Auld King Coil," who is supposed to have left his name to this whole district of Ayrshire, as well as to the rivulet of Coyl and the parish of Coylton. He is said to have been overthrown and slain in this neighbourhood in a battle with Fergus, king of Scots; and this statement receives

some countenance from the fact, that in May 1837 several urns, and a stone grave containing some bones, were dug up in a circular mound near Coilsfield, where, according to popular belief, the remains of "Auld King Coil" were deposited. Burns alludes to this tradition in his poem of "The Vision:"—

"There where a sceptred Pictish shade, Stalk'd round his ashes, lowly laid, I marked a martial race portray'd In colours strong; Bold, soldier-featured, undismay'd, They strode along."

The "martial race" here referred to are the Montgomeries. Coilsfield has now the more poetical name of "Montgomerie."

On the death of Burns's father, his widow and family removed to Mossgiel, a farm about a mile north of Mauchline, which the poet and his brother Gilbert had taken some months before. Here Burns lived during the period of his life extending from his 25th to his 28th year, and during which he wrote his principal poems. The spence of this farm-house is the scene described in the opening of "The Vision," and in the "stable-loft," where he slept, many of his most admired poems were written. Mauchline, which "appropriated a large share of the notice of the poet during his residence at Mossgiel," lies about 9 miles from Kilmarnock and 11 from Avr. It is situated on the face of a slope, about a mile from the river Ayr, and contains upwards of 1300 inhabitants. was the scene of the "Holy Fair" and of the "Jolly Beggars," and here dwelt John Dow, Nanse Tinnock, "Daddy Auld," and other characters who figure conspicuously in the poet's writings. The churchyard was the scene of the "Holy Fair," but the present church is a recent substitute for the old barnlike edifice which existed in Burns's time. Near the church is the "Whitefoord Arms Inn," where Burns wrote on a pane of glass the well-known amusing epitaph on the landlord John Dow. Nearly opposite the churchyard-gate is the house of "Auld Nanse Tinnock," bearing over the door the date 1744. "It is remembered," says Mr. Chambers, "that Nancy could never understand how the poet should have talked of enjoying himself in her house nine times a-week,- 'The lad,' she said, 'hardly ever drank three half-mutchkins under her roof in his

life." The cottage of Poosie Nansie, the seene of the "Jolly Beggars," is also pointed out. Close behind the churchyard is the house in which Mr. Gavin Hamilton, the early friend of Burns, lived, and here is shown the room in which Burns composed the satirical poem entitled "The Calf." This room is further remarkable as the one in which the poet was married.

The scenes of some of Burns's most admired lyrics are to be found on the banks of the river Ayr, at a short distance from Mauchline. The "Braes of Ballochmyle," the scene of his exquisite song "The Lass o' Ballochmyle," are situated about two miles from Mossgiel, extending along the north bank of the Ayr, between the village of Catrine and Howford Bridge. They form part of the pleasure-grounds connected with Ballochmyle House, which was at one time the property of the Whitefoords, an old and once powerful Avrshire family. Colonel Allan Whitefoord, one of the members of this family, was the original of the character of Colonel Talbot, described in the novel of Waverley. Another of them, Caleb Whitefoord, "the best-natured man with the worstnatured muse," has been immortalised by Goldsmith in a postscript to his witty poem entitled "Retaliation." Sir John Whitefoord, the representative of the family in the time of Burns, having been forced to part with his estate in consequence of reduced circumstances, Burns wrote some plaintive verses on the occasion, referring to the grief of Maria Whitefoord, afterwards Mrs. Cranstoun, on leaving the family inheritance :--

"Through faded groves Maria sang,
Hersel' in beauty's bloom the while,
And aye the wild-wood echoes rang,
Farewell the braes of Ballochmyle.

"Low in your wintry beds, ye flowers, Again ye'll flourish fresh and fair; Ye birdies dumb in with'ring bowers, Again ye'll charm the vocal air.

"But here, alas! for me nae mair Shall birdie charm or floweret smile; Farewell the bonnie banks of Ayr— Farewell, farewell, sweet Ballochmyle."

Ballochmyle was purchased by Claud Alexander, Esq.,

and shortly after that gentleman had taken possession of the mansion, his sister, Miss Wilhelmina Alexander, a famed beauty, walking out along the braes one evening in July 1786, encountered Burns, with his shoulder placed against one of the trees. The result was, that the poet, during his homeward walk, composed the well-known song above alluded to. The spot where the meeting took place is now distinguished by a rustic grotto or moss-house, ornamented with appropriate devices, in the back of which there is inscribed on a tablet a facsimile of two of the verses of the poem, as it appeared in the holograph of the author. Near Ballochmyle is the manufacturing village of Catrine, at one time the seat of Dr. Stewart, and of his son the celebrated Professor Dugald Stewart. To them Burns alludes in the following stanza in "The Vision:"—

"With deep-struck reverential awe, The learned sire and son I saw; To nature's God and nature's law They gave their lore; This all its source and end to draw, That to adore."

Barskimming House (the property of Sir William Miller of Glenlee, Bart.) stands between the villages of Tarbolton and Mauchline, and occupies a romantic situation on the banks of the Ayr. The scenery of the river at this spot is remarkably beautiful. Barskimming, and its then proprietor, Lord President Miller, are thus alluded to in the above-mentioned poem:—

"Through many a wild romantic grove, Near many a hermit-fancied cove, Fit haunts for friendship or for love, In musing mood, An aged judge, I saw him rove, Dispensing good."

A short distance farther up the river, at the point where the Lugar joins, is the spot where Burns composed the poem entitled

"Man was made to mourn."

#### STIRLING AND THE NORTH.

### EDINBURGH TO STIRLING BY RAILWAY.

The tourist may book through to the Trossachs, changing carriages at Stirling or Dunblane. Coaches are in waiting at Callander.

A steamboat sails for Alloa and Stirling every day from Granton Pier (a sail of about 3½ hours). Information as to the hours of sailing may be obtained at Croall's Coach Office, 4 Princes Street.

This route intersects portions of the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling, and enters Perthshire a little beyond the town of Stirling. Proceeding westwards by the foot of the Castle Rock, shortly after emerging from the tunnel, Corstorphine Hill is seen on the right, and the Pentland Hills on the left. Three miles from Edinburgh is the village of Corstorphine, and about five miles farther the Ahnond Water is crossed by a fine viaduct. Here we enter Linlithgowshire. To the right are seen the grounds of Newliston (Hog, Esq.), formerly the seat of the great Earl of Stair, who is said to have planted the woods according to the disposition of the troops at the battle of Dettingen, where he commanded under George II.\* A short distance beyond, on the right, a glance may be obtained of the ruins of Niddry Castle, once a seat of Lord Seton, and where Queen Mary passed her first night

\* "During the rebellion of 1745 the route of the Highland army having brought them near Newliston, an alarm arose in the councils of Prince Charles lest the MacDonalds of Glencoe should seize the opportunity of marking their recollection of the massacre of Glencoe, by burning or plundering the house of the descendant of their persecutor; and it was agreed that a guard should be posted to protect the house of Lord Stair. MacDonald of Glencoe heard the resolution, and deemed his honour and that of his clan concerned. He demanded an audience of Charles Edward, and admitting the propriety of placing a guard on a house so obnoxious to the feelings of the Highland army, and to those of his own clan in particular, he demanded, as a matter of right rather than of favour, that the protecting guard should be supplied by the MacDonalds of Glencoe. The request of the high-spirited chieftain was granted, and the MacDonalds guarded from the slightest injury the house of the cruel and crafty statesman who had devised and directed the massacre of their ancestors."—
Tales of a Grandighter.

after her escape from Lochleven Castle. In the neighbourhood is the village of Winchburgh, where Edward II. first drew bridle after the battle of Bannockburn. Seventeen miles from Edinburgh, on the margin of a small lake, is the county town of

## LINLITHGOW,

[Hotels: Star and Garter: Red Lion. Population 4213.]

an old burgh dating from the 12th century, and still containing a few old-fashioned houses, which belonged to the knights of St. John, who had their preceptory at Torphichen. One of these old houses at the side of the jail retains the date 1527. The county hall contains some fine pictures, among others an equestrian portrait of Sir David Baird by Sir Henry Raeburn. Linlithgow Palace is a massive quadrangular edifice, situated upon an eminence which advances a little way into the lake. It was a favourite residence of the Stuart kings, and appears to have been a building of superior comfort and accommodation, as alluded to in the rhyme—

" Of all the palaces so fair
Built for the royal dwelling
In Scotland, far beyond compare,
Linlithgow is excelling."—Marmion.

The exterior appears rather heavy from the want of windows, but the internal architecture is elegant. Over the principal gateway there is a niche which was formerly filled by a statue of Pope Julius II., who presented James V. with the sword of state which still forms part of the Scottish Regalia. Above this entrance was the Parliament Hall, having an ornamented chimney. Underneath this apartment there has been at one time a piazza. This part of the palace is understood to have been begun by James IV., and finished by his successor.

The west side of the palace is the most ancient, and contains the room where Queen Mary was born, 7th December 1542.\* In one of the vaults James III. found shelter when

\* Her father, James V., who then lay on his deathbed at Falkland, on being told of her birth, remarked, "Is it so?" (reflecting on the alliance which had placed the Stuart family on the throne) "then God's will be done. It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass." With these words he turned his face to the wall, and died of a broken heart.

LINLITHGOW. 209



LINLITHGOW PALACE (1300-1600).

he was in danger of assassination from his rebellious subjects. The north side of the quadrangle is the most modern, having been built by James VI. shortly after his visit to Scotland in 1617. In the centre of the court are the ruins of the elaborately-carved fountain, erected by James V., which has been so beautifully reproduced at Holyrood.

The nucleus of the palace seems to have been a tower or fort, first built by Edward I., who inhabited it a whole

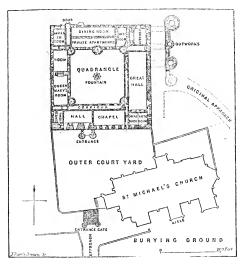
winter.\* It appears to have been rebuilt during the minority of David II.; again burnt down in 1424, and reduced to its present ruinous condition by Hawley's dragoons. By means of a grant from Government, some parts of the building have been renewed, and farther dilapidation arrested.

The adjoining church of st. Alithacl's is one of the few nearly entire specimens of the ancient Scottish parish church. Its only defect is the stunted tower, which has been bereft of its lantern. This church was founded by David I, and dedicated to the archangel Michael, the patron-saint of the town, but it was ornamented chiefly by George Crichton, Bishop of Dunkeld. It is now divided by a partition-wall, and the eastern half alone is used as a place of worship. It was in an aisle of this church that James IV. saw the strange apparition which warned him against his fatal expedition to Flodden Field.

Linlithgow has long been celebrated for its wells; as stated in the old rhyme:—

"Glasgow for bells, Lithgow for wells."

<sup>\*</sup> The following clever stratagem was resorted to here by Robert the Bruce to rescue the castle out of the hands of the English :- The garrison was supplied with hav by a rustic of the name of Binnock or Binning, who favoured the interest of Bruce. "Binnock had been ordered by the English governor to furnish some cart-loads of hav, but the night before he drove it to the castle, he stationed a party of his friends, as well armed as possible, near the entrance, where they could not be seen by the garrison, and gave them directions that they should come to his assistance as soon as they should here him cry a signal, which was to be - 'Call all, call all!' Then he loaded a great waggon with hay. in which he placed eight well-armed men, so covered over that they could not be seen. He himself walked carelessly beside the waggon; and he chose the stoutest and bravest of his servants to be the driver, who carried at his belt a strong axe or hatchet. The watchman, who only saw two men with a cart of hay, which was expected, opened the gates and raised the portcullis. But as soon as the cart had got under the gateway, Binnock suddenly cut asunder the yoke which fastens the horses to the cart; the horses, finding themselves free, started forward, the cart remaining under the arch of the gate, which thus was prevented closing upon them. At the same moment Binnock gave the signal, 'Call all, call all!' The armed men jumped up from under the hay where they lay concealed, and rushed on the English guard, while the men in ambush ran to assist, and the castle was taken. King Robert rewarded Binnock by bestowing on him an estate, which his posterity long afterwards enjoyed. The Binnings of Wallyford, descended from that person, still bear in their coat armorial a wain loaded with hay, with the motto, 'Virtute doloque.'"-Tales of a Grandfather.



GROUND-PLAN OF LINLITHGOW PALACE.

In the front of the town-house stands the very curious and elegant Cross Well, founded, as the inscription relates, "Upon the 4th of June 1807, and executed by Robert Grey, stone mason, Edinburgh, in imitation of the Ancient Cross Well of Linlithgow." The sculpture is elaborate, and the water pours profusely from the mouths of numerous grotesque figures. Between this and the hotel another fountain is surmounted by a curious effigy of St. Michael, under which is the quaint legend—"1720 Saint Michael is kinde to Strangers."

It was in Linlithgow that David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Moray, as the latter was passing in procession through the town (1570). The house from which the shot was fired belonged at that period to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, but was, a number of years ago, replaced by a modern edifice.

Proceeding westward from Linlithgow, the railway crosses the Avon valley, by a viaduct, and enters Stirlingshire at Polmont Junction. The tourist cannot fail to be struck here by the beautiful appearance of the carse of Falkirk, sloping northwards to Grangemouth, the termination of the Forth and Clyde Canal, on the Firth of Forth. Callander House, formerly the seat of the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander, is passed here on the left. In its vicinity may be seen the trench of "Graham's Dyke," or wall of Antoninus, which runs through the park, and is intersected by the railway. This wonderful work, consisting of huge mounds of earth, was constructed by the Romans as a defence against the attacks of the Scots and Picts, and extended across the country. between the Firths of Forth and Clude. We next reach Grahamston, the station for

# FALKIRK,

[Hotel: The Red Lion. Population 9030.]

surrounded by ironworks, the glare of which during evening illuminates the atmosphere for many miles. The principal of these are the Carron Company's (two miles to the north), which are among the largest in the country. Falkirk is noted for its great cattle-markets or trysts, held throughout the yearto which vast numbers of black cattle and sheep are brought from the Highlands.

The town is an ancient one, having been of some note in the early part of the 11th century. The old church, which was demolished a good many years ago, was erected in 1057, in the reign of Malcolm III. Originally it was called Eglishbreckk, signifying "the speckled church," in allusion to the colour of the stones. In the churchyard are shown the graves of two celebrated Scottish heroes-Sir John Graham. the friend of Wallace, and Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, both of whom fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. Over the former a monument was erected with an inscription. which has been renewed three times since his death, and at present stands thus :---

#### TRANSLATION.

Here lyes Sir John the Graeme, baith wight and wise, Ane of the chief reskwit Scotland thrise, An better knight not to the world was lent, Nor was gude Grame of truth and hardiment. xxii. Juli anno 1298.

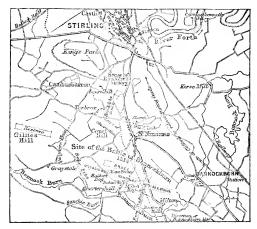
MENTE MANUQUE POTENS, ET VALLAE FIDUS ACHATES, CONDITUR HIC GRAMUS. BELLO INTERFECTUS AB ANGLIS.

In the churchyard is also to be seen the monument of two brave officers, Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, and his brother, Dr. Munro, who were killed in the second battle of Falkirk, January 17, 1746.

The battle of Falkirk Muir, between the royal forces under General Hawley, and the Highlanders commanded by Prince Charles Stuart, was fought on the high ground lying to the south-west of the town. Hawley had suffered himself to be detained at Callander House by the wit and gaiety of the Countess of Kilmarnock (whose husband was with the Prince's army) until the Highlanders had taken up an advantageous position, and were ready for attack. The consequence of this negligence on the part of Hawley, coupled with his incapacity and ignorance, was, that his troops were thrown into confusion, and completely routed.\*

In Larbert church, near the next station of that name, James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, is interred; and at Kinnaird, his patrimonial estate (which is at no great distance), he met with that accident which terminated his

\* "Hawley's manœuvre plnnged a great part of his dragoons up to the saddlelaps in a bog, where the Highlanders cut them to pieces with so little trouble, that, as one of the performers assured us, the feat was as easy as slicing bacon. The gallantry of some of the English regiments beat off the Highland charge on another point, and, amid a tempest of wind and rain which has been seldom equalled, the field presented the singular prospect of two armies flying different ways at the same moment. The King's troops, however, ran fastest and farthest, and were the last to recover their courage; indeed, they retreated that night to Linlithgow, leaving their gnns, burning their tents, and striking a new panic into the British nation, which was but just recovering from the flutter excited by what, in olden times, would have been called the Raid of Derby. In the drawing-room which took place at St. James's on the day the news arrived, all countenances were marked with doubt and apprehension excepting those of George II., the Earl of Stair, and Sir John Cope, who was radiant with joy at Hawley's discomfiture. Indeed, the idea of the two generals was so closely connected, that a noble peer of Scotland, upon the same day, addressed Sir John Cope by the title of General Hawley, to the no small amusement of those who heard the quid pro quo."-Scorr's Prose Works.

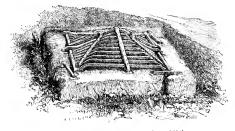


PLAN OF THE FIELD OF BANNOCKBURN.

adventurous life. "After narrowly escaping from the murderous attacks of the treacherous Abyssinian Naybe—fleeing once and again for his life before wild beasts, and men nearly as wild—having been half-buried in simooms of burning dust, reaching the sources of the Nile in spite of native opposition, and eating steaks out of living cows—when handing a lady down stairs after dinner, he slips, tumbles, and is killed. A singular end for such a life!" A mile and a half farther the railway passes through the remains of Torwood Forest, where Sir William Wallace found shelter after his defeat at Falkirk. At Torwood-head, in 1680, Mr. Cargill (the Covenanter) excommunicated Charles II., the Duke of York, and the ministry. At Tappock, the highest point in the forest, an ancient circular building with stair and passages was lately discovered, in which were some curiously-carved stones. About four miles farther on is Bannockburn, the scene of the famous battle fought in its

neighbourhood, 4th June 1314. The burn which gives its name to the place, and which is said on that occasion to have run red with blood, may be seen winding its way peacefully past the railway line.

The field of Bannockburn is accessible by an easy walk from Stirling, but there is nothing particularly to strike attention in the spot, and except, perhaps, that the ridge of the celebrated Gillies' Hill and its concern with the battle is better seen and understood from below, it may be said that a better idea is derived of the character of the battle-ground from Stirling Castle than from a closer inspection. The visitor



THE BORE STONE: BANNOCKBURN (A.D. 1314).

finds himself in a well-ploughed agricultural district, penetrated by a small stream, which leads him to a manufacturing village renowned for Bannockburn tartans. There are scarcely any features which profess to be memorials of the battle save "the Bore Stone," in which the royal standard is reputed to have been raised. This solitary fragment left by the zeal of relic-hunters has been covered by an iron grating to protect it from farther destruction, and may be seen on an eminence called Brock's Brae, to the south-west of St. Ninians. On this battle-field no touters have impudence enough to sell or show relics of the fight; indeed, scarcely a vestige of the heaps of armour scattered over the field, or of the numerous bones buried in it, has been discovered within the memory of man. To the northward, near St. Ninians,\* Bruce's left wing was

<sup>\*</sup> A village a short way south of Stirling, commonly called St. Ringans. Its

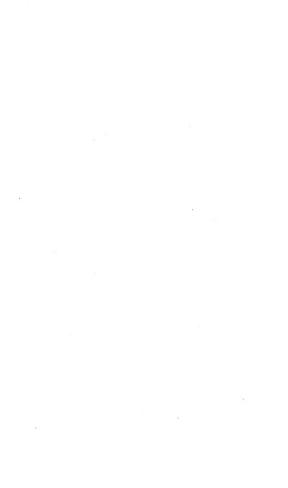
protected against cavalry by a number of pits dug so close together as to resemble the cells in a honeycomb. The military advantages of this position were very great, for while defences, partly natural, partly artificial, secured either flank from being turned, the space in front was at the same time so narrow and impeded as in a great measure to deprive the enemy of the advantage of their superiority in numbers.

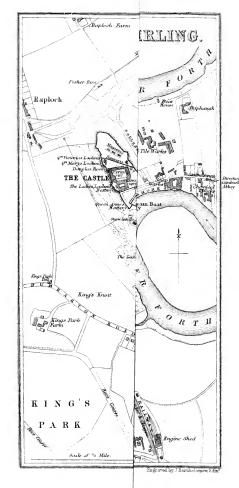
In the rear of the position occupied by the Scottish army is the Gillies' Hill, in a valley to the westward of which Bruce stationed his baggage, under the charge of the retainers of the camp. At the critical moment when the English line was wavering, these gillies, prompted either by the enthusiasm of the moment or the desire of plunder, assumed in a tumultuary manner such arms as they found nearest, and showed themselves on the hill like a new army advancing to battle. The English, taking these for a fresh body of troops, were seized with panic, and fled in every direction.

Three miles south-west from Bannockburn, the battle of Sanchieburn was fought, in 1488, on which occasion James III. was defeated and slain. The barons of Scotland, being dissatisfied with the government of the king, rose in rebellion, and drew into their party the king's eldest son, then a youth of fifteen. The unfortunate monarch, with inferior numbers, attacked the army of the insurgents. The consequences proved most calamitons, and the king, flying from the field, fell from his horse at Beaton's Mill, near the village of Miltown,\* and was murdered by one of the pursuers.

old church was accidentally blown up by the Highlanders in 1746, who used it as a powder magazine, but the steeple was uninjured, and still remains.

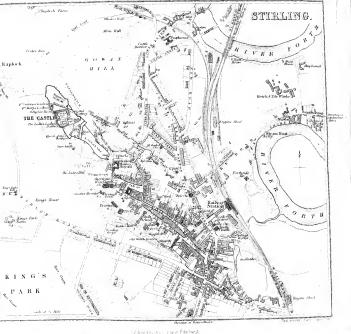
<sup>\*</sup> On recovering his senses, James asked for a priest to whom he might make confession. One of his pursuers, coming up, exclaimed, "I am a priest," and approaching the unfortunate monarch, who was lying in the corner of the mill (into which he had been carried without being recognised), stabbed him several times to the heart. The building in which the tragic incident took place was till very lately pointed out. James IV. was seized with deep remorse for his conduct in this affair, which manifested itself in severe acts of penance, one of which was the wearing of a heavy iron belt, to the weight of which he added certain ounces every year as long as he lived.







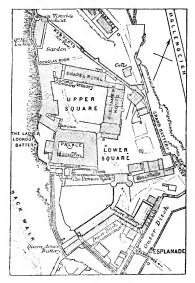
STIRLING is delightfully situated on an eminence near the river Forth, and bears in its external appearance some resemblance to Edinburgh. Its castle, interesting alike for its natural attraction and historical associations, is placed on the brow of a precipitous rock overlooking the wide carse of Stirling. It is connected with the history of Scotland from an early period. Alexander I. died within its walls in 1124, and in 1304 it held out for three months against Edward I. at the head of a powerful army. So resolute was its defence on this occasion, that it was found necessary to procure all the besieging implements in the Tower of London, and to call upon all knights





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PLAN OF STIRLING CASTLE.

In visiting the Castle follow the small Arrows.

and adventurers to join the forces. One of these engines, called the Wolf, was peculiarly destructive; a breach was made, the ditch was filled up with stones and rubbish, and the castle taken. Stirling remained in the possession of the English for ten years after this, and of such importance was it considered as a stronghold, that, to prevent its falling into the hands of Robert the Bruce, Edward II. assembled a great army, and undertook that invasion of Scotland which terminated in his defeat at Bannockburn. After the death of Bruce it was captured by Edward Ballol, the aspirant to the Scottish throne, and from him it was recovered for King David only after a long

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and obstinate siege. About the time of the accession of the house of Stewart, Stirling Castle first became honoured as a royal residence, and it was long afterwards a favourite abode of the kings of Scotland. It was the birthplace of James II, and of James V, the latter of whom was crowned here; and James VI. and his eldest son Prince Henry were baptized within its walls.

James III. added largely to its architecture, and built, among other portions, the Parliament House. It was a favourite residence of James IV., and some amusing incidents connected with the court of that gallant monarch are described in the poems of William Dunbar, "the Scottish Chaucer."

## THE DOUGLAS ROOM.

This interesting room is situated in the portion of the building called the Palace,\* which was built by James V., in the form of a quadrangle, and occupies the south-east part of the fortress. The scene with which it is associated is one of the striking incidents in Scottish history. William Earl of Douglas, a powerful baron, had set at defiance the authority both of king and law, and while otherwise guilty of many acts of flagrant oppression, had entered into a private bond with the Earls of Ross and Crawford, to support each other in all causes and against all persons, not even excepting their sovereign. The king invited Douglas to meet him in Stirling Castle under the protection of a safe-conduct, and endeavoured to persuade him to abandon his confederacy. The haughty noble obstinately refused, and James, losing all patience, in a moment of uncontrollable passion, stabbed him with his dagger, exclaiming, "If thou wilt not break the bond, this shall." The attendant nobles, some of whom held Douglas at bitter feud, rushing into the closet where the tragic incident

\* The walls of the Palace are of polished stone, covered with a profusion of ornaments, and grotesque statues. The interior had also at one time been ornamented with richly carved wood work, and some singular specimens of royal taste are still in excellent preservation. One of the roons, usually called "The King's Room" or "The Presence Chamber," was adorned with a number of interesting carved heads, removed in 1777, when the roof of the apartment threatened to fall in. A few of the originals, with casts of the others, decorate the Sheriff conrt-room; the originals are at Taymouth Castle. Engravings of them were published in a work entitled "Lacunar Strevilense."

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occurred, soon completed the deed, and threw the body out of the window into the garden below. It was supposed to have been buried on the spot, and in October 1797, some masons who were making an excavation in the garden, about eight yards from the window, found a human skeleton, which was believed to have been the remains of the unhappy noble, whose ambition and turbulence here brought him to an untimely end. The room was unfortunately destroyed partially by fire in 1855, but it was carefully restored, as far as practicable, under the superintendence of Mr. Billings. It is open to visitors, either with or without the guidance of a resident in the castle appointed for the purpose.

The long low building on the west side of the square was originally the Chapel-Royal, but is now used as a store-room and armoury. It was erected in 1594 by James VI., on the demolition of St. Michael's Chapel, for the baptism of his eldest son. Prince Henry.

The view from the battlements of Stirling Castle is beautiful and extensive. A small opening in the parapet-wall of the garden, at the back of the governor's house, is termed "The Lady's Lookout." Taking up our position here, we have spread before us the vale of Menteith on the west, bounded by the Highland mountains—Ben Lomond raising its graceful peak on the extreme left, Benvenue, Ben-A'an, Ben Ledi, and the cone of Benvoirlich, following in succession, ending with the humbler summit of Uam-var. To the north and east are the Ochil Hills, and the windings of the Forth, to which Drayton's description of the Ouse has been often supposed applicable—

[The river] "in measured gyres doth whirl herself about: That, this way, here, and there, back, forward, in, and out: And, like a sportive nymph, oft doubling in her gait, In labyrinth-like turns, and twinings intricate, Through those rich fields doth run."

The Campsie Hills close the prospect towards the south, and from the town, at our feet, the turnpike road draws the eye along to the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, the Wallace Monument, the Abbey Craig, and Bridge of Allan.

Underneath the exterior wall on the west of the castle a road, called Ballangeich, furnished the fictitious name





adopted by James V. in the various disguises he was in the habit of assuming, for the purpose of seeing that justice was regularly administered, and frequently also from the less justifiable motive of gallantry.\*

To the north of the castle may be seen

"The sad and fatal mound, That oft has heard the death-axe sound."

On this elevation, called the "Heading Hill," Murdoch Duke of Albany, Duncan Earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, and two sons, were beheaded in 1424, within sight of their castle of Doune. The execution of Walter Stewart, one of the sons, is supposed, with great probability, to be the groundwork of the pathetic ballad of "Young Waters."

The ground on the south side of the castle esplanade has been laid out as a cemetery, "and the mourner who has laid his dead in that place of many memories sees from the spot the western sun go down beneath the Highland hills—the immemorial emblem of a well-spent life, and of the hopes of the life which is to come." † The walks are ornamented with statues of Knox, Henderson, and other Reformers, mingled with some gewgaw monuments of questionable taste.

A plain tombstone, near the "Ladies' Rock," contains the following curious inscription:—

"Our life is but a winter day; Some only breakfast and away, Others to dinner stay, And are full fed. The oldest man but sups And goes to bed.

Large is his debt

That lingers out the day;

He that goes soonest

Has the least to pay."

The steel engraving represents the scene in Waverley where the party of Balmawhapple are saluted by a bullet from the fortress. The artist has selected the moment when the valorous laird returns the compliment by discharging his pistol at the inhospitable rock.‡

- \* The two excellent comic songs, entitled "The Gaberlunzie Man," and "The Jollie Beggar," are said to have been founded on the success of this monarch's amorous adventures when travelling in the disguise of a beggar.
- $\dagger$  Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.—speech on presentation of the freedom of Stirling.
- † Geology of the Rock.—We ought not to leave Stirling Castle without a view of the geological character of the rock, which is very beautiful and interesting. It is chiefly a greenstone trap, and its conjunction with the sandstone may be observed in several places producing the usual effect of quartzose harden-

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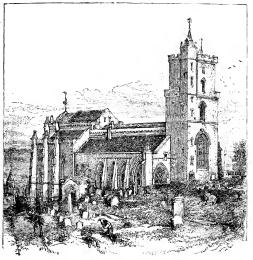
The castle is surrounded by an excellent walk, called the "Back Walk," for which the public are indebted, according to an inscription on the wall, to W. Edmondston, Esq. of Cambus-Wallace, "Contriver of this walk, 1724." A large stone seat has also been considerately erected "To accommodate the Aged and Infirm who have long Resorted to this spot on account of its warmth and shelter from every wind—1817."

From this seat it is interesting to look down and see still fresh and distinct the turf embankments of the King's Garden. In the centre of this horticultural relic is an octagonal mound called the King's Knot, where it is said the monarch and his courtiers engaged in the favourite amusement of the Round Table. Surrounding it is an octagonal bank, and making a still wider circle, an embanked parallelogram. Around the whole are the vestiges of a cutting said to have been a canal, where the royal parties amused themselves in barges. Beyond this garden, to the south, is the King's Park, or Royal Chase, now used for military reviews and cricket-matches.

This path is so picturesque that it is well to follow it from its commencement at the lower part of the town, opposite Allan Park (see plan). Parts of the old town-wall may still be seen here, and a good way up is the Trades or Guild Hall, founded, according to the inscription, by "Robert Spettall Taylor to King James the Fourth, For Relief of decayed Tradesmen." There is a good bowling-green here, open to strangers on payment of a small sum.

COWANE'S HOSPITAL, near this, is a quaint building surmounted by a turret steeple. The statue of its worshipful founder, cap in hand, looks down from his elevation with a

ing of the latter. In some cuttings on the north side of the rock Dr. M'Culloch found a phenomenon, of which he gave an account in the first volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society. It shows the trap catching up and bending in folds through its own mass the sandstone strata; and affording a means of opening up discussion on the connection of neptunion and plutonic action, which we would not venture to anticipate. The Castle Rock, Craigforth, and the Abbey Craig, are all of the same formation—masses of greenstone trap, protruded by some internal combustion through the flat sandstone rocks of the coal-field around. When the flat river-haugh all around was a higher reach of the estuary of the Forth, these must have been rocks projecting out of the water, against which ships may have been wrecked. They have a tendency to be columnar and basaltic, which at a distance gives them, especially under sunshine, a very beautiful and airy appearance, heightened by a metallic lustre.



GREYFRIARS CHURCH, STIRLING (1494).

courtly and majestic dignity, and an inscription on the wall, to which the date 1638 is attached, describes the object of the charity and motives of the founder. The hospital possesses a very curious Dutch garden, still trimmed in the old style, with its multiform clipped yew-trees and stone terraces.

The GREYFRIARS of FRANCISCAN CHURCH (now called the East and West Churches) stands in the same vicinity, and was erected in 1494 by James IV. Some additions were made to the eastern portion by Archbishop James Beaton, uncle of the cardinal. This church will be found on examination to be a fine specimen of the later pointed Gothic, and to the English ecclesiologist it will be curious as a type of architecture peculiar to Scotland. Though dating from about the beginning of the 16th century, and thus contemporary

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with the Depressed or Perpendicular style of architecture in England, to a visitor from the south it might appear a century older than it is. He will find the style of the structure a peculiarity often met with in Scotland, where the later forms of English Gothic architecture never were adopted. The Scots, in fact, preferred the taste of their friends in France to that of their enemies in England. In this church the Earl of Arran, regent of the kingdom, abjured Romanism in 1543; and the coronation of the youthful James VI. took place in the choir on the 29th of July 1567. On this occasion John Knox preached the coronation sermon. The massive Gothic columns of the interior remain intact, and the external walls are likewise in good preservation. The transept, which had fallen into disrepair, has been restored under the superintendence of Mr. J. T. Rochead of Glasgow. Since the Reformation it has been divided into two places of worship, called the East and West Churches. In one of these Ebenezer Erskine, founder of the Secession Church of Scotland, officiated. He was interred in the mausoleum in front of the church in St. John Street. James Guthrie (the "Martyr") who was beheaded at Edinburgh, was also one of the ministers, and his monument may be seen close by. Part of his library and his chair are preserved in the Macfarlane Museum, King Street.

It was the fashion of old for the neighbouring nobles and gentry to have their city mansions in provincial towns like Stirling, and such was the distinguished use of many of the buildings now devoted to humbler occupants.

On either side of the steep Main Street the fronts of ancient houses still show the turrets, crow-stepped gables, or quaint inscriptions of the olden times. One of these is—

HEIR. I. FORBEAR, MY, NAME, OR, ARMES, TO. FIX

LEAST, I.OR. MYNE. SHOWLD. SELL. THESE. STONES. AND. STICKS.

ARGYLE'S LODGING (Broad Street), the most conspicuous of these mansions, stands on the east side of the Castle Wynd, and is now used as a military hospital. With its pinnacled round towers and finely-decorated windows, it is an excellent specimen of the French castellated architecture so much used in Scotland. It has an interesting history. It belonged

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to the accomplished poet Sir William Alexander, who, in the reign of Charles I., was created Earl of Stirling\* (1632), and who obtained a grant of the vast territory of Nova Scotia, to be partitioned off in baronies. The mansion afterwards (1640) fell into the hands of the Argyle family, who substituted their arms for those of the Alexanders. Here Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II., enjoyed the hospitality of the Marquis of Argyle, who little thought that his royal guest was a few years later to send him to the scaffold.† It was subsequently the head-quarters of John, Duke of Argyle, during the rebellion of 1715. Opposite Argyle's Lodging a new building occupies the site of the house where George Buchanan the historian resided during the minority of James VI.

Mar's Work, the remains of the house built by the Earl of Mar, stands at the head of Broad Street. In the centre are the royal arms of Scotland, and on the projecting towers on each side those of the Regent Mar and his countess. Its decorated architecture partakes of the ecclesiastical character. Tradition, indeed, says that it was built of stones taken from the ruins of Cambuskenneth, and that for this sacrilege its founder was cut off before it was finished. He was engaged in more flagrant crimes, however, than the selfish use of the consecrated stones, for he was laying his plots with Cecil and Morton for the assassination of Queen Mary when death suddenly overtook him at Stirling in the year 1572, probably when he was overlooking the progress of this building. Some curious inscriptions on the remains look like a defiance

<sup>\*</sup> The Earl of Stirling (whose paternal estate of Menstrie was in the neighbourhood) was one of those men who to literary habits add a keen relish for the pursuits of active life. He was the originator of the project for the colonisation of Nova Scotia, and had the entire management of the scheme. He was the author of several volumes of poetry, which at one time obtained considerable praise, Lithgow styling him "true Castalian fire;" Drayton, "my Alexander;" and King James, "my philosophical poet." Indeed, so great a favourite was he with the pedantic monarch—whose learning, doubtless, was not seldom the theme of his skilful flattery—that he obtained large grants of land and lordships both in North America and Scotland, as well as the privilege of coining for the latter country as species of base copper money called trurners. It is said that when he inscribed the motto, Per mare et terras, upon his house in Stirling, his countrymen punningly read it, Per metre et turners, in allusion to his double capacity as maker of verses and coin.

<sup>†</sup> He was beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh, 27th May 1661.

of the world by one who was uneasy under its observation; thus-

The moir I stand on oppin hitht My favltis moir svbiect ar to sitht. I pray al lvikaris on this lvging, Vith gentil e to gif thair ivging.

The following is on the back part of the building, previously the old garden, but now a portion of the new cemetery:—

Esspy speik forth and spair notht; Considder veil and cair notht.

The edifice, by its appearance, confirms the tradition that it was never finished, for it will be seen to be in good preservation so far as it goes. The ecclesiastical features in the sculpture will also be readily recognised, and the architect appears to have very ingeniously adapted the gargoyls, niches, and mullions of the abbey to the purposes of baronial decoration. Some of the sculptures are very curious—one, which almost resembles a bundle of rods made up like the Roman fasces, is supposed to have been intended for the Babe in swaddling bands, and is doubtless very ancient.

The principal seats in the neighbourhood of Stirling are—Polmaise Castle, a fine new building (Lieutenant-Colonel Murray); Powis House (J. Buchanan, Esq.); Boquhaun (H. F. Campbell, Esq.); Meiklewood House (General Fraser); Leckie House (G. P. Guinnes, Esq.); Gartier (Mrs. Murray); Cardross (H. D. Erskine, Esq.); Craigforth (H. Houldsworth, Esq.); Kilbryde Castle; Larbert House; Dunmore (The Earl of Dunmore).

Craigforth will be remembered as the seat of the late John Callander, Esq., the author of Dissertations on Paradise Lost, and some of the works of James V., particularly the Gaberlunzie Man and Christ's Kirk on the Green. Mr. Callander was the father of the late Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, who wrote his own memoirs, which were published in 1832.

About ten minutes' walk from Stirling is the house of Western Livelands, with the date 1629 cut out in the walls. Those who are interested in Christian art will find here an ancient oratory ornamented by portraitures of the teu Sibyls, a minute account of which,

including the manner in which the oratory was accidentally discovered, is given in *Notes and Queries* of December 15, 1866.

## DISTANCE TABLE.

		Miles.	Mile	es.
Aberfoyle .		. 20	Dunblane	6
Abbey Craig, Causev	vayhea	l 1½	Falkirk 10	0
Alloa		. 7	Kippen 1	0
Alva		. 7	Menstrie	5
Bannockburn, Bore	Stone	,	Port of Menteith and Lake 1:	5
Village		. 2	Roman Camp, Ardoch . 13	3
Field .		. 3	Rumbling Bridge 10	6
Bridge of Allan		. 3	St. Ninian's	1 1
Callander		. 16	Tillicoultry	9
Cambuskenneth Abb	ey .	. 11	Trossachs, Loch Katrine . 2	4
Dollar, Castle Cample	bell .	. 12	Wallace Monument, Abbey	
Doune		. 8	Craig	$2\frac{1}{2}$

While at Stirling a visit to "Cambuskenneth's Abbey grey"\* will repay the ecclesiologist, who will find it a fine specimen of the Early English or first pointed Gothic, though the only part remaining entire, the tower, is of a more heavy, massive, and Norman-looking character than the pointed architecture generally assumes in England. Tradition had pointed out a spot near to the high altar as the burial-place of James III. and his Queen. Excavations were accordingly undertaken in the year 1864, which led to the discovery recorded on the sides of the elegant modern tomb erected by her present Majesty, as follows:—

This restoration of the tomb of her ancestors was executed by command of Yer Majesty Queen Victoria, A.D. 1865.

En this place, near the high altar of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, were deposited the remains of James KHE., King of Scots, who died on the 11th of June 1488, and of his Queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark.

The tomb is ornamented by sculptures of the Scottish arms quartered with those of Denmark.

 $<sup>\ \ ^*</sup>$  The key of the tower, from which there is a fine view, is kept by a cottager at hand.

The walls of the abbey, which have been traced, expose to view the sites of the chapter-house and the church, the latter being 178 feet long. Cambuskenneth abbey was founded by David I. in 1147, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and it is said to have been one of the richest abbeys in Scotland. At the Reformation its possessions were bestowed on the Earl of Mar by James VI.; but about the year 1737 they were purchased by the town-council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowane's Hospital. Its distance is about one mile from Stirling by the ferry. From the Bridge of Allan it is three miles, and accessible thence without crossing the river.

This abbey gives its name to the neighbouring cluster of precipitous rocks called the Abbey Craig, which rise through a maze of sylvan verdure to a height of 560 feet. The rock is a greenstone, with so peculiarly lustrous and hard a crystalline fracture, that it has often been used for millstones. The beauty of the situation, and its vicinity to the scene of Wallace's victory, suggested it as a fitting site for the present monument to the Scottish hero, Wallace, which now crowns the cliff in the shape of a lofty baronial tower from a design by Mr. Rochead of Glasgow. The monument is 220 feet in height, and is surmounted by an open crown. It may be ascended by an open staircase, which winds up at one of the angles.

The Crag is the property of the town of Stirling, and is quite free to tourists. It is approached by the village of Causewayhead, and an easy winding walk has been made to the top, from which there is an extensive and beautiful prospect.

The Old Bridge of Stirling, which will at once be distinguished from its modern neighbours, is interesting from its historical associations. It existed long before there was any bridge upon the Tay, or any other bridge over the Forth, and was thus absolutely the gate between the north and south of Scotland. From its wall Archbishop Hamilton, the last Roman Catholic archbishop of Scotland, was hanged, for his complicity in the murder of Regent Moray. A still older bridge once crossed the river about half-a-mile higher up. Here the battle of Stirling was fought, 13th September 1297, in which the Scots under Wallace gained their first victory over the English.

STIRLING to CASTLE CAMPBELL, THE RUMBLING BRIDGE, AND KINROSS, BY DEVON VALLEY RAILWAY. [The gap in the line between Dollar and Rumbling Bridge is nearly finished.]

There are hotels at Dollar and at the Rumbling Bridge, at either of which vehicles may put up.

A pleasant digressive tour may be made from Stirling to Castle Campbell and the Rumbling Bridge by taking the railway to Dollar. It is also a favourite drive from both Stirling and Bridge of Allan, by way of "the hill foots," skirting the base of the Ochils nearly all the way.

Of the mountain-range of the Ochils the nearest and most picturesque is Dunmyat,\* in form more resembling the Highland mountains than its flat-topped neighbours. To another, however, very flat and round, called Ben Cleuch, belongs the palm of height, and its summit, 2400 feet above the sea-level, looks straight across the broad green intervening valley to the Grampian range on the other side, rising in the distance so clear and distinct that the hills can be all singled out, from Ben Lomond to Ben Lawers, in one beautiful chain.

The Ochils furnish a rich field to the geologist and mineralogist. Their general character is that of a great igneous mound, developing itself in amygdaloid felspar and porphyry, and occasionally in fine pentagonal columns of basaltic greenstone. They are entirely used as sheep-farms.

The scenery of these mountains is peculiar, and unlike any other in Scotland. At a distance they look like steep mounds running in a straight line, as uniform as if they were artificially raised and smoothened, and thus seem to be destitute of breaks and variety of scenery. But they are cut by deep clefts, so narrow as not to be visible at a distance, and all the more striking from that characteristic. The sides of these clefts are very steep and precipitous, and the banks, with precipices between, so close, that it would seem no great feat to throw a stone across from hill to hill. In the lowest level of these cavities there generally runs a brook on its brawling course, struggling among great boulders fallen from the impending rocks, leaping over stony shelves, or sweeping, scarcely visible, between cliffs which almost overarch it. These glens are silent and uninhabited; indeed, they are too narrow and steep to be dwelt in;

\* An easy ascent of this mountain may be made by following the road from Logic Church, immediately behind the Wallace Monument.



THE FORTH AND DUNMYAT.

yet the manufacturing villages of the plain below, such as Tillicoultry, are brought close up to the sudden rise of the hills, for the sake of the water-power.

We change carriages at Alloa,\* and branch off northwards to Tillicoultry, where there are numerous woollen mills. Two miles

\* ALIOA [Hotel: Royal Oak. Population 6425]; the chief town of the county of Clackmannan, is a seaport, possessed of considerable trade and manufactures, and a hereditary fame for the brewing of good ale. Close by are the modern mansion of Alloa House (Earl of Kelly), and the remains of the ancient mansion of the Earls of Mar, with a considerable stretch of pleasure-ground, decorated with ancestral trees. The turbulent ambitious Earl of Mar, who headed the rebellion of 1715, had, with other restless men, his gentler pursuits, among which was a taste for the laying out pleasure-grounds, in which he here greatly indulged. The square grim mass of old masonry called Clackmannan Tower stands conspicuously enough on the summit of a windy hill, two miles from Alloa. This Tower claims association with the great King Robert Bruce, and it certainly was an abode of the Bruces. Further east is Tulliallon Castle (Lady Villiers). At Alloa commence the windings called the "Links of Forth," celebrated in a poem of that name by Hector M'Neill. These windings of the river form a great number of peninsulas, of a very fertile soil, which gave rise to the old rhyme—

"The lairdship o' the bonnie Links o' Forth Is better than an earldom o' the North,"

The distance by land from Alloa to Stirling Bridge is only six miles, while by water it is twelve. On the same side as Alloa, and a little to the westward, is Tullibody House, the birthplace of the celebrated General Sir Ralph Abercromby. from this is the village of Alva, which was formerly remarkable for its silver mines. Alva House, the residence of James Johnston, Esq. of Alva, stands on a eminence projecting from the base of the Woodhill. At the distance of other three miles (being in all 13 miles from Stirling) is the town of Dollar [Castle Campbell Hotel]. This village contains an academy, founded by the late John Macnab, a native of the parish, who realised a large fortune, and died in London. The cost of the building was £10,000, and the establishment is furnished with an endowment for teachers amounting to £90,000. The general attendance of pupils is from 500 to 600.

#### CASTLE CAMPBELL.

This old fortress of the Argyll family looks down on the village of Dollar. To reach it a considerable ascent has to be made, owing to its peculiar situation on the top of a high and almost insulated rock. The pathway commences about half-a-mile to the northward of Dollar, and after describing the circuit of the glen (extending to a mile and a half) terminates at the entrance of the rocky defile.

The Castle of Gloom, as it was called of old, is peculiar both in its size and architecture, and there is no other Scottish castellated ruin like it. All around the hill-side stretches a deep dark forest line, recalling Thomson's description in the Castle of Indolence—

"Full in the passage of the vale above,
A sable, silent, solemn forest stood;
Where nought but shadowing forms were seen to move,
As idless fancied in her dreaming mood;
And up the hills on either side a wood
of blackening pines, aye waving to and fro
Sent forth a sleepy horror through the blood."

This forest coating is broken by a precipitous gulf on either side of the castle, which converts the rock into a peninsula. At the foot of each is a stream, and the two, meeting in front, rush united to join the Devon. The precipitous descent on either side, amid broken rocks, creeping wild flowers, and the mouldering remains of ancient trees, has its charms for the adventurous scrambler. A remarkable narrow cut into the face of the rock, as clean and sharp as if it had been made with a gigantic hatchet, is called Kemp's Score, and has been assigned to John Knox as a place of abode, but with what rational view it is not easy to conceive.

The architecture of the castle is almost as remarkable as its site. Part of it has an air of great strength, but the other portions are

light, elegant, and decorated. There is a noble hall with ribbed vaulting, where the visitor is sometimes startled when his eye incidentally eatches a glance of two grim faces cut in stone, gazing at him from above. This castle was a possession of the Argyll family, although distant from their semi-regal territories in Argyleshire. It suffered, along with the neighbouring village, for its ownership, in the great civil war. The personal and political animosity of Montrose against the Marquis of Argyle, and possibly also resentment for the destruction of the "bonnie House o' Airtie," induced him, on his way from the north to the field of Kilsyth, to destroy this magnificent baronial mansion of his enemy. A considerable number of years ago Castle Campbell was sold to Crawford Tait, Esq. of Harviestoun, father of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and it is now the property of Sir Andrew Orr.

Four miles east of Dollar\* is the romantic spot called

## THE RUMBLING BRIDGE,

where there is a good and comfortable hotel of the same name.

This scene takes its name from the bridge, which carries the Kinross road across the Devon—a goodly stone parapeted arch, and too steady to deserve the old name of the Rumbling Bridge. But a small narrow arch, without a parapet, will be seen under the expanding arch of the new bridge, as if some one had dropped it into the cleft, and it had got fixed between the rocks. This is the original Rumbling Bridge, across which it must have been no pleasant operation to ride or drive.

Here the stream has cut for itself a deep cavernous path through a barrier of the Ochils. Rocks, white with lichen, or covered with a matting of creeping plants, kept green by the spray; trees, some old and rotting, others in their fresh youth; and at intervals, caught deep down, the white ravings of the furious river—such are the objects seen from the bridge, amid the din of hollow roaring.

\* The Devon Valley Railway from Tillicoultry to Kinross was projected in 1857, when it was considered desirable to open up direct communication between Tillicoultry, Dollar, Rumbling Bridge, and Kinross, a distance of about 13½ miles. The line is now completed, excepting the four miles between Dollar and Rumbling Bridge, and this portion, it is expected, will be opened in the course of 1871 or 1872. In this section, which is the heaviest on the line, there is an embankment at the Devon Water 900 yards long and 40 feet in height. A viaduct of six arches crosses the Devon; a similar viaduct, at a height of about 100 feet, the Gairney Water; and between the two there is a cutting through the Arndean property, about 700 yards in length, with a depth at one portion of 80 feet.

The first but least effective of the falls is "The Devil's Mill," which may be reached through a footpath among trees very close to the edge of the rocks.\* Here there is a general hurry-skurry of water among the rocks, not properly a waterfall or rapid, but a mixture of both, and of everything else that is confused and turbulent. If you ask why it is so named, you are told it is owing to its desertation of the Sabbath, working in fact every day alike.

About a mile below the Devil's Mill is The Cauldron Linn, a very striking waterfall, and one of the finest in Scotland. At two bounds the river clears its way from the range of the Ochil chain into the vale below. Standing near the edge of the upper fall, we look through a narrow opening in the rock sheer into the valley, where the river, snow-white and furious at our feet as it takes its leap, is seen meandering calm and tranquil, as if it had madly leaped no barriers, and no rocks impeded its dimpled stream. Taking the opposite view, and looking up from the vale below, the white cataract is seen winding its way in indefinite reaches upwards through the black rocks, as if it came from some strange unknown world far behind. The top of the pit above is so narrow that there is a strong temptation to leap across; distances, however, are deceptive in such places, the senses reel, and footing is slippery. The water has bored many round holes in the black basaltic rock, whence it is supposed to have got its name of Cauldron; one of these, peculiarly large, is at the stage between the two falls, where the water makes an eccentric gyration before taking its second leap. "The clear winding Devon" has been celebrated in a beautiful lyric by Burns. Miss Charlotte Hamilton (afterwards Mrs. Adair), the lady on whom this song was composed, was at that time residing at Harviestoun, near Dollar.

A short distance from the Rumbling Bridge is Aldie Castle, the ancient seat of the Mercers of Aldie, now represented by Lady Lansdowne, the youngest daughter of the late Baroness Keith. At Aldie, a man, on being hanged for the slight offence of stealing a caup fu' o' corn, is said to have uttered a malediction upon the family, to the effect that the estate of Aldie should never be inherited by a male heir for nineteen generations. It is a somewhat singular coincidence, that this has already so far taken effect,—Lady Keith

<sup>\*</sup> Instead of the usual route, pedestrians, in coming from Dollar, should strike off the high road soon after they get above Vicar's Bridge, and keep along a path to the right, leading to Cowden and Muckart Mill, and from thence by the Blair Hill, to the Cauldron Linn. This is a short cut, which keeps near the river by a more romantic line than the turnpike road.

being the daughter of an heiress, who was the grand-daughter and successor to another heiress, and being herself the mother of several daughters but of no male child. The slogan or war-cry of the Mercers of Aldie was "The grit pule."

#### KINROSS AND LOCHLEVEN.

Those who are interested in the scenes connected with the unfortunate Queen Mary will be pleased to continue the journey to Kinross and Lochleven Castle, the place of her imprisonment in 1567.\*

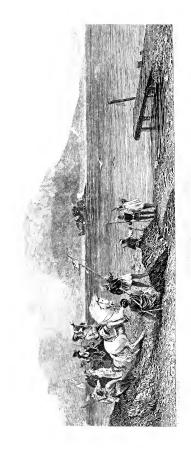
At Kinross (*Hotel*: Kirkland's) small boats may be hired for visiting the ruins of Lochleven Castle, which are situated on an island about half-a-mile from the shore, at the Kinross side.

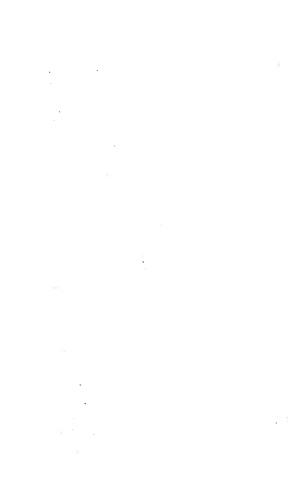
This castle is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been built by Congal, son of Dongart, King of the Picts. It was granted by Robert III. to Donglas, laird of Lochleven, and in 1335 it sustained a memorable siege by Sir John Stirling, a partisan of Edward Baliol, who had recourse to the expedient of damming up the river that flows out of the lake, expecting thereby to raise the water of the loch so high that the inmates of the castle would be swamped. The plan succeeded so far, when, fortunately, in an unguarded moment, the water was let loose upon the besieging party themselves, who suffered severely from the overflow. Its chief historical interest, however, is centred in its having been the scene of Queen Mary's confinement after she had surrendered to the confederated Lords at Carberry, in the year 1567, and the story is given, with all the embellishments of romance, in Sir Walter Scott's novel of the Abbot.

Queen Mary's escape was accomplished May 2, 1568, and the boat is said by general tradition to have gone ashore on the lands of Coldon, at the south side of the lake, whence the Queen was conducted by Lord Seton to Niddry Castle, near Linlithgow. The keys of the castle, which were thrown into the lake, were found by a young man belonging to Kinross, who presented them to the Earl of Morton, and they are still preserved at that nobleman's residence of Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh. The Castle is now in a very ruinous state, a fact alluded to by a native poet, Michael Bruce, † who was born in the neighbourhood in 1746, in the following lines:—

<sup>\*</sup> The distance from Rumbling Bridge to Kinross is only 7 miles, occupying about 20 minutes.

<sup>†</sup> The cottage in which the poet was born stands at Kinnesnord, on the north margin of the loch. Bruce was the author of the well-known Ode to the Cuckoo, and a number of the Scotch paraphrases. See *Life* by Rev. D. Mackelvie, and Grosart.





"But naked stand the melancholy walls, Lash'd by the wintry tempests, cold and bleak, That whistle mounful through the empty halls, And plecemeal crumble down the tow'rs to dust. Equal in age, and sharers of its fate, A row of moss-grown trees around it stand; Scarce here and there upon their blasted tops A shrivelled leaf distinguishes the year."

The engraving which illustrates our text represents Lord Lindsay and his party on the occasion of that memorable visit to Queen Mary which terminated in her abdication of the crown. Kinross House (Sir Graham Montgomery), erected in 1685 for the Duke of York, stands on the edge of the lake.

Lochleven is celebrated for its trout, and the right of fishing, with the use of a boat and rowers, may be obtained from the tacksman, whose charge is 2s. 6d. per hour.

The river Leven flows from the lake on the east side, and pursues an easterly course to the Firth of Forth. The vale through which it flows is ornamented with the woods around Leslie House, the seat of the Rothes family.

# Excursion from Stirling to Lake Menteith and Aberfoyle, by Forth and Clyde Railway.

This is another of those interesting excursions that may be made most conveniently from Stirling. Those desirous of only visiting the lake leave the railway at Port of Menteith Station, 12\frac{3}} miles from Stirling. The station for those going direct to Aberfoyle is Bucklyvic, 15\frac{1}} miles from Stirling. Coaches are generally in waiting, but if there are several of a party, it may save delay to communicate with the hotel-keeper beforehand.

Lake Menteith is a circular sheet of water about seven miles in circumference, representing a slight indentation in ground which was formerly covered by the sea. It may be compared to a drop left behind on the retirement of the mighty waters, which, thus isolated from the living deep, has turned fresh. All is soft and feathery about the edge of the water—rich woodlands, oziers, and murmuring reeds. A calm day should be selected for the visit, for wind or rain would spoil the soft and tender influence of the scene. In a warm summer evening, when the sunlight gilds the mountain-sides, and casts fragmentary streaks of light through the massive trees across

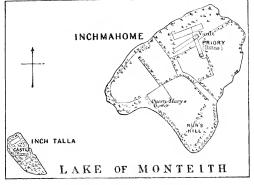
the unruffled water into the recesses of the islands with their trees and ruins, the effect is the perfection of beautiful repose in scenery. It is completed in the foreground by the village church of the Port of Menteith, and the picturesque mausoleum of the Grahams of Gartmore; but still better, perhaps, by singling out one of the ancient chestnut-trees which stretch forth their massive branches, and whose youthful freshness has been restored by the summers of successive centuries.

At the Port of Menteith,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the railway station, there is a good hotel. Taking boat here, the tourist will



LAKE MENTEITH,

probably first land on the island of Talla, or "The Earl," so thickly umbrageous as to seem almost entirely a vegetable concretion. One is inclined to wonder how it was solid enough to support the mass of heavy buildings, whose ruins attest their old extent. This was the feudal fortalice of the great Earls of Menteith. It was occupied down to the period of the Revolution, when a curious inventory of its contents throws light on the habits of the aristocracy of the period. The "brew-house chamber" was decorated with a red table-cloth and a "red scarlet resting-chair." These ruins are of the baronial character common in Scotland—a strong square tower, with parasitical buildings around it. They possess no



INCHMAHOME AND TALLA : LAKE MENTEITH,

architectural peculiarity, so that we must be content, in landing on Talla, with the general pleasing effect of the scene.

But the more interesting island is that on which the remains of monastic ruins, less conspicuous at a distance, are found. It is called Inch-mahome or the Isle of Rest, and more perfect seclusion cannot be conceived. Without fortifications and their warlike associations, the calm waters of the lake would protect the religious recluses from the ravages of the Highlanders, who had little more respect than the Northmen of old for the sanctity of monastic institutions. The architectural antiquary has here a fine field for inquiry. The architecture is the Early English, or First Pointed, with lancet windows. One of these, at the extremity of the choir, has the rather uncommon number of five lights, so close to each other as to make a near approach to mullioning. The full effect of this window can scarcely be experienced, as the lights are built up. It is evident that it possessed great dignity and symmetry. In a chapel on the south side of the main edifice there is a lancet-topped window of three lights, the centre predominating in the usual typical manner. The archæologist will see with delight the extreme beauty of the western door, richly moulded and sculptured along its deep retiring jambs. In the choir there are crypt, sedilia, a piscina, and other usual adjuncts of a mediæval church.

But what will most strikingly interest the stranger to that peaceful ruin is a recumbent monument of two figures, male and female, cut out of one large stone. The knight is in armour, one leg crossed over the other, in the manner typical of the Crusader. A triangular shield, with the checque fessé, shows the bearer to have been a Stuart. The arm of the lady is twined affectionately round his neck. The anatomical development of the attitude is not very accurate; but it will be excused, in reflection on the pathetic feeling which guided the artist. While much of the monument has been defaced. this memorial of affection seems to have been respected; and, standing in the evening sunshine within the ruins, surmounted by the green boughs of the huge chestnut-trees, there must be little imagination in the mind in which this stony record of heroism and attachment of forgotten persons belonging to a past unknown age does not create some fanciful and pleasing The church is said to have been founded by Walter Cumyng, Earl of Menteith, second son of William. Earl of Buchan, who had obtained from the crown a gift of the district of Badenoch. He was born about the year 1190, and the style of the architecture would suit with a foundation soon after this date. The monastery is said to have been endowed at a later period. It was for monks of the Augustine order; and it was dependent on the great house of Cambuskenneth, passing with it after the Reformation, as a temporal lordship, to the Earl of Mar. The arms on the shield show that the recumbent tomb is not that of the founder, and, had it been intended for him, it would have been designed to mock the world with a falsehood, since Cumyng's wife was so little entitled to a commemoration of her marital affection, that she was accused of the murder of her husband. Stewart, who married the sister of the heiress, and afterwards obtained a grant of the estate, was a Crusader in the disastrous expedition under St. Louis, called the Third Crusade, and fought in the national battle of Largs. It was probably for him that the monument was designed -one would desire to believe at all events that it was not for his son, who became infamous under his titular name of Menteith by the betrayal of Wallace. A charter by King Robert Bruce in the chartulary of Montrose is dated from this monastery, in the year 1310. He was then in the midst of the wandering uncertain life which preceded his great victory.

Other princes have from time to time visited the Isle of Rest. One, to whose career it imparted little of its repose, passed her girlhood here. It was the place to which the young Princess Mary was conveyed after the battle of Pinkie, and the "rough wooing," as it was termed, of the English king for his son. Here she lived with her four Marys—Mary Beaton, Mary Seaton, Mary Livingstone, and Mary Fleming. The place is, of course, traditionally connected with her, and a summer-house and hawthorn-tree are shown near the margin of the lake, as objects in which she took delight.\* The Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, Stirling, in his "Introductory Verses to Inchmahome," says—

"My orchard's wealth, my boxwood's grace, Enlivening yet the sylvan place, Embellishing my Isle of Rest, Furnish'd the jocund rural fête To soothe the youthful scepter'd guest, Each wayward thought obliterate, And banish all alarms."

The ruins of the building subsidiary to the monastery are extensive. It is evident that after the Reformation the whole had been so practically secularised that the windows of the church had been built up to make it the better serve as a house or fortress. The great size and antiquity of the chest-nut-trees on the island naturally recall the scenes they must have witnessed there as saplings. But now the largest, which excited the admiration and exercised the art of Grecian Williams, lies a prostrate trunk, showing its age in its multitudinous rings.

At the east end of the lake is Rednock House, beautifully situated (John Graham Stirling, Esq. of Duchray and Auchyll); adjoining it is Cardross (Henry Erskine, Esq.), and farther to the west Gartmore (Bontine Graham, Esq.)

<sup>\*</sup> For an interesting description of Inchmahome, see *Horæ Subsective*, by Dr. John Brown.

240 ABERFOYLE.

After leaving this lovely lake, on our way to Aberfoyle we are again among those dreary secondary uplands which shoot forth from the Grampians. The desolate character of the track before us, stretching from the Clyde to the edges of the Grampians, is admirably described in Rob Roy, as well as the impression it was calculated to produce on the mind of the young Englishman during his tedious ride towards the adventurous mountain-land. Not doomed, like him, to find a willow wand before the door as an emblem that the place is tabooed, he will be glad, perhaps, to arrive at the respectable inn, where, under the auspices of a picture of Bailie Nicol Jarvie and his renowned feat, he will find a very different reception from what the travellers on that eventful night found in its predecessor.\*

# ABERFOYLE.

[Hotel: "The Bailie Nicol Jarvie."]

7 miles from the Bucklyvie station of the Stirling and Loch Lomond Railway, 12 miles from Callander, 5 from the Trossachs,† and 15 from Inversnaid.

This is not in itself a striking spot, and the Forth, here a small but deep stream, justifies its name of the Avon Dhu or Black Water, by its dusky sluggish current. At little more than a mile from the hotel is the original Clachan, close to where the stream of the Duchray joins the Forth. The famous pass of Aberfoyle is not one of those narrow paths winding between precipices, like the passage through the Trossachs, but it comes to a ridge where the hills on either side approach very close, and make the spot easily defensible. It is interesting, because, when once passed, though the elevation is not very high, the flat moorland scenery of the low country is shut out, and the valleys, with their secluded lakes and rugged mountains, occupy the view. The road, which is

† A hill-road (passable by vehicles) crosses the hills from this to the Trossachs. If the tourist does not go all the way, he should endeavour to gain the highest point of the road, half-way, 2½ miles, from which there is one of the finest views of the Trossachs.

<sup>\*</sup> A culter of a plough, preserved with pious care in commemoration of that event (and which used to be shown here), reminds one of Horace Walpole's story of the cicerone who showed the sword with which Balaam smote his ass. Being told that Balaam did not actually smite, but desired a sword that he might do so, he replied—"Well, that's the sword he wanted."

ABERFOYLE. 241



excellent, is cut through the ridge, leaving a stony bank on either side; and, if the tourist be imaginative, he may picture to himself Helen MacGregor standing on one of the eminences, and demanding of him, in a strong Highland ac-

cent, what he seeks in the country of the MacGregor.

The lower formations here are of conglomerate, assuming sometimes the aspect of breccia, at others hardening into a compact porphyritic mass of varied and sometimes beautiful colours. The neighbourhood would, we have no doubt, be interesting to those pupils of the hammer who are fond of collecting specimens of these kinds of rock.

Passing first the small indented lake of lower Loch Ard, we reach the higher lake, about three and a half miles long. Its northern side is a pretty regular curve on a wide diameter; but on the other side it runs into a long reach, where, on an island, there are the remains of a castle, said to have belonged to Murdoch, Duke of Albany. Loch Ard possesses an echo, which, were it haunted as the echoes of Killarney are by buglemen, would be a decided misfortune. The tourist here may amuse himself in peace. It is best found, not under the highest of the rocks walling the path on the right,

but under the smoothest. It is a deliberative echo, answering distinctly after you have perhaps given it up.

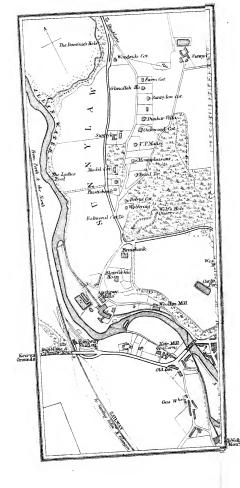
At the head of the lake on the northern side, the farm-looking house of Ledyard points the way to a waterfall near the road, which has obtained celebrity as the scene of Flora MacIvor's retreat. There is here no representative of the perilous bridge from which Flora waved her handkerchief, but there is the "natural basin filled to the brim with water, which, when the bubbles of the fall subsided, was so exquisitely clear, that, though it was of great depth, the eye could discern



each pebble at the bottom." The effect of this fall depends much on the amount of water.

The road is continued along the margin of Loch Chon, a sheet of water three miles in length, hemmed in by sloping hills feathered with natural coppice-wood. In the midst of the seclusion of this place we are brought into contact with one of the great engineering works of the present day—The Glasgow Waterworks,—the magnitude of which recalls to mind the aqueducts of the Romans. The water is brought from Loch Katrine in pipes—the distance being 36 miles; and from the mountainous nature of the country, an immense amount of tunnelling, blasting, and cutting, was required to preserve the level. The engineer of this great and successful





undertaking was John Frederick Bateman, Esq.; and the inaugurating ceremony of "tapping the loch" was performed by the Queen in person, 14th October 1859. By pursuing this road, the tourist may reach Stronachlachar Hotel, near the head of Loch Katrine, or Inversnaid Hotel on Loch Lomond.

### STIRLING TO CALLANDER.

By Bridge of Allan, Dunblane, and Doune (16 miles).

On leaving Stirling by this route we cross the Forth, which is here a dark and sullen stream. From the wide strath which succeeds it we obtain a fine view of the Highland mountains on the one side, and of the Abbey Craig and Wallace Monument on the other. After a short interval we arrive at the station for the Bridge of Allan, which is situated at the west end of the village about half-a-mile from the hotels.

## THE BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Stirling 3 miles; Edinburgh 39; Glasgow 32½.

[Hotels: Philip's Royal, excellent; The Queen's; Lady of Lake;

Westerton Arms; Jack's Temperance.]

Mineral baths at the pump-room-Turkish at the Hydropathic establishment.

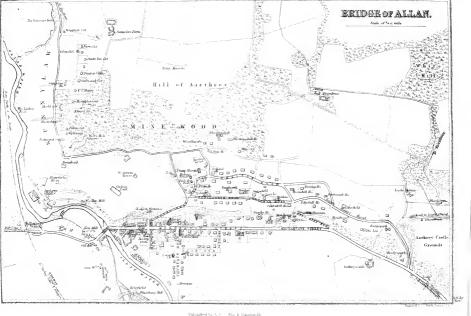
EXCURSIONS FROM BRIDGE OF ALLAN TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Usual fares fo	Usual fare.			
1 Horse.	2 Horses.		Horse.	2 Horses.
Aberfoyle (18 m.) Bannockburn . 6s. 0d.	28s. 6d. 9s. 0d.	Dunblane via Glen Road	5s. 0d.	7s. 6d
Callander (13 m.) 13s. 0d. Doune (5 m.) 5s. 0d.	19s. 6d. 7s. 6d.	Rumbling Bridge ) (17 m.)		25s. 0d.
Dollar (for Castle 12s. 0d.		Stirling	3s. 6d. 5s. 0d.	
Dunblane 3s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	Trossachs		34s. 6d.
	Half-fare	returning.		

This beautiful watering-place derives its name from the river Allan—

"Sweet stream! that smoothly glides along Thro' peaceful vales well known to song"—

and which is here crossed by a bridge. The village commences on the east, not far from Lord Abercromby's Lodge, and nestling itself in the sun behind wooded spurs of the mountain-range, it is protected from the north and east winds,



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those two terrors of the delicate-lunged in Scotland. The whole southern slope of the hill, westwards to the quarter called Sunnylaw, is now studded with villas, most of them built expressly for lodging-houses.

The primary attraction of the Bridge of Allan is the Airthrey mineral springs, four in number, with as many divergencies of medicinal character. These springs are, generally speaking, of a saline nature, but with a bitter taste, which may perhaps be accounted for by their being collected in cisterns formed in an old copper-mine. The water is generally drunk hot, and the usual quantity is two or three large tumblers. The following is an analysis of the water:—

Specific gravity,	1.0	08145.	10	00 gra	ins c	ontain—
Common salt .						5.932 grains.
Muriate of lime						5.250 ,,
Sulphate of lime						0.488 ,,
Muriate of magnesia						0.086 ,,

The pump-room or well-house, to which the water is raised, is a handsome building, erected by Lord Abercromby, on the table-land immediately above the centre of the village, with reading and billiard rooms attached Mineral-water baths can only be obtained at the pump-room. In the same locality is the large hydropathic establishment, accompanied by an excellent suite of Turkish baths, for which a very neat structure has been erected.

The Bridge of Allan as a watering-place is much indebted to the late Major Henderson, who took a great interest in its welfare, and opened up its resources. With commendable liberality every path possessing attractions or a view was thrown open to the public. Since his death, however, several of the most agreeable walks through the Airthrey plantations have been closed to the public.

The seats at the Bridge of Allan and its immediate neighbourhood are—Westerton House (Colonel Sir James Alexander), Airthrey Castle (Lord Abercromby), Keir (Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.), Kippenross (John Stirling, Esq.), Ochtertyre (Sir David Dundas), Blair Drummond (George Home Drummond, Esq.)

Airthrey grounds and gardens are open to pedestrians on Thursday from 2 to 6 P.M. Admission by the principal lodge, which is about a mile from Bridge of Allan. Visitors are allowed to walk through the park, and to leave by the lodge on the other side of the castle near the old church of Logie, a beautiful spot,\* after inspecting which the tourist may proceed to the Wallace Monument, which is easily accessible from this point. The Keir grounds are open on Fridays from 2 to 6 P.M. The Kippenross grounds on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A very agreeable hill-road, open to the health-giving mountain air, strikes off from the Bridge of Allan to Sheriff-muir, a distance of some 6 miles, where the battle was fought between the Earl of Mar and the Royal forces under the Duke of Argyle (1715). The road, which is pretty hilly at its commencement, gradually improves, and, owing to its elevated position, commands a magnificent view of the Highland mountains, which are finely displayed in panoramic order—

"With lofty summits darkly blue."

The muir is now partly covered with a dwarfish plantation of fir-trees; and a stone railed round, called by the country people "the battle-stone," marks the scene of the battle. There is a small drovers' inn close by. The character of the ground explains the awkward nature of the conflict, which arose from the curve preventing the two armies from seeing each other until close at hand. Hence it happened that the right wing of both armies was victorious over the enemy's left, and that the fugitives fled in opposite directions, as sarcastically alluded to by Burns in the following lines:—

"There's some say that they wan, Some say that we wan,

<sup>\*</sup> In the year 1819 there was found the entire skeleton of a whale, which must have been 70 feet long, in the course of some draining operations carried on by the late Sir Robert Abereromby, on the estate of Airthrey. The field where it was found (and which still goes by the name of the whale field), was adjoining the south side of the turnpike road, east from this lodge, and near to the north verge of the alluvial deposit of the river Forth. The bones were in general hard and undecayed, and lay in regular connected order from the head to the tail. They were imbedded in the blue silt, immediately under the elay. It was found, from very accurate levels taken, that this skeleton lay 22 feet higher than the highest stream-tides of the river Forth immediately opposite.

Some say that nane wan at a', man: But ae thing I'm sure, That at Sheriffmur, A battle there was, which I saw, man: And we ran, and they ran, and we ran, And hey ran, and they ran awa, man.

"There was mair tint (lost) at Sheriffmuir," is a common proverb in Scotland.

On leaving the Bridge of Allan, we skirt the banks of the river Allan, and, passing a tunnel through the grounds of Kippenross, reach

# DUNBLANE,

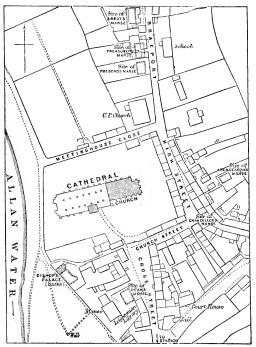
N.B.—Left luggage office at station.\*
[Dunblane Hotel (J. D. Burden); Kinross's Private.]

picturesquely situated on the banks of the river Allan.

The cathedral, one of the few specimens of Gothic architecture which escaped to a great extent the ill-advised zeal of the first Reformers, is partly used as a parish church, and in tolerably good condition. The nave is in the oldest Pointed style, the choir of a period rather later, when mullions were filled into the windows and decoration was making progress. Without the elaborate decoration of Melrose or of Roslin, it immeasurably excels them both in beauty of proportion and depth and force of moulding. The western window, the beautiful little window in the gable, and the arcading of the triforium, are exquisite, and will give the greatest pleasure to an eye instructed in this art. The tower is evidently the oldest part, having decided marks of Norman work. Some of the prebends' oaken stalls and other pieces of carved work have been preserved, and there are some interesting monuments.

Under a window in the nave is a sculptured figure of Michael Ochiltree, a bishop of the see in the fifteenth century, and a recumbent figure in the choir represents another bishop of the same period, Finlay Dermock, who constructed the first stone bridge across the river Allan. Two figures in the

<sup>\*</sup> A very good distant view of the abbey and river may be obtained from the new iron foot-bridge, which crosses the railway a little beyond the station, but this conveys no impression whatever of the artistic and ecclesiological interest of the actual remains.



DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL AND SURROUNDINGS.

lobby of the vestry represent Malise, eighth Earl of Strathearn, and his countess. But the most interesting memorials in the church are those slabs of blue marble, now used as pavement, which formerly lay in the centre of the choir. These covered the remains of Margaret, Euphemia, and

Sybilla, daughters of John, first Lord Drummond, who died of poison. The story is, that James IV. was privately married to Margaret Drummond, and on this account refused the hand of Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. As the monarch could not be induced to break his matrimonial vow, it was resolved to cut off the plighted object of his love by the insidious cup. The narrative has received credit from some recent historians, and is probably well founded. The unfortunate sisters were interred in Dunblane Cathedral, at the request of the dean, Sir William Drummond, their father's brother. The western window, tower, etc., have been most considerately exposed to view by taking down the high wall and substituting a light iron railing, so that the building is now beautifully seen from the upper walk along the river's bank, entering from the bridge or head of the village.

One of the bishops of this see was the celebrated Archbishop Leighton, who left his library, which is still preserved, to the clergy of the diocese. There is a catalogue of this Bibliotheca Leightoniana of date 1843, and a number of the volumes are enriched with Leighton's marginalia. Admittance can be obtained on application to the parish schoolmaster. From the back of the hotel a romantic walk, shaded by a row of aged beech-trees, skirts the banks of the river, and conducts to the Bridge of Allan, through the grounds of Kippenross, the seat of John Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie.\*

Having now crossed from the banks of the Allan to those of the Teith, we enter more particularly on the scenery of the "Lady of the Lake," and accompany the chivalrous Fitz-James, when,

> "With Lord Moray's train He chased a stalwart stag in vain."

This scenery commences very fitly with the old village of Doune,† where the Teith is spanned by a noble bridge—the

† Hotel near the railway. The old Woodside Hotel has been recently rebuilt. It is very comfortable, and within five minutes' walk of the station.

<sup>\*</sup> It may interest readers to know that amongst the casualtics of the terrible gale which took place on the 24th of January 1868 was the complete destruction of the old plane-tree of Kippenross, long famed as the largest plane-tree in Scotland. For many years it was quite hollow, and had lost three out of the five original branches. Its age was supposed to be 447 years.

work of one who, though by craft a tailor, was truly noble in heart. An inscription, pretty legible, panelled in the left parapet, tells us that "in the year of God 1535, founded was this bridge by Robert Spital, tailor to the most noble Princess Margaret, the Queen of James IV." Along with the narrative he boldly blazons a pair of scissors en sattier.

Above the humble tailor's bridge frown in feudal grandeur the towers of Murdoch of Albany's stronghold, roofless and



DOUNE CASTLE.

ruinous, but still a majestic pile, with its two massive square overs, its machicolations and turrets, its high embattled walls projecting forward in defiance, and, most striking of all, its fine commanding site, which spreads its dusky masses above the woods lining the steep banks of Teith to the water's edge. A fine rambling-place for an idle forenoon is this old castle, with its spiral staircases, its dungeons, and parapet walks. Nor is it without its own incidental history. The minister of the parish, in his Statistical Account, says, "It

seems to be unquestionable that the knight of Snowdoun had slept at Doune Castle on the night previous to the chase;" and we shall not gainsay him. But there are events connected with it fully more distinctly ascertained. Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who governed the country when James I. was a prisoner in England, possessed this stronghold, and probably built it. The young king, when he returned, overwhelmed the whole family of Albany with fatal vengeance for the ambition which they had shown; and the old governor himself was executed on the castle-hill of Stirling, whence he could see the towers of his own semi-regal fortress. It became subsequently a royal residence; and the names of several queens of Scotland, including Queen Mary, are mentioned as having been its immates.\*

After leaving Doune, about a mile to the north-west, on the right, is the Earl of Moray's seat of Doune Lodge, formerly called Cambus-Wallace. Here the mountains Uam Var, Stuck-a-chroan, and Benvoirlich, are seen on the right to the north.

Proceeding along the northern bank of the river Teith, we

\* The reader of Waverley will remember that Doune Castle figures there as a fortress, with a janitor and a governor, Donald Stewart, "Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of his Royal Highness Prince Charles Edward." It was natural that the Jacobite army should make the most of it, for it was for some time the only fortalice which they preserved in Scotland. Here John Home, the author of Douglas, was actually a prisoner in their hands, and performed an achievement for which he ever afterwards deemed himself entitled to assume the air of a great warrior. Home had been a volunteer, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. With five others he was shut up in a chamber deemed sufficiently far from the ground to render escape unlikely. Instigated, however, by the adventurous spirit of the poet, they twisted their bed-clothes into ropes, and descended one by one. The parts of the rope had separated ere the last of them descended, and he had to drop so far that he dislocated his ankle and broke some ribs; but his companions carried him off, and they all escaped. So much for the feudal and warlike associations of the spot. But if the tourist carry with him to the Highlands a lingering affection for cotton-spinning and tiledraining, he may indulge himself here at the celebrated Deanston cotton-works; and as it is the last opportunity he will have before entering the land of rocks and torrents and lakes, and toilsome mountains, take a last lingering look at this outpost of utilitarian civilisation. These works were commenced about the beginning of this century by a Yorkshire Quaker of the name of Flounders, and were afterwards carried on by Mr. Smith, a name well known in connection with the Deanston system of "thorough draining." The handsome new church seen from the railway station is a Free Church.

have, on the opposite side, Lanrick Castle (Andrew Jardine, Esq.) Three miles farther we pass Cambusnore, an old seat of the Buchanan family, and where Sir Walter Scott spent several summers during his earlier years. Hence also he wandered beyond the Highland line into those scenes which became indelibly imprinted in his recollection.\*

Through the plantations of Cambusmore the Kelty, a wild mountain-stream, makes its way towards the Teith, and it forms farther up the well-known falls of Bracklinn. Adjoining Cambusmore is the Gart (Daniel Ainslie, Esq.) Just before arriving at Callander there may be seen a little way on the left the grassy embankment covered with trees which is regarded by some as the remains of a Roman Camp. The hotel is five minutes' walk from the station—'bus 6d.

#### CALLANDER.

[Hotels: 1. The Dreadnought (D. M'Gowan); 2. M'Gregor's.]
Distances by Rail—Stirling, 16 miles; Lochearnhead, 12; Killin, 17;
Edinburgh, 52; Glasgow, 45.

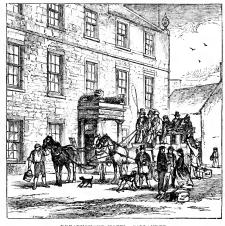
Coaches await the arrival of trains for the Trossachs.

Callander is a moderately-sized village, stretching for some distance along either side of the road. The rough conglomerate of which it is chiefly built gives it rather a rugged appearance, but in the outskirts, both to the east and west, numerous new and elegant villas have been creeted, by which it has been greatly improved. To the tourist it forms a very

\* He has himself given a sketch of the more interesting objects on this route in the Lady of the Lake—

"Along thy banks, swift Teith! they ride,
And in the race they nock thy tide;
Torry and Lendrick now are past,
And Deanstonn lies behind them cast;
They rise, the banner'd towers of Doune,
They sink in distant woodland soon;
Blair-Drummond sees the hoofs strike fire,
They sweep like breeze through Ochtertyre;
They mark just glance and disappear
The lofty brow of ancient Keir;
They bathe their coursers' sweltering sides
Dark Forth! amid thy sluggish tides."

252 CALLANDER.



DREADNOUGHT HOTEL, CALLANDER,

convenient centre from which to make several interesting excursions.

From Callander Bridge, which is reached in a few minutes by the opening nearly in front of MrGregor's Hotel, a good general view may be obtained. The vast mass of Benledi rises in front, and nearer, crossing its line like the bastion of a fortress, the comparatively lower but still lofty banks stretch across their more august neighbour. The whole imparts a powerful air of inaccessibility, the mountains seeming entirely to block the way, as if there were no entrance to the world beyond, save by climbing their craggy shoulders.

The River Teith, a beautiful object in the landscape, has its source in the Braes of Balquhidder, from which, descending in two streams, it extends itself on the one side into Lochs Katrine, Achray, and Venachar, and on the other into Lochs Doine, Voil, and Lubnaig. These two branches unite at Callander, and inclose a triangular-shaped mountainous tract

called the Forest of Glenfinlas. From Callander it flows with a rapid current, and joins the Forth near Stirling. It is a good stream both for trout and salmon, but the fishings are preserved.

Benledi (the Gaelic name of which is said to be "the hill of the Deity") is 2882 feet in height, and generally ascended from Callander, by striking off the road on the right side of



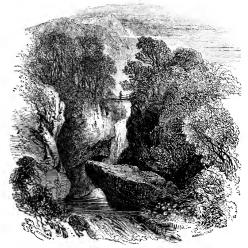
CALLANDER BRIDGE AND BENLEDI.

Loch Venachar at Portinellan (2½ miles). The mountain has the reputation of being an altar for ancient heathen worship, and in the Statistical Accounts it is said that down to a late period the Beltane mysteries, remnants of heathen rites, and connecting themselves with the symbol of heathen worship, Bel or Baal, were performed on its summit. The ascent from the Callander side of the hill is the most gentle and easy, and unless mist come on there can be no danger, if the tourist is

hardy enough to bear the fatigue. One of the chief cares is to avoid bogs, and this can be best accomplished by observing. when there is not hard stony ground, that where heath or iuniper grows there is generally dry footing. Patches of very pallid green, almost approaching to yellow, should always be avoided; these mossy coverings, which look soft and enticing as velvet, often cover treacherous hidden springs. peaty ground has also to be avoided, unless a dry summer has hardened it; and the eve should become familiar with the wild hyacinths, the cotton grass, and the other scanty herbage, which indicates not only a damp footing, but a bewildering interruption to the journey, sometimes danger. There may be much danger to the unguided wanderer if he do not look well to the ground he is going over, or if he is prevented from seeing by mist. There are rough precipices on the eastern side, towards Loch Lubnaig, and still more formidable rocks on the northern spurs of the mountain, to which, if he be not careful, he may chance to stray. Among hills it is worth remembering that the edge of a rapid stream is generally dry, and there is this advantage, if one has lost his reckoning, that by following a stream one is sure of getting gradually upwards or downwards as the case may be. A stream descending the east side of Benledi, towards Loch Lubnaig, may be followed by a good scrambler among rocks. They are here piled in grotesque variety, so as to look from beneath like a feudal castle, but one may find a way through them with a little care and attention. The descent is curious to the geologist, for here the greywacke or clay-slate of the Lowlands is succeeded by that essentially Highland formation, the mica-slate and its congeners. They not only give their peculiar jagged, twisted, angular character to the rocks, but become a very characteristic feature in the streams, from the silvery lustre of the debris and gravel on which they roll.

#### Bracklinn Falls.

The Falls of Bracklinn (speckled or white foaming pool) are about two miles north-east of Callander, and form one of the most attractive scenes in the vicinity. The pathway by which they are reached commences at the hillside close to the rail-



FALLS OF BRACKLINN.

way station, and after ascending for about a mile it is necessary to strike along over the hill on the right, by the side of a plantation. The falls consist of a series of shelving rapids and dark linns, formed by the river Kelty, which leaps from a considerable bank of red sandstone, among great masses of stone beneath, realising very fairly the descriptive lines of Thomson—

"Between two meeting hills, it bursts away,
Where rocks and woods o'erhang the turbid stream;
There, gathering triple force, rapid and deep,
It boils, and wheels, and foams, and thunders through."

As Bracklinn is a dangerous place, careful footing is necessary, especially on the slippery and unprotected edges. A few years ago a marriage-party of Lowland peasants met with a tragic end here, two of them having tumbled into the broken angry

waters, where they had no more chance of life than if they had dropped into the crater of Hecla. A rustic bridge has been thrown over the main chasm, where the brook precipitates itself from a height of at least 50 feet.

The ROMAN CAMP is to be found within the pleasure-grounds of a villa at the east end of Callander, near the rail-way station. The mounds of earth which have the reputation of so distinguished an artificial origin in some respects remind one of the procestrum at Ardoch, and have a very systematic character. But it is quite probable that these, and other mounds of a similar aspect close to rivers, are not the work of man's hand, but the terraced banks thrown up by the streams or left on their retirement. On the wide haugh of Callander there are several detached mounds of that character; one of them, of very correct circular shape, stands close to the bridge just opposite the hotel. It is to these supposed Roman mounds that Scott alludes when he speaks of the Teith as it

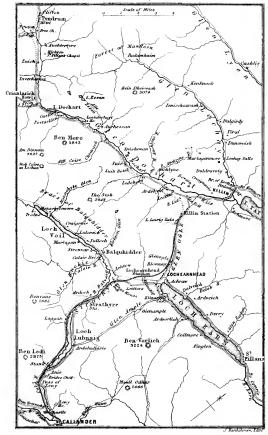
"Sweeps through the plain, and ceaseless mines On Bochastle the mouldering lines Where Rome, the empress of the world, Of yore her eagle wings unfurled."

#### CALLANDER ACROSS THE HILLS TO COMRIE.

A delightful hill-road, commencing at the eastern railway station, and following so far the Bracklinn road, leads directly from Callander to Comrie, and the lower district of Strathearn. scenery, without possessing any marked feature, is varied and beautiful, sometimes consisting of lovely glens, bounded by great bare mountains, at others of gladed ravines, rich in variety of foliage and rock, and penetrated by wild and beautiful streams. Leading in the first place across the uplands to the east of Callander, the path strikes the glen of the restless Kelty, ascending with it to the watershed. There, leaving the top of Ben Larig to the left, it descends the waters leading to the basin of the Tay by Glen Grachan. Turning eastward, after having held for some time a course almost due north, some hills of note are passed. Uam-Var is to the right, in the ascent of the Kelty. Afterwards two hills of greater size and ruggedness rise to the westward. The more southerly is Stuck-a-Chroan, one of the most conspicuous hills in the view from Stirling Castle ; the other is the eastern Ben Voirlich—a hill which competes



# CALLANDER & OBAN RAILWAY.



with Ben Lomond in grandeur of form, and is nearly as high. It is well worthy being ascended by the ambitious eragsman. The Grachan joins the Artney on the left, and the pedestrian descends through "lone Glenartney's hazel shade," an expression to the descriptive beauty of which he will be especially sensible if he tread the glen in a summer evening, when the sun is just disappearing behind the western hills, in time to let him reach the hotel at Comrie in safety. The walk penetrates the scene of the beginning of the hunt in the Lady of the Lake, for the party are supposed to have proceeded northward by the Braes of Doune, instead of going so far west as Callander; and it is by descending Glenfinlas that the foremost horseman must be supposed to have reached the Brigg of Tark. At Comrie the tourist is 6 miles from Crieff.

#### CALLANDER AND OBAN RAILWAY,

VIA PASS OF LENY, LOCH LUBNAIG, STRATHYRE, LOCH-EARNHEAD, BALQUHIDDER (ROB ROY'S COUNTRY), AND KILLIN.

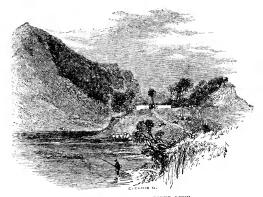
With Coach in connection.

This is a single line of railway, originally projected to extend to Oban, a distance of 70 miles, but in the meantime it has been found necessary to abandon the portion extending between Tyndrum and Oban.\*

The Pass of Leny, which lies between Callander and Loch

\* The portion already finished reaches nearly to Killin, and the extension to Tyndrum is now under construction. Even thus curtailed it will prove serviceable in opening up a picturesque country, and facilitating the journey northwards by the aid of coaches running in connection. The line joins that of the Dunblane and Callander Company at the old station of the latter place, but a new special station has been erected at the west end of the village, immediately to the rear of the Dreadnought Hotel. On leaving Callander the railway takes a turn to the left, and runs through the meadow land of Bochastle farm, where the waters from Lochs Venachar and Lubnaig unite and form the Teith. Here may be observed the ancient burying-ground of the Buchanans, a quiet sequestered spot, where the spirit of clanship proves itself strong even in death. The line crosses the water by a substantial iron lattice bridge, and, taking a curve to the right, passes under the road which leads to the Trossachs, and runs close by the base of Benledi. On the right is Leny House (J. Buchanan Hamilton, Esq.), at the back of which there is a romantic glen, open to the public twice a-week.

Had the rail been completed, Oban would have been brought within 115 miles from Glasgow, 122 from Edinburgh, 86 from Stirling, 109 from Perth, 131 from Dundee, and 199 from Aberdeen. Lubnaig, is one of those ravines by which alone the Highlands were accessible from the south. At the bottom of the glen, which is almost wholly concealed from view by overshadowing trees, the river, notwithstanding the liquid melody of its name, breaks in harsh thunders, tumbling from ledge to ledge, sweeping round rocks and eddying in dark inky pools. It may be reached from the road by a stile in the wall, from which a rude path descends the steep bank. The stream is twice crossed by means of substantial iron lattice

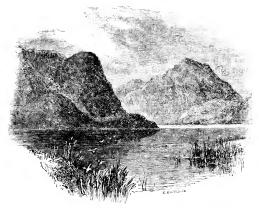


CHAPEL OF ST. BRIDE: RIVER LENY.

bridges, each 180 feet in length. A little onwards are the churchyard and ruins of the Chapel of St. Bride, and half-amile beyond we obtain our first view of Loch Lubnaig, where the river Leny silently debouches from its southern extremity.

This fine sheet of water is about five miles long and one broad, and the mountains on both sides are steep and rugged.\*

\* The difficulties encountered in the formation of the railway along the loch-side were of no ordinary nature. At different places the mountain comes so prominently forward that cuttings had to be made; at others arms of the loch lad to be passed—not, as is often the case, by means of bridges, but by embankments raised in the water. Crossings in this manner are made at six places,



LOCH LUBNAIG.

It is skirted by scanty woods of birch, hazel, and pine, and the banks, where they immediately touch the water, are soft and gentle; but the dark rocks of Benledi form a ruling feature in the general scenery, and impart an effect of massive grandeur. In a still evening, when the sun just peeps over the brow of the hill, gilding the eastern side of the lake, the contrast between the bright smooth water, undisturbed save

several of the embankments being of considerable length. The construction of these embankments was a work of great difficulty, and took nearly two years to accomplish. Barges were built and haunched upon the loch for the purpose of conveying stones and other materials across, and huge boulders and large pieces of rock from the cuttings were tumbled in until the water-level was reached. At one place this process was followed for about nine months, and notwithstanding the extraordinary amount of material sunk—including many waggons which accidentally went down, boulders, rock from cuttings, and hundreds of tons of earth, the water was so deep that no very perceptible change was effected. It was calculated that not above three yards of a foundation had been obtained, and the experiment at that point was abandoned and tried with better success at another; the average depth of the water crossed in this manner is 35 feet. As soon as breakwaters had been formed, and the stones had reached the water-level, a strong embankment was constructed, and the laying of the line was proceeded with.

by the bubbling leap of the trout, or perhaps the splash of a salmon, and the dark boundary of rocks, thrown into shadow by the retiring day, makes as fine an alternation of the soft and the rugged as can well be seen. At one turn of the loch we pass the huge mass of rock known as Craig-na-co-heily, and on the opposite side the farm-house of Anie. One of the best points for a view of the loch is the farm-house of Ard-chullary,\* situated about midway, 5 miles from Callander, and which possesses the additional interest of having been the country-house of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who retired to this solitude from the sneers of a sceptical world. Boats for fishing may be obtained at the farm-houses on the loch-side. Salmon, though existing, are seldom met with.

After leaving Loch Lubnaig the line passes along the side of Strathyre, and crosses the Balvaig stream at the distance of 9 miles from Callander. Here we reach the first station on the line, the village of Strathyre, a single row of peasants' houses, with a very good inn (Maclaren's). Farther on, the foot of Glenbuckie is seen, and 21 miles from Strathyre village we pass the inn of King's House, where we obtain on the left a view of the Braes of Balquhidder, and the old church, in the graveyard of which Rob Roy is buried. At a place called Letter, we reach the station for Lochearnhead. Proceeding from this point, the line is carried along a heavy embankment. Near the grounds of Edinchip, the property of Sir Malcolm M'Gregor, Bart., there are some heavy cuttings, and a viaduct of three arches fully 90 feet in height, and with a span of 40 feet. The line passes Lochearnhead at a distance of 500 or 600 yards from the hotel, and is formed upon the slopes of the hill at a great height, where a good view of Loch Earn is obtained, stretching to the east.

<sup>\*</sup> Heavy Rainfall.—The following memorandum of rainfall taken at Ard-chullary during 1868, about 30 feet above the level of the lake, gives a painful idea of the drenchings to which the Highlands are unfortunately subject.—January, 144 inches; February, 94; March, 104; April, 57; May, 5'9; June, 2; July, 11; August, 91; September, 37; October, 11; November, 57; December, 174—total, 95's, or 7 feet 11 inches and 8-10ths.

#### LOCHEARNHEAD.

[Hotel: Robert Dayton.]

Distances: Callander, 12 miles; Killin, 8; Kenmore, 24; Aberfeldy, 30; Comrie, 13; Crieff, 19.

This village, with its excellent hotel, is finely situated in the midst of the hilly country named the Braes of Balquhidder, and at the western extremity of Loch Earn.

This loch is about seven miles long, and its shores are freer from inequalities than any other Scottish lake of the same extent. There are many to whom its character is the perfection of lake scenery—a retiring mountain-boundary of fine outline on either side, and rich woodlands with a sprinkling of agricultural cultivation, and here and there a gentleman's seat. On the other hand, some might say it has the defect of half-measures—being neither purely soft woodland and water, like Menteith, nor wild and rocky like the foot of Loch Katrine or the head of Loch Lomond. It is perhaps the most ancient in tourist chronology of the Highland lakes: and, from its accessibility-perhaps also from its mere commonplace character—it appears to have been visited, admired. and sketched, when the Trossachs were deemed a heap of unsightly rocks somewhere beyond the limits of civilisation. On the south side Benvoirlich towers majestically to the height of 3300 feet, at the base of which is Ardvoirlich House (Robert Stewart, Esq.), the Darnlinvaroch of the Legend of Montrose. About a mile from the hotel is the old castle of Edinample (a seat of the Breadalbane family), and here a fine stream descends Glen Ample, and forms a considerable waterfall.

An easy and agreeable excursion may be made from Lochearnhead along the shore of Loch Earn to St. Fillans, Comrie, and Crieff, a distance of about 20 miles. The coach-road follows the north bank of the lake, by the show pet village of St. Fillans, with its allotments and trellises of creeping flowers, more adapted to the philanthropist than the searcher after the sublime and terrible. The spot is celebrated as the place of meeting of the St. Fillans Highland Society for the encouragement of athletic games. Its name

is derived from a celebrated Scottish saint,\* who possessed here a sacred fountain, and another in Strathfillan, some thirty miles westward, on the bank of a stream pursuing its course to Loch Tay. Comrie and Crieff will be found described in a connection with the railway from Perth.

## BALQUHIDDER,

which forms the most interesting excursion from Lochearn-



ROB ROY'S GRAVE.

head, is reached by taking the road westwards from King's House Inn, passing Auchtoo, the private burial-place of Sir John M'Gregor. The scene is soon recognised by the ivy-covered ruins of the old chapel of Balquhidder, situated on an eminence close behind the schoolhouse, on the right hand side of the road. Ascending to the ancient gravevard, it is not difficult to discover the stone which marks the grave of Rob Roy, and which lies horizontally on the ground, a few paces in front of the eastern gable, and close by a more handsome slab stone, with armorial bearings, raised over a son who predeceased the noted Rob Roy's is a freebooter. plain worn-out stone, having several fanciful figures engraved, rather than sculptured, on the

surface. These representations, and some carving like a mystic knot, found on the ancient sculptured stones of Scotland, show this monument to be of

<sup>\*</sup> Fillan was a saint of great national importance in Scotland. His arm-bone was long kept as a relic in a silver shrine, and received high celebrity from having been borne by the abbot of Inchaffray before the victorious Scots at the battle of Bannockburn.

considerable antiquity. It is not often that tradition makes things more modern than they are. Yet the antiquary will probably assign this stone to a period centuries before Rob Roy's birth—a circumstance which by no means militates against his having been buried in this churchyard, or against this stone having been placed over him, since it is far too old to have belonged as an ancestral monument to any family. The adjoining stone, marked with the warlike symbol of the sword, is evidently of equal age, and is popularly regarded as the resting-place of Rob Roy's wife.\*

Another ancient slab contains a sculpture supposed to represent "an ecclesiastic in vestments, and with a chalice in his hands. This stone formerly stood within the church, in front of the altar, but it was removed to destroy a superstitious desire on the part of the young men and women of the parish to stand or kneel upon it during the ceremonies of marriage or baptism. The stone is called to this day Clack Aenais (the Stone of Angus), who, according to tradition, was a disciple of Columba, and the first Christian missionary in the district."

In this churchyard a modern headstone has been raised (by a member of the clan now resident in London) to the memory of the clan Laurin, from whom the numerous M\*Larens are derived, and who for ages inhabited this district.

The tasteful new church, shaded by a magnificent planetree, occupies a beautiful site a little above the old one. This church was erected by David Carnegie, Esq. of Stronvar, whose handsome mansion is well seen from this point. By the side of the church a highland burn rushes down, which, higher up, makes a waterfall. A number of neat and comfortable new farm-houses and steadings have been erected in this neighbourhood by Mr. Carnegie for the benefit of his tenantry. There is no inn at Balquhidder, but horses can be baited at King's House or Strathyre.

<sup>\*</sup> It was at the old church of Balquhidder that the MacGregors gathered round the amputated head of the king's deer-keeper, vowing to stand by the murderers; and it is likely enough that the venerable font, still retained here beside a yew-tree, may have witnessed the solemn ceremony. This fierce and vindictive combination gave the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., a subject for a spirited poem, entitled "Clan Alphis" Sow." See Scott's Legend of Montroes.

<sup>†</sup> Sculptured Stones of Scotland, vol. ii. Although Balquhidder is thus intimately connected with the MacGregors, the burial-place of their great men was on Inch Callliach, an island in Loch Lomond.

Before returning from Balquhidder the tourist should walk to the bridge across the stream Balvaig, to obtain a view of Loch Voil,\* a beautiful lake, fringed in many places with trees. Few places in Scotland have such an air of solitude and remoteness from the haunts of men; a feeling possibly suggested by the knowledge that the now deserted valley swarmed at one time with the predatory race of whom we possess such strange legends, and the relics of whose existence may be seen in the grassy mounds that cover the ruins of old cottages, and in the decaying walls which show later abandonment.

On leaving Lochearnhead we pass through a dreary and inhospitable valley called Glen Ogle, whose rugged sides exhibit terrible marks of former convulsions of the earth. The glen is narrow, and a mountain stream, fed by numberless accessories which trickle down the furrowed steeps, brawls along through a deep chasm. The railway is constructed upon the side of the mountain, at the height of 300 or 400 feet above the level of the valley, by means of several heavy cuttings and viaducts. One of these has twelve arches of 35 feet in height, with a span throughout of 30 feet, and very strong foundations; another viaduct is composed of three arches; and several smaller viaducts of one arch have been built for the purpose of allowing a passage to the mountain torrents, which, in stormy weather, come down with great fury. Strong retaining-walls have also been constructed; and nothing has been left undone which could add to the security of the line.

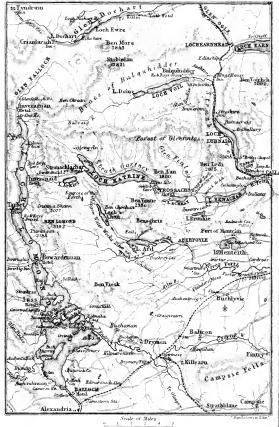
For the present the railway terminates at the upper half of Glen Ogle, where is situated the station for Killin. The distance from the village is about four miles.

Coaches in connection with the first trains from Edinburgh and Glasgow run from Killin station to Oban and Ballachulish. The other route, which may be followed from this with advantage, is by Loch Tay and Kenmore to Aberfeldy. Coach fares from Killin station—to village, 1s.; to Luib Hotel, 1s. 8d., coachman, 6d.

<sup>\*</sup> Loch Voil alone is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long; but if we add Loch Doine, separated from it by a patch of haugh, the whole makes a walk of about 5 miles.



# TROSSACES & LOCE LOMOND.





COILANTOGLE FORD.

# Callander to the Trossachs and Loch Katrine.

# ITINERARY.

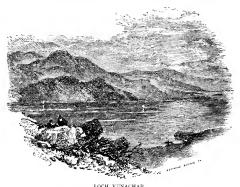
#### Miles.

- Leny House on right.
- 11 Kilmahog Toll-Road on left to Trossachs.
- 11 Cross Leny Water.
- 11 Railway bridge.
- 2½ Coilantogle Ford—Bridge on left to Dullater and south side of Venachar.
- Loch Venacher on left-Benledi on right.
- 51 Lanrick Mead, left. 6 Duncraggan huts.

# Miles.

- 61 Brigg of Turk.
- 7 Loch Achray.
- 81 The Trossachs Hotel.
- 91 Loch Katrine Pier.
- 17 Stronachlachar Landing-place and Hotel.
- 17½ Road on left to Aberfoyle (10 miles).
- 18 Loch Arklet, left,
- Inversnaid Fort, right.
- 22 Inversnaid Hotel and Loch Lomond.

Starting from Callander, by one of the coaches that run on this much-frequented road, we proceed westwards, passing the small Episcopal chapel and numerous recently-erected villas; on the left are the river Leny and the new single-line railway to Lochearnhead and Killin. Before crossing the Leny there may be observed on the right the turrets of Leny House (J. Buchanan Hamilton, Esq.) At Kilmahog toll we take the turning to the left, crossing the river Leny by Kilmahog bridge, and the railway a little farther on. The road beyond this winds along a spur of Benledi, on the top of which lies a large boulder called "Samson's Puttingstone," ready, apparently, to roll down at the slightest touch on the passers-by. On the neighbouring height of Dunmore are the remains of an old British fort surrounded by three tiers of ditches and mounds, the latter strengthened and secured by stones, and provided with a reservoir for water.



LOCH VENACHAR

In the hollow to the south, marked by the ruins of an old mill, flows the Teith, fresh from the basin of Loch Venachar. Near this point was Coilantogle Ford, the spot to which Roderick Dhu pledged his faith to convey the stranger skaithless to the frontiers of his dominions:—

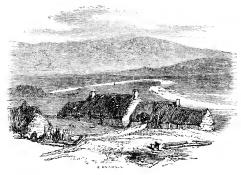
"As far as Coilantogle's ford,
. . . Clan-Alpine's outmost guard."

It was on reaching this point that he challenged Fitz-James

to single combat, which the king, brave as he was, would rather have declined:—

"See, here all vantageless I stand, Armed like thyself with single brand; For this is Coilantogle Ford, And thou must keep thee with thy sword."\*

Loch Venachar is about five miles long and a mile and a half broad, and its surface is broken by one lonely island— Inch Vroin. The eastern end is rather tame and bleakish, but it improves towards the western or upper extremity.



DUNCRAGGAN.

On the hillside overlooking the loch, may be seen Invertrossachs shooting-lodge, the property of Mr. M'Naughten. At this part of the route, the tourist may most appropriately make choice of some particular spot as that where Roderick Dhu's signal was met by the prompt reply, when

> "Instant through copse and heath arose Bonnets and spears and bended bows."

In the hollow on the left of the road here is Lanrick Mead, a

\* The romance of the scenery is somewhat impaired here by the artificial works of the Glasgow Water Company, who had to raise the banks of the lake several feet, in order to form a reservoir for the supply of the mills on the Teith. flat meadow, which was the gathering-ground of the Clan-Alpine. About a mile beyond Loch Venachar, just before the road descends towards the Brigg of Turk, we gain an eminence, from which there is one of the finest views in the whole course of the route. The prospect is varied and extensive, but the eve is especially attracted by the grand appearance of Benvenue rising in the background. Half-a-mile farther—

"Duncraggan's huts appear at last,
And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half-seen,
Half-hidden in the conse so green."

Here, opposite the charred remains of the new Trossachs Hotel, may be seen a road striking northwards to Glenfinlas and Balquhidder. If the tourist do not make a special pilgrimage to this glen, he may look towards its opening with interest as the scene of Scott's ballad. One mile up is the cataract.

> "Whose waters their wild tumult toss Adown the black and craggy boss Of that huge cliff, whose ample verge Tradition calls the Hero's Targe."

The deer-forest of Glenfinlas is the property of the Earl of Moray, and esteemed for its extent of green pasture.

Close upon this is the bridge with the peculiar name, now so renowned from the simple couplet—

"And when the Brigg of Turk was won, The headmost horseman rode alone."

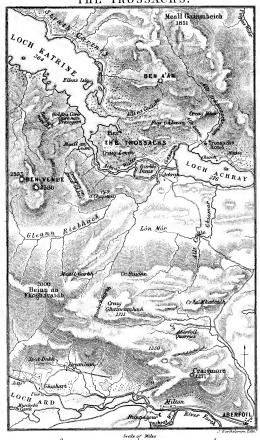
We now reach one of the most delightful stages of the journey, and wind along the margin of Loch Achray. The immediate scenery still preserves its gentle character—

"The rocks—the bosky thickets sleep, So stilly in thy bosom deep; The lark's blithe carol from the cloud Seems for the scene too gaily loud."

Shortly after the road makes a sudden bend, disclosing the spur of the mountain which forms the entrance to the Trossachs, Benvenue rising above. This, which is one of the finest views to be met with on the way, was selected by Mr. Turner as an illustration to the Lady of the Lake. Unfortunately there is



# THE TROSSACHS.





BRIGG OF TURK.3

not much time given to linger at any particular spot, and we are hurried on

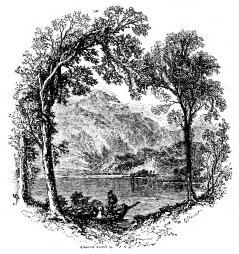
"Up the margin of the lake, Between the precipice and brake."

Passing a little to the left the neat chapel, erected here for the convenience of the neighbourhood, and not far from it, on the right hand, the minister's manse, a slight deviation from the main road by the side of an old oak-tree brings us to

# THE TROSSACHS HOTEL,

an elegant castellated building, with ample and comfortable accommodation. From the portice a delightful view may be enjoyed of the vista of Benvenue and Loch Achray, distinguished by its quiet beauty, while to the back rises Ben A'an with its peak of bare rock, which is accessible only from this side. The situation appears very secluded, nevertheless numerous delightful rambles and short excursions may be made from it—such as to Aberfoyle, Glenfinlas, etc.; while exploring the neighbouring lochs, either on foot or by

<sup>\*</sup> The above represents the original bridge, which has been since repaired.



LOCH ACHEAY.

means of small sailing boats, supplies a never-failing source of enjoyment.

The Trossachs extend from between the hotel and Loch Katrine, a distance of about a mile. Somewhere near the entrance of the gorge Fitz-James lost his "gallant grey." The place is called by poetic licence Bealach-an-Duine, and so imbued has the whole scenery become with the story of The Lady of the Lake, that we are almost tempted to look for the blanched bones of the generous steed; nor will the guide, with true Highland precision, fail to show the exact spot where he fell. Winding between these verdure-clad rocks, we catch a view of Ben A'an rising above the wooded precipices on the north, with a steep pyramidical summit 1800 feet high.



THE TROSSACHS.

"Until the present road was made," says Scott, "through the romantic pass which I have presumptuously attempted to describe, there was no mode of issuing out of the defile excepting by a sort of ladder composed of the branches and roots of trees," or as he has stated it more poetically in the Lady of the Lake—

<sup>&</sup>quot;No pathway met the wanderer's view, Unless he climbed with footing nice A far-projecting precipice; The broom's tough roots his ladder made, The hazel saplings lent their aid."



LOCH KATRINE.

Now there is a good road, varied only here and there with a few breakneck passages.

On emerging from the wildering scene of mountains, rocks, and woods, which are everywhere displayed, Loch Katrine at length bursts upon the view,

> "With promontory, creek, and bay, And islands that, empurpled bright, Float amid the livelier light, And mountains, that like giants stand, To sentinel enchanted land."

Here, in a sheltered bay, a neat rustic pier has been erected for the use of the steamer. A foot-road, suitable for light cars, but occasionally very much cut up by rain, has been made along the northern shore of the loch as far as Glengyle, which may be followed with advantage, should there be any time to linger here, on account of the beautiful views it affords of the loch. One of the best of these may be obtained from a wooded eminence a little to the left of this road, about the distance of a mile from the pier. By this road also we pass the Silver Strand, a white gravelly bay, where the fair Ellen is represented as holding her first interview with the Knight of Snowdoun.



ELLEN'S ISLE.

Embarking in the steamer,\* we sail close by the lovely island—

"Where for retreat in dangerous hour Some chief had framed a rustic bower."

Here we obtain our first complete view of Benvenue, which rises on the south to the height of 2386 feet, "throwing down upon the lake"

> "Crags, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurl'd, The fragments of an earlier world."

Few Scottish mountains can boast of an outline so nobly graduated, or combining such rich and singular beauty with

\* The steamer sails at such hours as to enable passengers to meet the steamer at Loch Lomond. Fare 2s. 6d., return tickets 3s. 6d. From June to the end of September it generally makes three trips a-day (Sunday excepted) from each end of the loch. It has a neat fore-cabin, where shelter may be obtained in wet or boisterous weather. Small boats may be hired to go up or down the loch—the charge is 10s., besides 2s. 6d. for the man that rows. To the Goblin's Cave and Ellen's Isle 5s., and 2s. 6d. to the man. Apply at the hotel.



VIEW FROM ABOVE GOBLIN'S CAVE (BENVENUE).

alpine dignity. The corries and crags, softened by distance, are blended with the luxuriant herbage; and the deep vertical gash of Coir-nan-Urisken seems but a gentle opening in the sloping ridge. This remarkable specimen of the Highland corry resolves itself, on nearer approach, into the dread Goblin's Care, another of the scenes in the Lady of the Lake. Climbing up through the mighty debris, a sort of rock-surrounded platform may be reached, from which there is a beautiful view. On the other side of the hill from this is Bealach-nan-bo (the "pass of the cattle"), a magnificent glade overhung with birch-trees, by which the cattle, taken in fornys, were conveyed within the protection of the Trossachs.

Near the west end of the loch is the commencement of the aqueduct, by which the water of Loch Katrine is conveyed to Glasgow, for the supply of that city. Looking farther westwards from this point we see Glengyle, an old possession of the MacGregor family.

The steamer soon after this enters a beautiful bay, where a neat pier has been erected. Here passengers disembark, and walk up to the hotel of Stronachlachar. A well-horsed open coach is generally in waiting here to convey tourists across Gleu Arklet to Inversnaid on Loch Lomond, a distance of 5 miles, fare 2s.\*

The small lake Arklet lies in the hollow of the valley, and in one of the primitive huts in the neighbourhood it used to be the practice to favour the inquiring tourist with a sight of a long Spanish musket,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, which once belonged to Rob Roy, whose original residence was in this rugged part of the country. A house of a better description is also pointed out as the birthplace of Helen MacGregor, Rob Roy's wife. A little to the north are the ruins of Inversnaid Fort, erected by Government in 1713, to check the MacGregors, and which was at one time the quarters of General Wolfe.

In descending from this by a rather perilous road, we cannot fail to be struck by the beautiful vista of Loch Lomond which here meets the view, or to feel gratified on arriving in safety at the bottom of the hill in front of the neat and comfortable hotel of

#### INVERSNAID.

A fine waterfall formed here by the river Arklet, and crossed by a slender foot-bridge, is the scene of Wordsworth's beautiful poem, "The Highland Girl." A path leads up the waterside to a large boulder, from which there is a beautiful view of Loch Lomond. (For description of Loch Lomond, see page 281.)

At the pier of Inversnaid (charge 2d. each) we catch the steamer, and proceed either up or down the loch according to the arrangement of our route. Dinner on board, after leaving Tarbet, about 3 P.M., 2s. 6d. Steamer fare from Inversnaid to Balloch, 2s. 6d.

 $\ ^*$  Pedestrians, unencumbered with luggage, may outstrip the coach by starting at once and walking smartly.



# EDINBURGH OR GLASGOW TO LOCH LOMOND\* AND LOCH LONG.

Return and excursion tickets available for several days are granted by the Railway Companies.

Tourists returning same day should leave by the first morning train (although that is not essential), which will\*allow several hours at the head or other part of the loch.

THE enjoyment of this favourite and delightful tour is in no small measure enhanced by the excellent railway and steamer arrangements, and the comforts provided by the latter.

\* Besides the route by North British Railway, the Forth and Clyde Railway afforce easy communication from Stirling to Loch Lomond, via Gargunnock, Kippen, Port of Menteith, Buchlyvie, Balfron, Gartness, Drymen, Kilmaronock, and Jamestown; the distance is 30 miles, and time about an hour and three-quarters. The country along which the line is carried is flat and uninteresting, so that it is principally as a means of communication betwict Stirling and Loch Lomond that it will be found useful for the tourist. Buchlyvie is the station for Aberfoyle, where there is a good hotel, within 5 miles of the Trossachs. Port Menteith is the station for Lake Menteith.

The first part of the route from Edinburgh is the same as if the tourist were proceeding to Glasgow, stopping short at

#### COWLAIRS,

where the Glasgow train is met, and a change of carriages (on the part of the Edinburgh passengers) is required. From this a beautiful portion of country is traversed by the Helensburgh and Loch Lomond Railway. The following is a note of the stations from Glasgow (Queen Street Station):—

								Miles.
	Cowlairs							$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Maryhill							$4\frac{1}{2}$
By the Banks	Dalmuir							$9\frac{3}{4}$
of the Clyde.	Kilpatrick							$11\frac{1}{4}$
	Bowling Dumbarton							$12\frac{3}{4}$
	(Dumbarton							16
Change carriages here.								
Vale of Leven.	Dalreoch							$16\frac{1}{4}$
	Renton							173
	Alexandria							19
	Balloch							$20\frac{1}{2}$

The journey from Glasgow or Cowlairs occupies one hour.

On leaving Cowlairs, there may be observed on the left Possil House, the residence of the late Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., and a little farther, Ruchill House (W. Davidson, Esq.)

At Maryhill the railway crosses the river Kelvin, which here descends from the Kilpatrick hills, and is utilised at various paper and other mills, which crowd around this district. On the right are Garscube House (Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart.) and Killermont (James Colquhoun, Esq.); on the left, Jordanhill (James Smith, Esq.) A little farther on (on the right) is Garscadden House (T. Brownlie, Esq.), about a mile to the north of which are the remains of a Roman station. It is interesting to know that all along this route we are following the line of the great Roman wall of Antoninus, the remains of which are immediately to the north of the railway, and which terminates a little farther on at Dunglass Castle.

On leaving the station of Old Kilpatrick, the scenery opens up, and we have frequent glimpses of the river Clyde, including Erskine House (Lord Blantyre), on the left, with the Kilpatrick hills rising beautifully on the right. We now reach Bowling [Hotels: Frisky Hall; Sutherland Arms], a hamlet of small villas, encircling a bay of the same name, which forms a convenient harbour for steamers under repair or laid up for winter quarters. On a promontory jutting out into the river is Dunglass Castle, the supposed termination of the Roman wall, and where there is a monument to Henry Bell, the first introducer of steamboats on the Clyde. The railway skirts the base of Dumbuck Hill, an elevation of about 1000 feet, which, in its formation and basaltic character, forms a worthy companion to the more prominent rock of

#### DUMBARTON.

[Hotel: The Elephant. Population about 10,000.]

Junction here for Balloch, Helensburgh, and Loch Lomond.

From the station and bridge which here crosses the river Leven we receive only a glimpse of this important town, which may almost be compared to a miniature Glasgow. The town is entered from the railway by Church Street, in which are situated the County Buildings and the Dumbarton Academy, a very handsome new building with a graceful tower-steeple. In the same street, a little farther down, may be seen the remains of an old archway, which an inscription built into an adjoining wall informs us is "one of the tower arches of St. Patrick's Collegiate Church, founded MCCCCL, and the sole remnant of a once extensive pile, removed to its present site, 1850." At the foot of this street are the parish church and High Street. Here, keeping to the left all along Castle Street, and strolling down by the side of Mr. Denny's extensive shipbuilding yard, we are brought to the foot of the castle-rock, and enter by the eastern gate. The position of Dumbarton is remarkable: as Stirling seems to stand sentinel between the Highlands and Lowlands on the eastern side, much more does this strange abrupt rock, apparently rising out of the centre of the water, seem to perform this function on the Clyde. Like almost all the abrupt mountain masses penetrating the great valley from

north to south, it is a trap rock, partly amorphous, but partly with a columnar tendency. It is 560 feet high—a striking height for a mere solitary stone standing by the water-side; and it takes the full advantage of its elevation, in its grand and abrupt proportions. The buildings erected upon its surface are of no great architectural interest, nor would it have been easy for architecture to have done itself justice in connection with natural productions so large. It now professes to be little more than a small barrack, with a few petty old-fashioned works. None of them bear a character of great antiquity; but it is likely that some of the foundations and more massive parts of the building may be very ancient, for the earliest use of this remarkable rock as

a fortress is among those venerable things whose age tradition notes not. Passing the first gate we are met by one of the garrison, who very politely accompanies strangers over the rock. The ascent is



MENTEITH'S HEAD.

by a narrow steep stair built in what is apparently a natural fissure. A narrow gateway here was used for a portcullis, and has on either side rude and well-worn heads of Wallace,



HILT OF WALLACE'S SWORD, 5½ feet long.

and Menteith his betrayer, the latter being represented with finger in cheek, which it is said was the sign given by the traitor on this occasion. The stair continues to ascend to the summit, from which there is a fine view of the Clyde, town of Dumbarton, and Ben Lomond. The remains of a Roman fort are pointed out here. We are next conducted to the armoury, a rather poor collection, containing amongst other curiosities Wallace's sword, some old swords found on the field of Bannockburn, and the first Union Jack used

here after the Union. Wallace's prison and the Lover's Leap complete the sights.

The town of Dumbarton was formerly an old-fashioned place, and one of the houses still remaining (opposite the opening of College Street) retains the date 1623. It has been much indebted to the energetic enterprise of the Denny family, whose shipbuilding works employ many men, and a

whole suburb of workmen's houses is named, after this family, Dennystoun. Besides the buildings already alluded to there are the usual shops and banks, and a very handsome Free Church. The river Leven flows through the town, and debouches into the Clyde near the castle-rock.

From Dumbarton the railway runs straight northwards up the vale of Leven by Renton, Bonhill, and Alexandria, to Balloch.

The manufacturing village of Renton was founded by Mrs. Smollett of Bonhill in 1782, and named in honour of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Renton of Lammerton. It contains an obelisk to the memory of Tobias Smollett, the novelist, who was born in 1721 in the neighbourhood, near Bonhill House, the old seat of the Smolletts. Opposite Renton is Strathleven House (Mrs. Ewing). The villages of Bonhill and Alexandria (united by a bridge over the Leven) contain a large population engaged in the surrounding bleach and print works, which owe their origin and efficiency to the excellent quality and abundant supply of water. The stream has a beautiful appearance, as it flows deep, smooth, and silent, between its level green banks, so well described by Smollett.—

"Pure stream, in whose transparent wave My youthful limbs I used to lave, No torrent stains thy limpld source, No rocks impede thy dimpling course, That sweetly warbles o'er its bed With white round polished pebbles spread.

Devolving from thy parent lake, A charming maze thy waters make, By bowers of birch and groves of pine, And hedges flowered with eglantine."

Shortly before reaching Palloch we pass on the left Tilliechewan Castle (James Campbell, Esq.), a new building in the baronial style, occupying a commanding position, and surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds. The railway terminates at

## Balloch,

where there is an excellent hotel. Passengers are carried straight on to the pier, and to the side of one of the comfortable steamers which ply up and down the loch.

#### LOCH LOMOND

is unquestionably the pride of Scottish lakes. Boasting innumerable beautiful islands of every varying form—its northern extremity narrowing until it is lost among dusky and retreating mountains, while, gradually widening as it extends to the southward, it spreads its base around the indentures and promontories of a fair and fertile land—this lake affords one of the most surprising, beautiful, and sublime spectacles in nature. Its length is about 23 miles; its breadth where greatest, at the southern extremity, is 5 miles, from which it gradually grows narrower, till it terminates in a prolonged stripe of water. The depth varies considerably; south of Luss it is rarely more than 20 fathoms, in the northern part it ranges from 60 to 100, and in the places where deepest it never freezes. The total superficies of the lake is about 20,000 acres. About two-thirds of the loch, and most of the islands, are in the county of Dumbarton; the rest, with the right bank, are in the county of Stirling. Its commencement is 20 miles from Glasgow, and 6 from Dumbarton.

Although the sail up the loch cannot be surpassed in favourable circumstances, the road along the western shore from Balloch to Tarbet also affords a delightful means of viewing its beauties. In proceeding by the steamer we notice, on the right, after leaving Balloch, Balloch Castle (A. J. D. Brown, Esq.), situated near the site of a stronghold of the once powerful family of Lennox; and Boturich Castle. Conspicuous, and more close at hand on the left, are Cameron House (the mansion of Alexander Smollett, Esq.); Auchendennan (George Martin, Esq.); Auchinheglish (James Mackenzie, Esq.); and Arden (J. Lumsden, Esq.)

Between this and Luss we thread our way among

"Those emerald isles, which calmly sleep
On the blue bosom of the deep."—Sigourney.

The more considerable are passed in succession, the first and largest being Inch Murrin, which is preserved as a deer-park by the Duke of Montrose. At its southern extremity there is the ruined fortalice of Lennox Castle, formerly a residence of the Earls of Lennox. Here Isabel, Duchess of Albany, resided after the death of her husband, two sons, and

father, who were executed at Stirling in 1424. The steamer next passes Creeinch and Torrinch, and between Clairinch (from which the Buchanans took their slogan or war-cry) and Inch Cailliach (the Island of Women), so called from its having been the site of a nunnery. The last named contains the old parish church of Buchanan and the burial-ground of the MacGregors, where there are several monuments of the lairds of MacGregor, and other families claiming descent from the old Scottish King Alpine.

On the eastern shore, opposite the islands, may be seen the conical hill of Duncruin, Ross Priory (Sir George Leith), and Buchanan House (the seat of the Duke of Montrose), the latter being beautifully situated in the vale of Endrick.

Sailing northwards, we next reach the pier of Balmaha, situated at the foot of a beautifully conic hill. The narrow pass of the same name was in olden times one of the established roads by which the Highlanders made raids into the Lowlands.

From this the steamer crosses the loch to Luss, passing Inchfad (the Long Island), Incheruin (the Round Island), and between Inchlonaig (Isle of Yew-trees) and Inchconnachan. Close to the latter is Inchtavanach (Monks' Isle), from which there is one of the finest views of the loch.

By carefully steering amongst a number of rocky islets, some of which are scarcely perceptible above the water, the steamer reaches

# Luss,

a small village of neat slated cottages, with an old parish church, situated at the mouth of Glen Luss. On the north of this glen rises a fine range of mountains, culminating in Ben Dubh (2108). The other (southern) side of the glen' is formed by "The Paps" and Cruach Dubh (1154). Stronbrae, to the north of the village, is one of the finest points for a view of Loch Lomond. Near Luss is Rossdhu, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. In the vicinity of the mansion may be seen a tower of the ancient castle of the family of Luss, the last heiress of which married Colquhoun of Colquhoun. A short way farther on, overhanging the entrance to Glen



ROWARDENNAN-LANDING-PLACE FOR BEN LOMOND.

Fruin.\* are the ruins of the Castle of Benuchara, anciently the residence of the Colqubouns, and where the chief of that clan was basely murdered, in 1640, by one of the clan Macfarlane. Near it is the lofty hill of Fingal (Dunfion), which, according to tradition, was one of the hunting-seats of that hero. From Luss northwards the breadth of the lake gradually contracts, and the scenery becomes wilder. The steamer recrosses the loch, passing the beautifully-wooded promontory

<sup>\*</sup> It was in Glen Fruin (the Glen of Sorrow) that the celebrated battle took place between the MacGregors and Colqubouns, fraught with such fatal consequences to both parties. There had been a long and deadly feud between the MacGregors and the Laird of Luss, head of the family of Colquboun. At length the parties met in the vale of Glen Fruin. The battle was obstinately contested, but in the end the MacGregors came off victorious, slaying two hundred of the Colquhouns, and making many prisoners. It is said that after the battle the MacGregors murdered about eighty youths, who had been led by curiosity to view the fight. A partial representation of these transactions having been made to James VI., letters of fire and sword were issued against the Clan Gregor. Their lands were confiscated, their very name proscribed, and being driven to such extremity, they became notorious for their acts of daring reprisal,

of Ross, to Rowardennan, the usual starting-point for the ascent of Ben Lomond, which rises immediately behind the hotel.

The distance from the hotel \* to the top, which is 3192 feet high, is four miles, and there is a path by which ponies can reach the summit.



BEN LOMOND (3192).

It is difficult to describe the scene from the top. Grand and lovely to a high degree, we see on one side the Grampian mountains indefinitely swelling westward, mound after mound; on the west the Argyleshire hills; and on the south and east the great Scottish Lowland district, with its minor mountain-ranges. The most fascinating object, however, is Loch Lomond, clear below, in all its reaches and indentations, its bright waters studded with islands. On a clear day the extent of the view comprehends the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, the Firth of Clyde, and the islands of Arran and Bute, to the south; and the counties of Stirling and the Lothians,

<sup>\*</sup> The ascent may be made from Inversnaid, but the distance is nearly twice as great as from Rowardennan. Pedestrians may also ascend from a point opposite Tarbet. As a general rule, no one should attempt the ascent except in clear weather; and without a guide it will be advisable to take the bearings of the top before ascending, so as to find the way back by the compass, should mist unexpectedly come on.

with the windings of the Forth, and the castles of Stirling and Edinburgh, to the east. The mountain is the property of the Duke of Montrose.

The tourist books of last century were elequent in praise of some lines on the ascent of Ben Lomond, scratched on a window-pane of the former inn at Tarbet, and, though their poetic claims may be denied, their merit, as a distinct statement of what their author (Russel) has to say, are considerable. After an invocation (not to the muse, but to the stranger casting a casual glance over the pane of glass), he says—

"Trust not at first a quiek adventurous pace, Six miles its top points gradual from its base; Up the high rise with panting haste I past, And gained the long laborious steep at last: More prudent thou—when once you pass the deep, With cantious steps and slow ascend the steep."

He afterwards offers this eminently useful and disinterested advice—

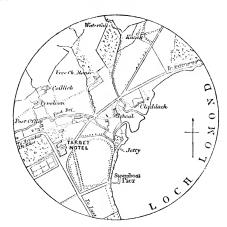
"Oh! stop a while—oft taste the cordial drop,
And rest, oh! rest—long long upon the top.
There hail the breezes, nor with tolisome haste,
Down the rough slope thy useful vigour waste;
So shall thy wondering sight at once survey
Woods, lakes, and mountains, valleys, rocks, and sea.
Huge hills that heaped in crowded order stand,
Stretched o'er the western and the northern land
Enormous groups."

Opposite Rowardennan is Glen Douglas (Inveruglas inn), from which there is a romantic road to Loch Long.

After leaving Rowardennan the steamer skirts the base of Ben Lomond, which it is to be regretted too often

"Through shrouding mists looks dimly down;
For though perchance his piercing eye
Doth read the secrets of the sky,
His haughty bosom scorns to show
Those secrets to the world below.
Close-woven shades, with varying grace,
And crag and cavern, mark his base."—Stooueney.

A little above the inn we pass a tasteful shooting-lodge erected here by Mr. Mair, and on the left Firkin Point, beautifully wooded, and Stuckgown House, a favourite



TARBET-LANDING-PLACE FOR ARROCHAR AND INVERARY.

residence of the late Lord Jeffrey. Opposite this is Rob Roy's Prison, an arch-shaped cavern in a rock some height above the water, and which may easily be seen from the steamer.

We now reach Tarbet, the landing-place for those who wish to cross the isthmus to Arrochar and Loch Long, or to pursue the coach road through Glencroe, via "Rest-and-be-Thankful," to Inverary. The large and well-conducted hotel stands a short way above the pier. At Tarbet there is perhaps the most complete and expressive view of Ben Lomond, the expanse of waters between preventing any object from breaking the full effect of the scene.

From Tarbet the distances to the following places by rowing-boats are calculated as follow:—

To Ardlui (head of	ı).	8 miles.		Ī	To Luss			9 miles.		
Balloch		٠.	16	,,	ı	Rob Roy's Cave				,,
Inchtavannich			10	,,	ı	Rowardennan			6	,,
Toronomodial										

The distances by road to the following places are as follow :-

Γo	Arrochar				2 1	miles.	To	Invera	man		10 r	niles.
	Cairndow				14	,,		Invera	ry		22	,,
	Dumbarton				21	,,		Invern	ess		130	,,
	Fort-Willian	m			70	,,		Lnss				,,
	Glasgow (	Roya	al :	Ex-				Oban				
	change)				35	,, 1		Tyndra	1111		21	,,

Tourists having return-tickets, and disembarking here, have time to cross to Arrochar, where a very good view is obtained of the wild scenery at the head of Loch Long, including "The Cobbler;" but those who have not previously seen Loch Lomond should continue the sail to the head of the loch.

From Tarbet the steamer crosses to Inversnaid (already

noticed, p. 275) with its excellent hotel and fine waterfall. On the hill above is Inversnaid Lodge (A. Orr Ewing, Esq.)

Opposite Inversnaid Upper Inveruglas and Inveruglas Isle, on which are the ruins of an old stronghold of the Macfarlanes. On this side of the loch are some of the highest and wildest mountains, including Ben Vane (3004) and Ben Voirlich (3092.) There is a road up



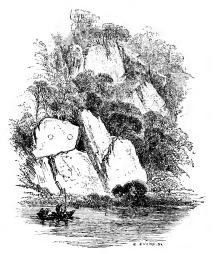
Landing-place for Loch Katrine and Trossachs.

the wild glen of Inveruglas to Loch Sloy, a most solitary spot. from which the Macfarlanes took their war-cry.

About a mile above Inversnaid, on the same side, is Rob Roy's Cave, a deep and extensive cavern, with a very narrow opening, hardly perceptible to the naked eve.

> "Yes, slender aid from Fancy's glass It needs, as round these shores we pass, 'Mid glen and thicket dark, to scan The wild Macgregor's savage clan, Emerging at their chieftain's call, To foray or to festival; While nodding plumes and tartans bright, Gleam wildly o'er each glancing height."-Sigourney,

The upper reach of Loch Lomond is narrow, and hemmed

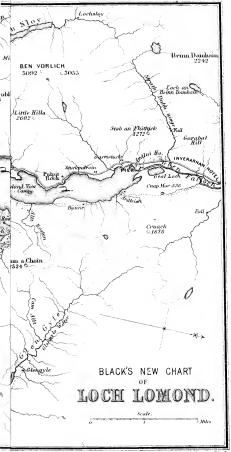


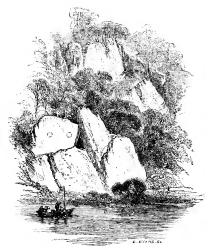
ROB ROY'S CAVE.

in by mountains. Three miles from the head is the small pine-wooded island called Eilan Vow, containing the remains of a stronghold of the Macfarlanes.

The uses of a large rock, to be seen on the left, remind the visitor of the remote loneliness of the country around, though the steamboat daily ploughs the lake with its crowd of tourists. The stone serves as a pulpit and vestry of a church, for it has a cell cut into its face, with a door, and here at intervals a preacher addresses the congregation gathering round him in the open air.

At the head of the loch tourists disembark at a small pier (charge 2d.), and, by a delightful short drive of two miles by omnibus (charge 6d.), are conveyed to



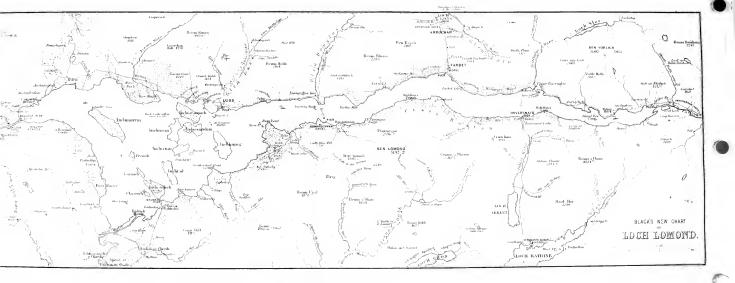


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# INVERARNAN HOTEL,

beautifully situated at the entrance to Glenfalloch, in the midst of what may well be called "mountain and flood." The Arnan descends the mountain-side opposite the hotel, with a beating, hollow din. To the back flows the deep and silent Falloch, and beyond, on the opposite side of the glen, the lnish, a mountain-torrent, descends from a loch situated in the mountains, making a continued rushing sound. A little above the hotel is Glenfalloch House (Earl of Breadalbane). Tourists returning by the steamer have time to ramble about here for a few hours.

From this there are several coach routes through the Highlands, in connection with the steamer, as follow:—

To Ballachulish through Glencoe;
 To Oban by Loch Awe;
 To Aberfeldy by Killin and Loch Tay. Tourists desirons of proceeding by coach to Inverary leave the steamer at Tarbet, from whence they pass through Glencroe by "Rest-and-be-Thankful."

# COACH ROUTE FROM LOCH LOMOND HEAD THROUGH GLENCOE to Ballachulish—48 miles.

Miles.

First Stage.

# Inverarnan Hotel.

- 4 Stuckincaple; right.
- 41 Cross Auld Churn Water.
- 4½ Glen Falloch; Ben Glass, right. 5 Cross Auld Enochbuy Water.
- 6 Waterfall, right.
- 8 Crianlarich Inn.

The Falloch river runs all this way on the right.

Road to Killin on right (19 m.) 8½ Inverhagerny Farm-house, right.

10 St. Fillans.

The Holv Pool, left,

10\(\frac{1}{4}\) Cross the river Dochart or Etterick, Ben Loy, the source of the river Tay, 5 miles on the left from this.

Half-a-mile up the water, to the left. King's Field.

Second Stage.

#### Tvndrum Inn.

Road westwards to Dalmally. Loch Awe, Inverary, or Oban.

- 13½ Benbuy on left; lead-mines. 15 Benvurie, right; Benvuridh, left.
- 16 Auch, left.
- 19 Kirk of Urchay.

Miles.

194 Urchay Bridge. Third Stage.

22 Inverouran Inn.

Loch Tulla and Lord Breadalbane's shooting-lodge; right.

28 Loch Lydoch and Moors of Ran-

noch on right. 29 Deer-forest of Blackmount, left: Ben Caugh and Loch Lydoch

Fourth Stage.

right. 32 King's House Inn.

34 Path on right to Devil's Staircase ; head of Loch Leven and Fort-William.

> Buachaille Etive Mountain, the source of the Etive Water, on left.

- 341 Loch Falloch, left.
  - 36 Glencoe; south end. Fifth Stage.
- 39 Loch Trichan, left; Scour-na-Fingal and Scour-na-Riach, right.
- 41 Glencoe, north end.
- 43 Invercoe House, right.
- 45 Slate Quarries.
- 48 Ballachulish Hotel.

From Crianlarich, where there is a good hotel, our road continues northwards, ascending the Fillan, a district classic in the Scottish war of independence. About half-way between this and Tyndrum is the Holy Pool of St. Fillans, where a superstitious ceremony used to be practised in order to secure the influence of the saint for the recovery of insane persons. Crossing the river we pass within half-a-mile of the King's Field or Dalry, where Bruce, as a fugitive after the battle of Methven, was defeated by the Lord of Lorn and his wild Highland followers. Three of the assailants made a combined attack, and were all killed by that accomplished knight, who was remarkable for his skill in the use of arms. In the struggle one of the assailants seized the King's mantle so firmly in his dying grasp, that it was necessary to relinquish it, and the brooch by which it was fastened is still preserved at Dunolly Castle by the Macdongalls, descendants of the Lord of Lorn.

We now reach TYNDRUM, where there is a good hotel. Tyndrum is famous for its lead-mines, which were wrought for many years by the late Marquis of Breadalbane. Other parts of the rocks have been found to include copper, lead, zinc, chromate of iron, hematite, pyrites, and sulphate of barytes. The country here becomes wild and desolate. A little beyond the bridge of Urchay we reach Inverouran Inn, situated on the banks of Loch Tulla, a solitary sheet of water about 4 miles in length. On the north side is Lord Breadalbane's shooting-lodge of Ardvrecknish.

From this the road for miles traverses broad and roundbacked hills, amidst scenery of dreary uniformity. The muir of Rannoch, a deer-forest of Sir Robert Menzies of that ilk, and perhaps the greatest bog in Scotland, is to be seen from the broad surface of the Blackmount on the right. In the midst of this wild scenery and on the borders of Glencoe is situated King's House Inn.

Three miles on the right is the steep ascent called the Devil's Staircase, and here the tourist enters Glencoe,\* famous for the wild character of its mountain scenery.

As we advance towards its northern extremity signs of desolation gradually disappear, and the country gradually becomes cultivated and wooded. After passing Invercoe House, the road for four miles skirts the banks of Loch Leven, a narrow arm of the sea running eastwards from the head of Loch Linnhe, bounded by lofty mountains, some of which are grouped in grand combinations. From its mouth to its farther extremity this loch is one succession of beautiful landscapes. Passing the slate-quarries, we reach Ballachulish with its fine new hotel, beautifully situated near the mouth of Loch Leven, and a few minutes' walk from the steamboat pier. This hotel forms a delightful halting-place, from which the tourist may proceed in various directions. Fort-William by road is 12 miles distant.

<sup>\*</sup> For description of Glencoe, see the tour which connects it with Ohan.

Pedestrian Route from Kino's House (Glencoe) to Fort-William, by Devil's Statrcase.

The distance from King's House Inn to Fort-William by the Devil's Staircase is about 23 miles. From the excessive roughness and steepness of a part of the first half of the road, it can be travelled only by pedestrians. The staircase diverges from the main road at a small cluster of shepherds' houses, called Altnafedh,

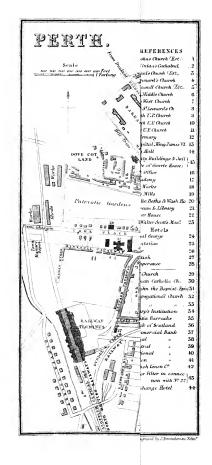


where it may be well to obtain a guide for the first two miles, the road being scarcely distinguishable among the rocks and loose stones which surround the track. Having crossed the staircase we reach Kinlochmore at the head of Loch Leven, and proceed thence through Glen Tarbert by a better road to Fort-William. The only house where any refreshment can be obtained is at Kinlochmore, one of a very humble order, about twelve miles from Altanéch, where drovers are accustomed to lodge on their way from the north.

### TO LOCHS RANNOCH AND TUMMEL.

From King's House the pedestrian may cross the hills to Tighnaline on Loch Rannoch, nearly 20 miles, but this should not be attempted the first time without a gnide, many persons having lost their way, and in two instances their lives, in bad weather. The pedestrian must keep along the side of Cruach Rannoch, keeping Loch Lydoch in sight, but not getting near its shores until he gets to its northern extremity. When this is reached, the track will probably be found, and by keeping a little to the right the tourist will observe a shepherd's hut (11 miles), where he may get directions, after which the road is pretty plain to Tighnaline, which is situated at the west end of Loch Rannoch. The distance from this to Loch Tammel is 18 miles, as follows,—along Loch Rannoch side to Kinloch-Rannoch 11 miles, and from thence to Tummel Bridge 7 miles. See also pedestrian routes from Glen Lyon.





### PERTH.

[Hotels: Royal George, the principal in town; Pople's British, at milway station; Queen's, near railway station; Salutation (South Street); Carmichael's Temperance (St. John's Street); Exchange (George Street). House Agent:—P. Imrie.]

#### Population, 27,000.

Distances: Edinburgh, 45 miles by Fife line, 69 by Stirling; Glasgow, 62½; London, 444 by N. B., 468 by Cal. Railway.

Cab fares: To any part of town west side of Tay, 1s. 6d., to Bridgend and Kinnoul, 2s. To country, 1s. per mile; tolls in addition.

Perth is a city of great antiquity, and tradition assigns to it the importance of a Roman foundation. The Roman soldiers, when they first beheld this spot, are said to have recognised in the Tay a likeness to the Tiber, and to have compared the large level space known by the name of the North Inch to the Campus Martius. The city was often the residence of our monarchs, who, although they had no palace at Perth, found the Cistercian Convent sufficient for the reception of their court.

It has been the scene of several remarkable events. In the year 1336 King Edward III. of England stabbed his brother, the Duke of Cornwall, before the high altar of St. John's Church. It was here also that James I., one of the wisest and best of the Scottish kings, fell a victim to the jealousy of the vengeful aristocracy. Here also occurred the mysterious Gowrie conspiracy.\*

The County Buildings, with Grecian façade, face the Tay. The hall contains full-length portraits by Sir T. Lawrence, of the late Duke of Athole, Lord Lynedoch, and Sir George Murray. At the north end of George Street is a stone building, erected in 1823 in honour of Provost Marshall. In the lower part is the Public Library, and in the upper part the Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society, founded in 1784, and probably the finest provincial antiquarian collection in Scotland.

Previous to the Reformation Perth contained a number of religious houses. One of these, the Monastery of Greyfriars,

<sup>\*</sup> Gowrie House, the scene of this event (A.D. 1600—James VI.), stood at south end of the Watergate. The whole of this interesting old building was demolished in 1807, to form a site for the present County Buildings and Jail.

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294 PERTH.

stood at the end of the Speygate. Another, the Blackfriars Monastery, where James I. was assassinated, was situated at the north side of the town; but of these edifices there are no remains. The principal church is that of the patron saint, St. John's, which is one of the few remaining collegiate churches of the middle-pointed age. The demolition of ecclesiastical architecture which accompanied the Reformation commenced in this church, in consequence of a sermon preached by John Knox against idolatry.

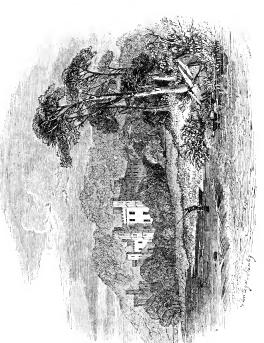
The river Tay is crossed at Perth by a stone bridge of ten arches, from which a fine view is obtained. On either side are the meadows called the Inches, about a mile and a half each in circumference. They are occasionally flooded by the rising of the river, and the town itself lies so low that a rise of about 12 feet above ordinary high-water mark is sufficient to flood several of the principal streets. In the reign of Robert III., about the beginning of the 14th century, the famous combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Quhele (Kay) took place on the North Inch, and was decided in favour of the former, partly by the bravery of a citizen called Harry Wynd, whom the chief of the Clan Chattan had enlisted to supply the place of one of his men who failed to appear. Sir Walter Scott, in The Fair Maid of Perth, has embellished the story of this singular conflict with the felicity peculiar to his rich and inventive genius.\*

### Environs of Perth.

MONGRIEFFE and KINNOULL HILLS, to which there is easy access by carriage roads, are worthy of a visit. The fertile Carse of Gowrie,—the Firth of Tay, with the populous town of Dundee,—and the beautiful valley of Strathearn, bounded by the hills of Menteith, are all distinctly seen from this eminence. Pennant ealls this view "the glory of Scotland." At the foot of Kinnoull Hill is Kinfauns Castle (Lord Gray), surrounded by natural and artificial beauties.

DUPPLIN CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, is situ-

<sup>\*</sup> A statue of Sir Walter Scott, and his favourite dog Bevis, has been erected at the foot of the High Street, overlooking the Tay.

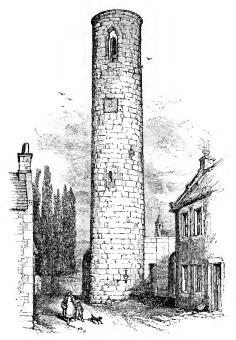


SCONE PALACE; THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF MANSFIELD.

ated about 5 miles south-west of Perth. The Dupplin Library is well known for its collection of rare and valuable editions of the classics. On the north bank of the Earn, near this spot, was fought the battle of Dupplin, a.D. 1332, in which the Scotch army under the Earl of Mar, regent of the kingdom, was surprised during the night, and defeated with great slaughter, by Edward Baliol and the "disinherited barons," who fought to recover the crown from the Bruce family. In the woods of Dupplin there is a fine example of the ancient sculptured stone monuments. Opposite Dupplin are the "Birks of Invermay," celebrated in song, where there is also a sculptured stone. Invermay, once the seat of the old family of Belshes, is now the property of the Hon. Lady Clinton.

Scone Palace, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont, is 21 miles from Perth, on the left bank of the Tay. It is a large modern castellated building, and is built upon the site of the ancient palace of the kings of Scotland. Much of the old furniture has been preserved in the modern house, and among other relics a bed used by James VI., and another of crimson velvet, flowered. said to have been wrought by Queen Mary when imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. The gallery, which is 160 feet long, occupies the place of the old coronation-hall, where Charles II. was crowned in 1651. At the north side of the house is a tumulus, termed the Moat Hill, said to have been composed of earth from the estates of the different proprietors who here attended on the kings. On the removal from Dunstaffnage of the famous stone of Destiny, on which the Scottish monarchs were crowned, it was deposited in Scone Abbey, until removed by Edward I. to Westminster Abbey in 1296, where it still forms part of the coronation-chair of the British monarchs. Scone Abbey was founded by Alexander I. in 1107, but at the Reformation a mob from Dundee destroyed all but an old aisle, now used as a mausoleum, and containing a marble monument to the memory of the first Viscount Stormont. The old market-cross of Scone still remains, surrounded by the pleasure-grounds which now occupy the place of the ancient village. There is no admittance to the house or grounds.

Those who are interested in round towers will find a very



ROUND TOWER OF ABERNETHY. (About 1150.)  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Perth by railway.

fine specimen at Abernethy, a village supposed to have been an ancient Pictish capital. The tower is 74 feet in height, and built not like some of the Irish round towers, of rough rubble work, but of square stones, and careful masonry. The date of erection is supposed to be about the middle of the 12th century.

#### PERTH TO CRIEFF BY RAILWAY.

Via Methven 17 miles, same distance as by road. Crieff may also be reached by a branch from Crieff Junction, on the Caledonian Railway.

This pleasant route conducts us by the ancient castle of Ruthven (now called Huntingtower), once the seat of the powerful earls of Gowrie, situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Perth, and the scene of the memorable incident known in Scottish history as the Raid of Ruthven.\* At the base of the hill of Ruthven, 2 miles northwards, the Marquis of Montrose achieved one of his greatest victories (Sept. 1, 1644), on the plain of Tippermuir.

About half-way we reach the village of Methven, in the neighbourhood of which stands Methven Castle (W. Smythe, Esq.) Within the grounds of this mansion there is an old oak-tree, called the Pepperwell Oak, with trunk 18 feet in circumference. Near Methven Robert Bruce was defeated, June 19, 1306, by the Earl of Pembroke. About 1½ mile to the north-east is Lynedoch Cottage, the scene of the touching story of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray. Dronach Haugh, where these unfortunate beauties were buried, is about half-a-mile west from the cottage, and on the gravestone is the following inscription:—"They lived—they loved—they died."†

- \* "This act of violence was committed by the Earl of Gowrie, who had invited King James VI., then a youth, to his castle, under pretext of hunting. They were joined by the Earl of Mar, Lords Linsday and Glammis, and a thousand fighting men. When the king saw himself surrounded by the heads of a faction opposed to his present measures, he was apprehensive, and desired to leave the castle. But just as he stepped towards the door of the apartment, Glammis placed his back against it, and compelled him to return. The king, affronted at this violent breach of hospitality, burst into tears, upon which Glammis rudely exclaimed, 'Better bairns greet than bearded men.'"
- t The common tradition is, that Bessie Bell and Mary Gray were the daughters of two country gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Perth, and an intimate friendship subsisted between them. Bessie Bell, daughter of the Laird of Kinvaid, happened to be on a visit to Mary Gray, at her father's house of Lynedoch, when the plague of 1666 broke out. To avoid the infection, the two young ladies built themselves a bower in a very retired and romantic spot called the Burnbraes, about three-quarters of a mile westward from Lynedoch House, where they resided for some time, supplied with food, it is said, by a young gentleman of Perth, who was in love with them both. The disease was unfortunately communicated to them by their lover, and proved fatal, when, according to eustom in cases of the plague, they were not buried in the ordinary parochial place of seputlure, but in this sequestered spot. The late Lord Lynedoch put an iron railing round the grave, and planted some yew-trees beside it.

Two miles to the north of Methven (10 from Perth) is Trinity College, an institution for the education of the clergy and youth according to the system of the Scottish Episcopal Church. The late George Patton, Esq. of Cairnies, liberally granted the ground for the site, extending to twenty acres. and the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, late warden of the College (now Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunblane, and Dunkeld), contributed the munificent sum of £7000 towards the building. From Methven the railway passes through the fertile valley of the Pow, and by the stations of Balgowan, Madderty, Abercairney, and Inverpeffray. On the north of Madderty Station are the ruins of Inchaffray Abbey, a once richly endowed establishment, founded by Malise, Earl of Strathearn, in the year 1258. It was the Abbot of Inchaffray who said mass in sight of the Scottish army at Bannockburn, and exhorted them to combat for their rights and liberty. The remains are very fragmentary, and now the property of Lord Kinnoul. Near Inchaffray is Gorthy ( Mercer, Esq.), and Balgowan (Wm. Thomson, Esq.) Shortly after this we arrive at

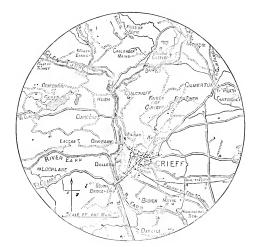
### CRIEFF.

[Hotels: Drummond Arms; Commercial.]

Population, 4000; coach to Comrie and Lochearnhead.

The following are the usual charges for private conveyances (single-horse, to hold 4 or 5) from Crieff Station:—Drummond Castle, 8s.; Loch Turret (Falls of Barvie, and Spont Hoick), 10s. 6d.; Comrie by Ochtertyre, 10s. 6d.; St. Fillans by Comrie, 17s. 6d.; The Sma' Glen and Amulree, 17s. 6d. These charges include coachman and tolls. Two-horse vehicles to hold 8 or 10 persons cost about a third more. Vehicles can only be secured by letter, addressed to the Station-master or Hotel-keeper, Drummond Arms.

Crieff is a small but agreeably situated town, built upon the side of a steep bank sloping down towards the river Earn. To the tourist it has many attractions as the centre of a picturesque district of Highland country, and to the healthseeker it has the advantage of a dry pure air. A sculptured stone, of apparently great antiquity, in the middle of the central street, and the old cross at the town-hall, are worthy 300 CRIEFF.



ENVIRONS OF CRIEFF.

of notice. There is a large hydropathic establishment here, which is said to have cost about £30,000.\*

\* Mr. William Cullen Bryant, the well-known American poet, in writing to the New York Evening Post an account of a recent visit to Perthshire, thus describes the scenery in the neighbourhood of Crieff. He concludes as follows: - "If there are any who desire to pass the entire summer without the uncomfortable sensation of being too warm, I can conscientiously recommend to them a sojourn in this beautiful region. The air is never made sultry by the dog-star; it is invigorating and healthful, and even in the proverbially moist atmosphere of this island, there is no complaining of dampness here, for less rain is said to fall in Crieff than in almost any other part of Scotland. The showers, however, are frequent enough, with the aid of the dews, to keep the verdure fresh till the season of frosts. Every flowering shrub and plant remains long in bloom. I sometimes wonder how anything ripens in a climate so constantly cool. Yet the people look forward with confidence to the strawberry season, which always comes. The gooseberries are allowed to be the finest of their kind. August regularly brings the raspberry, though fruit-trees are few. So Crieff, besides the nncommon beauty of its scenery, comes in for its share of the gifts which are bestowed upon regions of a tamer aspect. Looking around upon the glorions Some years ago a mineral well was discovered on the lands of Cowgask, near Crieff, and the water when analysed was found to be of a saline nature, similar to that of our most favourite spas. A neat rustic well-house has been erected immediately to the north of the town, on a spot commanding a view of the surrounding scenery.

The environs of Crieff include numerous rich and beautiful policies, and the proprietors evince the most praiseworthy liberality in the admission of strangers.

# DRUMMOND CASTLE,

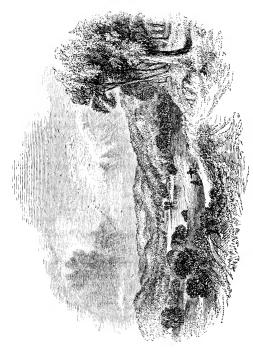
the original seat of the noble family of Perth, is situated three miles to the south of Crieff, and one mile from the village of Muthill.\* The ancient line is represented by the Earl of Perth.† Carriages are allowed to drive up to the Castle, which is shown to visitors, and the grounds are open to the public.

This ancient castle stands upon a rock, and was built about the year 1490. It was unroofed and partly demolished in 1689, yet the walls in some places were so strong and entire that a partial repair fitted it again for occupation.

views which are beheld from its eminences, a Scotsman may well adopt the words put by Walter Scott into the mouth of one of the personages of his poems, and exclaim—

#### 'Where's the coward that would not dare To fight for such a land?'"

- \* The village of Muthill, with elegant new church and spire, is about 3 miles south of Crieff. The curious square beliry, of three unequal storeys, in some of the upper windows of which there are traces of Norman or Romanesque architecture, is an entire and interesting object of antiquity. The remaining walls and pillars of the old church, which is said to have been erected by Bishop Ochiltree of Dunblane (1430-45), are good examples of the architecture of the period, and under their shadow lie several stone efficies, the reputed figures of the lords and ladies of Strathearn.
- † The Earl of Perth, having succeeded some years ago in establishing before the House of Lonks his right to the ancient titles of Drummond and Perth, as well as to those of Earl of Melfort, Viscount Melfort and Forth, and Lord Drummond, Stobhall, and Montifex—and who was also Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lusan in France, was served heir-male of James Drummond of Perth, better known as the third Duke of Perth, and who commanded the left wing of Prince Charles's army in 1745. The nineteenth Lord Willoughby D'Eresby married Miss Drummond, the heiress of the estate, and on the death of her son, the twentieth Lord, without issue, Drummond Castle passed to her daughters, Lady Aveland and Lady Carrington.



The castle was visited by Her Majesty on her first tour through the Highlands in 1842. Since then it has undergone considerable alterations. The donjon keep has been restored, and other enlargements and improvements have been made by the fine taste of the late noble proprietors. The view from the battlements includes the renowned gardens immediately below (and which should be specially visited), while for nearly thirty miles round there is an unbroken sweep of strath, forest, and mountain.

Ochtertree, the seat of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., is about two miles from Crieff, and approached by a fine avenue. Near the mansion there is a sheet of water called the Loch of Monievaird, on the bank of which stands a ruined tower, the remains of a fortress erected in the 13th century by Comyn of Badenoch. The vale of the Turret exhibits a variety of romantic scenery, which has been rendered classical by the pen of Burns. While on a visit to Sir William Murray at Ochtertyre, he wrote the beautiful song "Blithe, blithe, and merry was she," in honour of Miss Euphemia Murray of Lintrose, a lady whose beauty had acquired for her the name of "The Flower of Strathmore."

Spout Hoick is a fine waterfall in the grounds of Ochtertyre formed by the Turret, and Barvie is another formed by a streamlet that joins the Turret about the same place. About a mile to the north the Keltie stream forms two cascades, the lower of which is called Spout-ban. Another stream, called the Shaggie, makes three beautiful falls, the uppermost of which is also termed Spout-ban (White Spout), a name common many waterfalls in the Highlands.

MONZIE CASTLE, pronounced Monee (—— Johnston, Esq. of Lathrisk), is three niles north from Crieff, on the Amulree road. In the grounds behind the house are five old larchtrees. The circumference of the trunk of one of these is 19

feet 7 inches at three feet from the ground.

The other seats in the vicinity of Crieff are Fern Tower (Lord Abercromby), Cultoquhey, pronounced Cultowhā, (James Maxtone Graham, Esq.), Inchbrakie (Hon. Mrs. Græme), Tulchan (Græme Reid Mercer, Esq. of Gorthy), and Abercairney (Charles Home Drummond Moray, Esq.). The castle and collegiate church of Innerpeffray stand about

three miles south-east of Crieff. The church, which presents some interesting pieces of architecture, is the burial-place of the Perth and Strathallan families. In 1691 a valuable library was founded and endowed here by David, Lord Madderty.

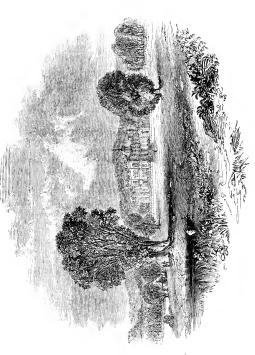
# EXCURSION FROM CRIEFF TO COMRIE AND LOCHEARNHEAD.

By stage coach in connection with the railway.

Leaving Crieff by the road which follows the north bank of the Earn, we skirt the grounds of Ochtertyre for a mile and a half. On emerging into an open piece of country at Monzievaird Church, 3½ miles from Crieff, the monumental obelisk erected to the memory of Sir David Baird, Baronet, the hero of Seringapatam (4th May 1799), is seen conspicuously, and close by, on the opposite side of the Earn, is Strowan (T. J. Graham Stirling, Esq.), occupying with its park the ancient village of St. Rowan, of which the name is a corruption. A mile farther on is Clathick (Captain Colquhoun), and in coming within a mile and a half of Comrie we pass Lawers House (D. R. Williamson, Esq.), a handsome edifice situated on a rising ground, formerly the mansion of the late Lord Balgray.

The village of COMRIE (six miles from Crieff—Royal Hotel) is situated on the north bank of the river Earn, at its confluence with the Ruchill and Lednock. Comrie has acquired a notoriety from being subject to earthquakes; and in the steeple of the parish church an apparatus has been erected to indicate and register the direction of any movement; but we are sorry we have no means of offering the slightest hint to the tourist how he should time his visit so as to alight on one of these interesting phenomena.

The antiquary will find here some remarkable remains of a Roman camp, called Dalginross, for all theories and conjectures regarding which we refer to Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, where its plan will be seen far more completely laid down than it can now be traced. Dealgin is said to be a corruption for Galgacan, and to represent no less a place than that where Galgacus, the Caledonian chief, met Agricola, in the battle of the Grampians. John Comrie, the venerable innkeeper, now gathered to his fathers, used to be proud of the assurance that he was the lineal descendant and representative of the Comries of that ilk, who had lost their land in the cause of the Stewarts. Probably on account of this antiquity of his family he was able to narrate the whole particulars,



ABERCAIRNEY ABBEY; C. HOME DRUMMOND MOKAY, ESQ.

and could show the spot where Galgacus was routed by the Roman

The tourist, if he have time, should visit a wild ravine, where there is a turbulent little stream, overhung by broken impending rocks, called the Devil's Cauldron. The torrent goes by the unromantic name of the "Humble Bumble." In the neighbourhood of Comrie are Dalchonzie, Aberuchill Castle, and Comrie House. Three and a half miles westward is Dunira, formerly the favourite seat of the first Lord Melville, now the property of Sir David Dundas, Bart., who rebuilt the present mansion.

Close to the eastern extremity of Loch Earn is the village of St. Fillans [Davie's Hotel]. (For description of Loch Earn, see page 261.)

EXCURSION FROM CRIEFF TO THE SMALL GLEN, GLEN ALMOND.

By Foulford Inn and Amulree.

We cannot help here recommending a route, comparatively little trodden, from Crieff to Kenmore and the other scenes in the Loch Tay district. It is continued for some distance along the banks of the Almond water, Almain, as Wordsworth calls it in his beautiful and expressive stanzas:—

"In this still place, remote from men, Sleeps Ossian in the narrow glen; In this still place, where murmurs on But one meek streamlet—only one,—He sang of battles and the breath Of stormy war and violent death, And should, methinks, when all was past, Have rightfully been laid at last, Where rocks were rudely heaped and rent, As by a spirit turbulent.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

But this is calm—there cannot be A more entire tranquillity."

The tradition that a large stone in the valley covers Ossian's remains is perhaps of late origin; but upwards of a century ago there was a tomb here venerated by the people, and Captain Burt, one of the engineers of Wade's roads, in his amusing letters from the north, mentions that, on the removal of a stone, some bones and ashes were found, and that the Highlanders removed them to another place, firing over them a military salute.

EXCURSION FROM CRIEFF TO THE ROMAN CAMP OF ARDOCH.

This celebrated remnant of Roman antiquity—esteemed the most entire in the kingdom-is situated about 23 miles to the north of Greenloaning station, in the grounds of Ardoch House, the seat of George Home Drummond, Esq. General Wade's military road passes over one of its sides. The whole area measures 1060 feet by 900, and it is calculated to have contained no fewer than 20,000 men. There appear to have been three or four ditches, and as many rampart walls surrounding the camp. The Prætorium, which rises above the level of the camp, but is not precisely in the centre, forms a regular square, each side being exactly 20 yards. The camp is defended on the south-east side by a deep morass, and on the west side by the banks of the water of Knaick, which rise perpendicularly to the height of 50 feet. In the immediate vicinity there are two other encampments more slightly fortified. The student of Roman castrametation will be amply repaid by this visit. it is remarkably well kept, the several ridges of the square station are nearly as sharp and distinct as the glacis of a modern fortress. The remains consist of a station or citadel, with its large permanent embankments; next, a heptagonal area of a very distinct character, which may be viewed as a porcestrium; and third, two parallelogram camps, such as armies threw up on the march. Notwithstanding these high-sounding names, however, it is but fair to tell the tourist that he will not see anything in these fragmentary mounds to astonish him. But the archeologist will be repaid by the visit : and for farther study may be referred to Gordon, who, when he wrote his Itinerarium Septentrionale, saw the remains in a more complete state, or Roy's Military Antiquities, and Stuart's Caledonia Romana.

In the neighbourhood there are several hill-forts, and the glen of Kincardine, covered with underwood, where a small stream forms many cascades. The ruins of two eastles have a traditionary interest—the one, called Kincardine, was the seat of the family of Montrose, and was dismantled by Argyll in the great Civil War, in retaliation for the destruction of Castle Campbell. Another, called Castle Ogilvie, is supposed to have been the place to which Dundee retired for safety when he was concocting the war against the Revolution.

Six miles distant is the village of Auchterarder, renowned in ecclesiastical controversy.

# BIRNAM AND DUNKELD.

Hotels: Birnam Hotel (Mr. Pople), at the station. Duke of Athole's Arms.

(Grant) close to the bridge; Royal (Fisher's), at the farther end of the street

—all excellent and well conducted.

Distances: Perth 153 miles; Cupar-Angus 16; Blairgowrie 12; Pitlochrie 13;
Aberfeldy 18.

Braemar coach, "Prince of Wales," by Blairgowrie and Spittal of Glenshee, leaves at 9 A.M.

Population of Dunkeld 929. Pontage at Bridge for foot passengers, ½d.

Dunkeld Highland gathering last Wednesday of July, at which about 6000 visitors attend. At Birnam about end of August.

The fishing on the Tay at Birnam is let to Mr. Pople of Birnam Hotel, who allows visitors the privilege of a day's sport. Best mouths, February, March, and September till close, few if any fish being killed during the summer months. Close-time 10th October.

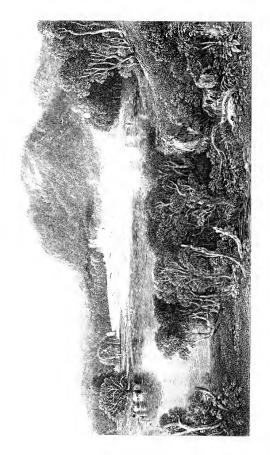
The village of Birnam consists of a few houses, shops, and villas, in the vicinity of the railway station, forming a modern suburb to Dunkeld.

In front of the hotel Birnam Hill rises to the height of 1550 feet. A well-made road of three miles in length reaches nearly to its summit, by which it may be easily ascended even by ladies. The ascent and descent together may be accomplished in from two and a half to three hours. Mr. Pennant's witticism, that Birnam wood has never recovered the march which its ancestors made to Dunsinane, is still true; but an attempt has been made to clothe it again with fir saplings taken from the original stems.\* Extensive views are obtained from the top, and from various points on the way.

There are few places of which the first sight is so striking as Dunkeld. This is owing to its noble river, its magnificent bridge, and its cathedral nestling among wooded mountains.

The village itself is narrow and ill built; but with a little care in the rebuilding of old tenements, it might be greatly improved. It contains a fountain erected to the memory of

<sup>\*</sup> Behind the hotel there are two trees, an oak and a plane, which are believe! to be about a thousand years old, and a remnant of this famous forest. The spot where the army of Maeduff and Malcolm is supposed to have encamped, is situated at Courthill, a little to the north of Rochallion shooting-lodge, about 12 miles from Dunsinane, and 3½ from Dunkeld.





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the late Duke of Athole, and numerous good shops. Besides the hotel accommodation, private lodgings may be obtained in and around the village.

The Duke of Athole's grounds\* present a succession of walks in great variety, their extent, it is said, reaching to 50 miles. The larch-woods cover 11,000 square acres; the number of these trees originally planted being about twenty-seven millions, besides several millions of other sorts.

In proceeding through the grounds we reach first the CATHEDRAL, a fine old ruin, the choir of which is still used as the parish church.

It is believed that Dunkeld was originally a religious cell, instituted by the disciples of St. Columba (Culdees), and that Kenneth Macalpin, anxious to testify his respect for the relics of this apostle of the Scots, removed them from Iona to this place, where he built a church which became not only the seat of a bishop, but, till supplanted by St. Andrews, the seat of the primate of the Scottish Church. The first religious establishment is said to have been founded in 729, by Constantine III., King of the Picts, and to have been converted into an episcopal see by David I., in 1127.

What the nature of the original church was is unknown, and the records of the present, although preserved, are not without obscurity.† The Choir (now converted into the parish church) was founded by Bishop Sinclair in 1350, "and as a memorial of his having done so he is said to have placed a cross ingraillé (part of the arms of his family) on the top of the eastern gable, where it still remains."

The architecture is of a composite character, exhibiting features both of the Norman and pointed styles. Perhaps its

<sup>\*</sup> The entrance is by the lodge at Dunkeld, where names of visitors are inscribed. Tourists are conducted by guides provided by the Duke of Athole, at the fixed charge of 2s. 6d. for one person or party of two, and 1s. each for parties of three or more.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;The annals of the modern cathedral are not free from perplexity. The piers of the nave seem Romanesque, and the pier-arches, the triforium, and the elerestory, seem first pointed; yet we are told by the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, writing the history of the see early in the 16th century, that the foundations of the nave were laid in 1406 by Bishop Robert of Cardeny, who carried the work as high as the second tier of arches, 'commonly called the blind storey;' leaving its completion to Bishop Lauder, by whom the cathedral was dedicated in 1464."—Quarterly Review.

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most characteristic feature is the *Tower*, which is about 90 feet high, and stands at the west end of the north aisle. It was begun by Bishop Lauder in 1469, and finished by Bishop Brown in 1501. It contains four bells. One of these, placed by the latter, but recast in 1688, contained the following inscription:—

"Dulce melos tango, Sanctorum gandia pango Vox mea, vox grata, Quia tempora signo grata."

At the base of the tower we enter the Nave by the western door, above which rises the great western window. This window is of a florid character, and is surmounted by a canopied moulding; but its peculiar feature is that it is thrown out of the vertical line of the gable, apparently to make room for a small circular window, causing a strange want of symmetry, without any apparent object.

The nave, which seems to have been separated internally from the choir by a lofty Gothic arch, reaching nearly to the roof, is supported by rows of round pillars, similar to those of Norman design, but of a later period. The arches springing from them are pointed with fluted soffits, and the triforium consists of a series of plain semicircular arches, divided into two parts by mullions, enclosing trefoils. The clerestory windows are very plain, but those which light the side aisles are in the middle-pointed style, and of diverse design and beauty.

The southern angle is faced by an octangular watch-tower, supported by a buttress. This tower contains a staircase, communicating by an ambulatory through the wall and along the foot of the great window, with the main tower. The chapter-house, on the north side of the choir, was built by Bishop Lauder in 1469, and is still, as described by Canon Mill, "a fine firm fabric." In a vault beneath is the burial-place of the Athole family, and a room above was used as the depositary of their charters. It is lighted by four lancet windows, with trefoil heads. Along the north wall of the choir may be seen a remnant of beautiful tabernacle work which once adorned this part of the building.

Of the ancient tombs that have survived the general de-

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struction, the most remarkable is to be seen in the vestibule of the modern church. It is a recumbent figure in armour, the feet resting on a lion's head, and having the following inscription :- "Hic jacet Alexander Senescalus, Filius Roberti Regis Scotorum et Elisabethe More, Dominus de Buchan et Badenoch, qui obiit A.D. 1394." This personage was the celebrated Alister More Mac-an-Righ, third son of Robert II., a Cumin, and better known as the Wolf of Badenoch. In a recess in the wall of the south aisle of the nave is the tomb of Bishop Robert de Cairney (1396-1436), dressed in pontificalibus. This bishop is said to have shown great zeal in adorning the cathedral and improving the revenues of the diocese. Until his time the bishop's residence consisted of several long houses covered with thatch, in the Highland manner, but he is said to have substituted a spacious edifice, fit for defence as well as accommodation, and containing, according to Mill's account, "granaries and a larder." The site only of this palace is perpetuated by the name of "the Castle Close." The tomb of Bishop Sinclair, who founded the choir, is still to be seen in that part of the cathedral on the floor marked by a square slab of blue marble. This bishop was a brother of the Laird of Roslin, and alike fitted to command in the church as in the army, being described as "right hardy, meikle, and stark." It was he who, during the wars of Scottish Independence, in 1317, defeated an invading army of Edward III. which had landed in Fife.

Bishop Galfrid Liverance, who died in 1249, and was buried, probably, in the choir, is said to have reformed the cathedral worship, in imitation of the Church of Sarum, and the music according to the Gregorian manner. The church itself, according to Fordun, "prædiis et possessionibus dotavit, regulis et institutis informavit, vestibus et ornamentis decoravit," His epitaph, which has been preserved, ran thus:—

"Hac, Dunkeldensis cleri decus, ægis et ensis, Ganfridus tumba pausat, sub patre Columba."

But of all the Bishops of Dunkeld on record, the most illustrious was Gawin Douglas, he who

"In a barbarous age Gave to rude Scotland Virgil's page."

The cathedral was reduced to its present ruinous condition at the time of the Reformation.\*

After the battle of Killieerankie, in 1689, a regiment of Cameronian recruits, now the 26th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, took up a strong position in and around the church and the Duke's house, and there withstood a furious onslaught made by the Highlanders, who were at this time flushed with the victory they had recently obtained. Cleland and other two officers fell in the contest, which terminated in the defeat of the Highlanders.

The original mansion of the Dukes of Athole stood behind the cathedral, and a new mansion was commenced here by John, fourth Duke, but the building was suspended after his death in 1830. Near the cathedral are two of the earliest larches introduced into Britain from the Tyrol, in 1738.

One of the most attractive scenes within the Dunkeld grounds for many years back, was the so-called Ossian's Hall, a hermitage or summer-house built above a cataract of the river Braan, and so placed that the cascade was entirely concealed from view. Upon the door was painted a picture of Ossian, which, being suddenly drawn aside, the water was disclosed foaming over its rocky barriers, and roaring with a voice of thunder. The sides and ceiling of the inner apartment were lined with mirrors, which reflected the waterfall under a variety of aspects. Unfortunately this summer-house was destroyed by a wanton explosion in 1869, and the perpetrators have never been discovered.

About a mile higher up the Braan is the Rumbling Bridge, thrown across a narrow and deep chasm 80 feet above the waterway. Into this gulph the river pours itself with great fury, foaming and roaring over the massive fragments of rock which have fallen into its channel, and casting a thick

<sup>\*</sup> The order for the destruction is still preserved in a curious letter, part of which, in the original phraseology, runs thus:—"Tak down the hall images thereof and bring furth to the Kyrk-Zayrd, and burn thaym oppinly. And sielyk cast down the altaris, and purge the Kyrk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ze faill not to do, as ze will do us singular empleseur; and so committis you to the protection of God. (Signed) Ar. Ergvil, James Stewart, Ruthven. "From Edinburgh, the xii. of August, 1560.

<sup>&</sup>quot;P.S.—Faill not, bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks nor durris, be ony ways hurt or broken—eythet glassin wark or iron wark."

cloud of spray high above the bridge. In picturesque features this fall is inferior to the other, but both depend much on the state of the weather.

On the way homewards we pass the hamlet of Inver, where Neil Gow, the well-known composer of Scotch reel-tunes, resided.

#### MURTHLY CASTLE.

A beautiful walk may be taken from Birnam, by the banks of Tay, to Murthly Castle (the property of Sir W. Drummond Stewart, Bart.) This mansion was erected about 40 years ago from a design by the late Mr. Gillespie Graham of Edinburgh, in the Elizabethan style, but left incomplete in consequence of the death of the then baronet. The old castle of Murthly, which stands about 200 yards to the

The old castle of Murthly, which stands about 200 yards to the north of the new house, was used for several centuries as a hunting-seat by the kings of Scotland. Betwixt it and the river there is an elegant small Roman Catholic chapel, with stained-glass windows and several paintings. The altar and fittings are of the finest description, and were completed at great expense.

The pleasure-grounds of Murthly extend for many miles east and

The pleasure-grounds of Murthly extend for many miles east and west of the castle, on the banks of the Tay, and comprise many miles of grass terraces and spacious avenues.

Besides Dunkeld House and Murthly Castle, there are numerous other seats in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, such as Eastwood House (Capt. Baring), St. Mary's Tower (Lord John Manners, M.P.), Kinnaird House (Alex. Duncan, Esq.), Delvine (C. S. Russell, Esq.), Butterstone (Alexander Lowe, Esq.), Rochallion (J. Bett, Esq.), Kinloch (Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.), Snaigow (Mrs. Keay), Meikleour (Marchioness of Lansdowne), Erigmore (Sir John Carden), Stenton (T. G. Murray, Esq.), Glendelvine (Sir Alexander Muir M'Kenzie).

## Excursion from Dunkeld to Blairgowrie.

An excursion may be made from Dunkeld eastwards by Cluny to Blairgowrie, distant 12 miles; a route which comprises scenery of a pleasing though not romantic nature. The road winds in succession along the margin of the locks of the Lowes, Butterstone, and Cluny. On a small island near the southern shore of the last-named lake is the ancient castle of Cluny, a seat of the Earl of Airlie, said

to be the birthplace of the Admirable Crichton, after which we pass Forneth (—— Speid, Esq.); the Loch of Marlie; Kinloch (John Stewart, Esq. of that Ilk); Ballied (—— Campbell, Esq.); the House of Marlie (Allan M'Laren Brown, Esq.); and the church and inn of Marlie or Kinloch; the latter a favourite resort of anglers in the lochs. Two miles farther, on the west bank of the Ericht, is

#### BLAIRGOWRIE.

[Hotels: Queen's (D. M'Donald); Royal; M'Gregor's, Population, 4500.]

This small town was created a burgh of barony by Charles I. in 1634, and possesses a spacious market-place, some handsome dwelling-houses, and numerous chastely-designed villas. Near it is Blairgowrie House (Allan Maephenson, Esq.) The river Ericht furnishes water-power for numerous flax-spinning factories, which are in active operation. The thriving villages of Old and New Rattray, on the east bank of the Ericht, are separated from Blairgowrie only by the river. About a mile north is Craighall (Lient.-Col. James Clerk-Rattray), one of the most picturesquely-situated mansions in Scotland, being built on the top of a perpendicular rock, of great height, on the banks of the Ericht. Newton Castle, at the west end of the village, was sacked by the Marquis of Montrose. About two miles from this, on the margin of a deep ravine, are the ruins of Glasclune Castle, which belonged of old to a branch of the Blair family.

# FAVOURITE DRIVE FROM DUNKELD TO PITLOCHRIE BY ROAD.

Logierait In	n							9 n	iles
Moulinearn								$9\frac{1}{2}$	,,
Pitlochrie								13	,,
Pass of	Killie	crai	ıkie					17	,,
Falls of	Brua	r						23	,,
Blair-	Athole	H	tel 2	0 mil	les fr	om D	unke	ld.	

This beautiful road, in spite of the competing claims of the railway, will always have its charms for the admirer of picturesque combinations of wood and stream.

About the fourth milestone the road is closed in by noble rows of overhanging beech and elm trees, while innumerable wild flowers and shrubs spring from amongst the rocks. The traveller scarcely perceives that he has been for some time on the edge of a steep wooded declivity till some gap discloses the river rolling broad and deep underneath. At the distance of 5 miles is Dowally village and

church,\* on passing which the road is skirted by birch-trees, the beauty of which few will not admire. On the opposite side of the river may be seen Dalguise and Kinnaird House (Duke of Athole).

About nine miles from Dunkeld, situated on the tongue of the peninsula formed by the junction of the Tay and the Tummel, stands the village of LOGIERAIT. There is a small inn here, in the garden belonging to which may be seen a very aged tree, with a hollow trunk fitted up as a summer-house to contain several persons.

On a hill-crag, conspicuously situated, a monument has been erected to the memory of the late sixth Duke of Athole, in the form of a Celtic cross. The site chosen is that of an old castle known in the locality by the traditional name of Tom-na-Croich, and which is said to have been built by King Robert III. of Scotland as a hunting-lodge. The tourist, who may choose to ascend the eminence, will obtain a beautiful panoramic view of woodland, erag, hill, dell, and meadow-In the foreground is the vale of Athole, with the Farragon and Ben Vracky hills as a background. To the north-west, a glimpse of the Pass of Killiecrankie is caught, while immediately beneath -winding round the base of the hill—is the Aberfeldy railway, crossing the Tummel at a short distance from the erag. The villages of Logierait and Tummel lie embosomed in trees on each side of the hill, and Logicrait wood rises immediately behind it, forming a fine background. The landscape may be said to take in a fine sweep of the Athole and Breadalbane estates

We proceed on our way along the east bank of the Tummel, passing a road leading to Tullymet (Wm. Dick, Esq.), situated in a northern glen, where a Roman Catholic chapel has been erected. At Moulinearn the scenery changes, and the closer valley succeeds the wide strath. Passing in succession, on the right, Croftinloan (Capt. Jack Murray), and Donavourd (——Macfarlane, Esq.), and to the left (or the right bank of the Tummel), Dunfallandy (Miss Fergusson), where there is a fine old sculptured stone, we reach the village of Pitlochrie.

\* At one of the doors of this church may still be seen hanging the iron instrument called "the jougs," for confining prisoners by the neck.

### DUNKELD TO ABERFELDY, KENMORE, AND KILLIN.

By rail from Ballinluig station to Aberfeldy, thence per coach.

The following are the stations passed on the way from Dunkeld :-

D. rr	Dalguise Ballinluig				5 m	iles	from Dunkeld.
RAIL ( B	Ballinluig				81	,,	,,
1	Aberfeldy				18	,,	,,
Coach {	Kenmore				24	,,	,,
	Killin Rails	vay	Station		40	,,	,,
RAIL	Lochearnhe	ad			48	,,	,,
MAIL )	Callander (	or	Trossachs)		62		11

This is one of the most favourite routes in the Highlands, and (unless under unpropitious circumstances) is sure to afford the greatest enjoyment to the admirer of scenery. On leaving Dunkeld we soon reach the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Tay and the Tummel, on which stand the village of Logierait and the monument to the late Duke of Athole. Farther west, on the same side, is Ballechin (Major Stewart), the scene of the slaughter of Sir James the Rose, as alluded to in the ballad of that name. Balnaguard Inn, the opening scene of Mrs. Brunton's novel entitled Self-Control, is next reached; and soon after the venerable castle of Grandtully (Sir Wm. D. Stewart of Murthly, Bart.) appears on the left (15 miles from Dunkeld), surrounded by rows of stately This castle has been said to bear a strong resemblance to the Tullyveolan of Waverley. Ben Lawers comes into view soon after passing Grandfully Castle. The peak seen to the north is Farragon, and that close to the water is Clunie Hill. Three miles from this is the village of

#### ABERFELDY.

[Hotels: Breadalbane Arms, at station; Weem Hotel, on other side of Tay.]\*

Coach to Kenmore and Killin.

Immediately opposite the station is the entrance to the Falls of Moness, to which Burns has given such notoriety by his song, "The Birks of Aberfeldy." The falls are three

<sup>\*</sup> At Aberfeldy a road strikes southward across the hills to Crieff by Amulree. Half-way is the small inn of Scotston, where anglers in the hill-lochs will find comfortable accommodation.

in number. Rising thus one above the other, they are well described in the following lines:—

"The braes ascend like lofty wa's, The foaming stream, deep roaring, fa's, O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws, The birks of Aberfeldy.

"The hoary cliffs are crowned wi' flowers, While o'er the linn the burnie pours, And rising, weets, wi' misty showers, The birks of Aberfeldy."

The highest being a perpendicular torrent of about 50 feet, while the others consist of a succession of lower cascades. The highest is two niles and the lowest one mile up the glen, which is so narrow that the trees in some places unite their branches from the opposite sides. Within a few minutes' walk of the falls is Moness House.

The Tay is crossed at Aberfeldy by one of General Wade's bridges, memorable as the spot where the companies of the Black Watch were embodied into the 42d regiment. About a mile distant by this bridge is the Weem Hotel, a delightful station for the tourist. Close to it is Castle Menzies (pronounced Meengis), erected in the 16th century, the seat of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., the chief of that name. This castle stands at the foot of a lofty range of rocky hills, and is surrounded by a park adorned with aged trees, among which are some planes of extraordinary size.

Three miles westwards is the village of Dull, a seat of learning in remote times, that once boasted of an old abbey, the only vestige of which remaining is a large stone cross, which stands in the middle of the hamlet. Two miles from Dull, a road on the left leads to Drummond Hill and Kenmore, by crossing the river Lyon at Comrie Ferry. Two miles westwards is Coshieville (small inn), where a road (described in a note at foot of page 331) strikes off northward to Tummel Bridge.

Those who may pursue the road beyond this through Glen Lyon, pass, at the distance of two miles westwards from Coshieville, Garth House, the seat of M'Donald of St. Martin's, and formerly the residence of Major-General David Stewart, author of Sketches of the Highlands. Garth was afterwards purchased by General Sir Archibald Campbell, commander-in-chief in the Burnese war, and father of Sir John Campbell who fell at Sebastopol. One mile westward is the village of Fortingall (6 miles from Kenmore), noted for

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its yew-tree, which in Pennant's time was 56 feet in circumference. None of the original tree now remains, but it has been propagated by some young offshoots. There is an inn here and good salmonfishing. Near the village is Glenlyon House, once the seat of the Campbells of Glenlyon, notorious in history for the share they took in the massacre of Glencoe. A short distance westwards, on the left side of the road, are the remains of a Roman encampment. To the left a road strikes through an opening in the hill, and joins the toll-road on the north side of Loch Tay, at the hamlet of Stronfernan, 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) miles from Kenmore.

West of the Roman camp the road turns a little to the right, and places the traveller suddenly before the Pass of Glenlyon, which extends for 3 miles. Glenlyou is one of the longest glens in Scotland, being in all, from Fortingall to the county march, about 30 miles in extent. It may be viewed as a eul-de-sac, being shut in by hills which form a screen all round the head, with no road farther than to the foot of the loch. It is only in such solitary scenes that the eagle is now to be met with. One of large size and beautiful plumage (known as the grey white-tailed eagle), and of species rarely here seen, was captured not long since, measuring eight feet from tip to tip of the wings. On emerging from the pass we reach the house of Chesthill (Hon. Mrs. Menzies), and arrive, after a journey of 10 miles from Fortingall, at the small inn (or tavern, the only place of public entertainment in the glen) of Inverwick. There is a coarse cart-road of 5 or 6 miles from this northwards to Dall on Loch Raunoch'side. Half-a-mile westward, striking southwards at Bridge of Balgie, is the hill-road of Larig-an-lochan, leading to Killin

Two miles westward up the glen is Meggerny Castle (R. S. Menzies), built 1590, and repaired 1673, with its fine avenue of old trees about a mile in length. Here the best part of the road stops, although carriages can be driven to Loch Lyon, a distance of 10 miles.

HEAD OF GLENLYON, ACROSS THE HILLS TO TYNDRUM AND GLENCOE,

The pedestrian who is unwilling to retrace his steps, and desires to reach the coach-road leading from Tyndrum to Glencoe, may, with ordinary caution and perseverance, find his way through between the hills in front of him.

Should he, for instance, desire to get northwards by Glencoe, he will strike off from the foot of the loch through a "glack" of the hills, which opens straight before him. He must keep the farthest-off hill on his left in view, and pass round its extreme shoulder. This course is rather northerly, but passing round this hill, it then becomes almost due west. On arrival at Auchallader, at the head of Loch Tulla, he can proceed from thence still westwards, across the moor, and

reach the Blackmount road, about half-way between the inns of Inverouran and King's House.

Should he wish to get southwards to the head of Loch Lomond, or west to Glenorchy, his course will be along the side of the loch to its head, and there striking off through a break of the hills on his right. After a little easy climbing, he will find himself in a glen, down which he will follow the stream, so as to strike the road at Auch, about 14 mile south of Ordy Bridge. By a third route he may proceed up the stream, which flows into the head of Loch Lyon, and so southwards through another break of the hills, and in due course find himself on the road about 3 miles north of Tyndrum.

It is difficult to compute the distances through these glens, but an approximation may be made by allowing 3 hours for the first route, 4 for the second, and 5 or 6 for the last mentioned.

There is little to be seen by either of these pedestrian routes, and the walking is certainly rough, but the novelty of pursuing a way but little known, and, in a measure, of discovering a path for one's-self, is a source of gratification. The things to be principally cared for in such routes are sufficient provisions (for hill-travelling is hungry work), good weather, ample time, and the avoidance of very marshy and rocky ground. One may stick fast in a bog, or sprain a foot amongst rocks, particularly when they are overgrown with heather. In all these cases it is well to remember that "caution is a virtue."

Leaving Aberfeldy by the coach which runs in connection with this route, we pass on the left Bolfracks, the residence of the Earl of Breadalbane's factor, and a little beyond the interesting remains of the so-called Druidical circle of Croft Moraigh. As we approach Kenmore we obtain a beautiful glimpse of Taymouth Castle, and at the distance of six miles from Aberfeldy reach the village of

## KENMORE.

[Hotel: The Breadalbane Arms, excellent and comfortable.]

situated close to the principal entrance to Taymouth Castle, and within five minutes' walk of Loch Tay.\* The river Tay, which here issues from the loch, is crossed by a bridge, from which there is a view of Ben Lawers and the conical summit of Ben More.

The scenery around Kenmore is of the most picturesque description, and so captivated the poet Burns that he gave vent

\* Fishing either for salmon or trout is not allowed within two miles of the Kenmore and Killin ends of the loch; but the remaining part is open, and boats may be hired at the hotels for the purpose.

THE ALCOVE, TAYMOUTH-QUEEN PLANTING SCOTCH FIR.

to his admiration in the following lines, written on the mantel-piece of the inn parlour:—

"Here poesy might wake her heav'n-taught lyre, And look through nature with creative fire."

TAYMOUTH CASTLE,\* the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, is situated on a beautiful lawn at the base of Drummond Hill, and within a mile of the village. The building is a dark grey pile of four storeys, with round corner towers, and terminating in an airy central pavilion. The first mansion was built by Sir Colin Campbell, sixth knight of Lochaw, in the year 1580, and was then called Balloch, from the Gaelic bealach, a word signifying the outlet of a lake or glen. The builder being asked why he had placed his house at the extremity of his estate, replied, " We'll brizz yont" (press onward), adding that he intended Balloch should in time be the middle of it. The possessions of the family have, however, extended in the opposite direction, and now reach from Aberfeldy to the Sound of Mull, a space of upwards of one hundred miles in extent. The present castle was built on the site of the old house in 1801, with the exception of the west wing, which was added in 1842. It contains several elegant apartments, such as the Baron's hall, the library and picture gallery, and the grand staircase has been much admired. The walls are adorned with several paintings by the old masters, and numerous family portraits by Jameson (the Scottish Vandyke) and Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the dining-room may be seen Rubens's fine painting of Herod receiving the head of John the Baptist. The library contains a valuable collection of books, among others the "Black Book of Taymouth," a chronicle of events affecting the family during the 16th century.

The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and possess a striking combination of beauty and grandeur. The surrounding hills are luxuriantly wooded, and the plain below is adorned with aged trees.

The best view of the castle is obtained from the hill in front, where there is a small fort. This view is said to

<sup>\*</sup> Admission to the grounds is granted at certain hours, generally 2 to 4. Visitors must be accompanied by a guide, who is remunerated by a fixed charge of 1s. per head. The admission to the gardens, which extend for half-a-mile along the shore of Loch Tay, is by a gate at the north end of the bridge over the river.

have drawn forth the following impromptu from Robert Burns:—

"The meeting cliffs each deep-sunk glen divides,

The woods, wild scatter'd, clothe their ample sides;

The outstretching lake, embosom'd 'mong the hills,

The eye with wonder and amazement fills;

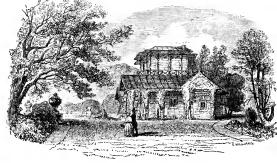
The Tay, meandering sweet in infant pride;

The palace rising by his verdant side;

The lawns, wood-fringed, in nature's native taste;

The hillocks dropt in nature's careless haste; The arches striding o'er the new-born stream:

The village glittering in the noontide beam."



THE DAIRY, TAYMOUTH.

The Dairy, built of pure white quartz, is passed on the way to or from the castle, and is worthy of a visit on account of the exquisite cleanliness of its interior.

The surface of the loch near Kenmore is broken by a solitary island, which contains the ruins of a priory where slumber the remains of Sybilla, daughter of Henry I. of England, and consort of Alexander I. of Scotland.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Kenmore to the Falls of Acharn, a cascade two miles distant, and half-a-mile off the road on the south side of the loch.\* The fall is about

\* This southern road is two miles longer and considerably more hilly than the northern one, but has only one toll at Killin, while the other has three. Should



ROCK LODGE, TAYMOUTH (foot of Drummoud Hill).

80 feet high, and an excellent view of it is obtained from the "hermit's mossy cell."

The distance from Kenmore to Killin is 16 miles. About midway is Ben Lawers, one of the highest mountains in Scotland (3984), and the loftiest in the county of Perth. It is composed mostly of micaceous schist, but its surface is remarkably verdant, and perhaps no mountain in the High-

the former be followed, in about 64 miles from Kenmore we pass some copper and lead mines, which were worked by the late Marquis of Breadalbane. About half-way to Killin, and 7 miles from Kenmore, is Ardeonaig Free Church, where, about a stone-throw below the road, the Kidd burn falls over a precipice 66 feet high. Here there is a confortable inn, where boats may be hired for salmon and trout fishing. There is a ferry here across the loch to Lawers, 1½ mile, charge 6d. From Ardeonaig the tourist may visit the Falls of Spoutrollie, which are five miles up Glen Leadnaig. 324 KILLIN.

lands produces more alpine plants. Unlike most of the other mountains of the Grampian range, it does not consist of a single mass, but is divided into several eminences, each of which is distinguished among the people of the country by appropriate names. The ascent, which takes about two hours, may be made conveniently from Lawers Inn, at the foot of the hill, where there is good accommodation. There is a ferry here to the south side of the loch (charge 6d.)

#### KILLIN.

[Hotel: Killin Hotel; and one mile north from Killin is Bridge of Lochy Inn.]

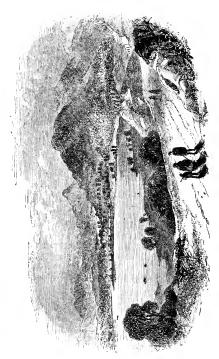
This old Highland village is situated about a mile and a half from the south-west extremity of Loch Tay, and near the

junction of the Dochart with the Lochy.

It was the ancient abode of the clan Macnab, whose burialplace is situated on a pine-covered island in the midst of the river Dochart, a little above the village. "Here, surrounded by the nurmurs of their native streams, sleep the generations of their petty potentates for centuries back." This departed clan, though small, had considerable renown in its day. Their country was the glen of the Dochart, and the house of their chief was Kinnell, close to Killin."

The whole of this property, with various other petty estates, has been merged within the vast area of the Breadalbane possessions. In different places stand the old fortresses of the ancient lords of Glenorchy; and FINLARIE, overgrown with ivy, is among the other interesting objects which diversify

<sup>\*</sup> The last laird of Macnab was a notability of Edinburgh towards the end of the 18th century. It was his distinction to be dressed as a Scottish gentleman of the old school, with bob-wig, three-cornered cocked hat, and small-clothes, and he kept up some notions of the old feudal power which amused the society of the day. He was not a punctual payer; and when he chose to retire to his fastnesses of the Dochart, it was by no means safe to trouble him with legal formalities. It is said that, on one occasion, a messenger-at-arms having found his way thither, the laird pretended not to understand his mission, but received him as a guest. Next morning the messenger, on looking out of his window, was surprised to observe something strongly resembling the body of a man hanging from a tree. Requesting an explanation of the phenomenon, he was told that it was "just a tam'd messencher pody that hed the presumption to come wi' a paper to the lairt." It is needless to add that the messenger so premonished lost no time in disappearing.



LOCH TAY, LOOKING WEST TOWARDS KILLIN AND AUCHMORE,

the scenery. In a field to the north of the village near the Free Church, may be seen Fingal's grave. It is marked by a stone about two feet in height.

From Killin the tourist may follow either of the two romantic glens, Glen Dochart or Glen Ogle. In the event of the former being selected, he proceeds by coach to Crianlarich, passing Luib Hotel, Auchline House (Earl of Breadalbane), Ben More, and Loch Dochart. Ben More-"The Great Hill" -rises in abrupt slopes to the height of 3820 feet. On its northern base lies Loch Dochart, which is skirted irregularly by the road not much above its level. Near the west end there is a small island containing the ruins of Dochart Castle, said to be the earliest residence of the Campbells of Glenfalloch, and the first refuge to which Bruce fled after his defeat by Macdougal of Lorn. Directly opposite this a fine double echo is heard during favourable states of the atmosphere. The loch is divided by a narrow strip of land into two parts, the eastern of which has the distinctive name of Loch Eure, although both commonly pass under the name of Dochart. Between one and two miles from this a ruinous house is pointed out as the birthplace of Rob Rov.

At Crianlarich hotel the roads branch southward through Glenfalloch to the head of Loch Lomond, and westwards to

Tyndrum, King's House, and Ballachulish.

The route through Glen Ogle may now be accomplished by railway, the station being about 4 miles from Killin (see p. 264). By it the tourist may proceed to Callander and the Trossachs or Stirling.

#### DISTANCES FROM KILLIN TO

Killin Railway	Sta	ion		4 1	niles.	King's House,	postg. estabt.	39 I	niles.
Lochearnhead				8	,,	Ballachulish	do.	54	,,
Callander .				22	,,	Fort-William	do.	68	,,
Luib, posting	stab	lishn	ent	7	,,	Dalmally	do.	31	,,
Tyndrum	do.			19	,,	Inverary	do.	47	,,
Inverouran	do.			29	,,	Oban	do.	69	,,

### THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

### Perth to Inverness.

Perth		STATI	ONS			Miles
Luncarty						-1
Stanley						7
Murthly						10
Dunkeld						15
Dalguise						20.
Guay .						21
Ballinluig	(bi	anch t	o A'	berfeld	ly)	24
Pitlochrie	`.					28
Killiecrank	ie					32
Blair-Atho	le					35
Struan or S	tro	wan				40
Dalnaspida	l					51
Dalwhinnie						58
Newtonmon	e					68
Kingussie	(ec	ach to	For	t-Will	iam)	713
Boat of Ins	h					77
Aviemore						83
Boat of Gar	te:	n (Stra	thst	ey bra	ınch	) 88
Broomhill		` .				92
Grantown						96
Dunphail						110
Rafford						116
Forres						119
Brodie .						122
Nairn .						128
Fort-George	е					134
Dalcross						137
Culloden						140
Inverness						144
		_			_	_

On leaving BIRNAM or DUN-KELD station (153 miles from Perth) a view is obtained of the Tay, bridge, and cathedral of DUNKELD on the right; also of the village of Inver. Passing through a short tunnel, the view on all sides becomes much more extensive and diversified. Perched high up on the right is the celebrated dairy-farm of the Duchess of Athole, and on the left Dalguise (J. Stewart, Esq.); here the line crosses the Tay by a viaduct of 360 feet span, with stone piers and wings of castellated masonry.





At Ballinling Station we reach the Junction where those who intend proceeding to Aberfeldy, Kenmore, and Killin, strike off.

Near this the junction of the Tay and Tummel is seen to the left. On the point of the wooded promontory which separates these rivers, the monument, erected in honour of the late Duke of Athole (already noticed) forms a conspicuous object in the otherwise magnificent landscape.

The white-washed and lately much extended premises of Moulinearn Inn are seen on the haugh to the right; and farther on are the station and thriving village of

### PITLOCHRIE.\*

[Hotel: Fisher's—excellent hotel and posting establishment. Star—comfortable inn. Pitlochrie is 283 miles from Perth.]

A stage-coach (which carries the mail) runs from Pitlochrie to Kinloch-Rannoch —distance 21 miles.

\* PITLOCHRIE TO BRAEMAR.— From Pitlochrie there is a good road by Moulin, Strathardle, Kirkmichael, and Spital of Glenshee, to Castleton of Braemar. The distance is 41 miles—viz. to the Spital 26, and from that to Castleton 15 miles, Moulin Castle, in ruins, 1½ mile from Pitlochrie by this road, was once the property of the Comyns, Earls of Athole and Badenoch. Near it are the village of Moulin, and the two seats, Balledmund (J. Ferguson, Esq.) and Balnakeilly (H. B. Stewart, Esq.)

About a mile east of the village is Spout-dhu (the Black Spout), a waterfall, nearly 100 feet in height, formed by the Edradour Burn. Ben Vracky, one of the Grampians, the summit of which (2800 feet high) commands an extensive prospect, is about three miles to the north, and may easily be ascended in two hours from the hotel. The loch and falls of Tunmel form an easy and agreeable excursion, and may be reached on the south side either by crossing the bridge of Cluny, about a mile up the river from the hotel, or on the north side by striking off the Blair-Athole road at the bridge of Garry.

For continuation of railway route, see page 334.

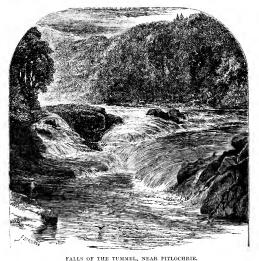
## FALLS OF THE TUMMEL, LOCHS TUMMEL AND RANNOCH.

It would be difficult, anywhere in Scotland, to point out finer examples of what may be called open river scenery than those which occur here on the Garry and Tummel.\*

The Fall of the Tummel has long been an object of attraction, and nothing can well be imagined more graceful than the forms which the water assumes. As the Tummel is here a wide and deep river, the mass of water (though not equal to that at the Falls of the Clyde) is very considerable, but the height does not exceed 15 or 16 feet. A walk by the side of the Garry, entering from a gate near the end of the bridge, leads to the cascade. The visitor may diversify his route by taking a path to the left, which conducts over a wooded eminence which commands a beautiful view of the Pass of Killierankie.

For nearly five miles (which is the distance from Garry Bridge to the Vale of Tummel), we pass through a "land of birch," a feature which continues with little variation, if we except the glen of Fincastle on the right of the romantic hamlet and bridge of Croft Douglas. Apart from these, the landscape is enlivened by grounds surrounding the mansion-houses of Bonskeid (G. F. Barbour, Esq.) and Allean (Sir R. Colquhoun), which are snugly situated on the north bank of the river. A short distance above the latter, entered

<sup>\*</sup> There are several salmon-fisheries both on the Garry and the Tummel, and this fish is taken likewise in the Tilt; but none of these rivers are very productive in this respect, as the fish have a long gauntlet to run from Dundee. Lochs Tummel and Rannoch produce the finest trout; pike are also to be found in Loch Tummel. The trout-fishing improves westwards beyond the falls, which impede the farther progress both of pike and salmon.



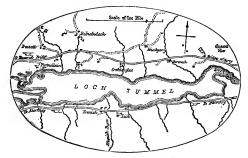
by a small gate on the left (43 miles from Bridge of Garry) we reach the "Queen's View," a precipitous and wooded rock, overlooking a dark pool, and commanding an extensive prospect of the windings of the Tummel. This view was so named from an anticipated visit of her present Majesty.

It is unnecessary for those who merely wish a good view of the loch to proceed farther, as it appears with every advantage from this point. But the tourist may ascend an eminence on the left, from which he can look down on the Tummel itself, as it issues brown and dark from the lake, many hundred feet beneath him.

Loch Tummel is three miles long, and at the west end about half-a-mile broad, contracting towards the east. Its southern banks rise gently from the water in numerous indenting capes and bays, fringed with copse, and thickly clad with birchwood. The ground on the north side of the loch is arable. On the south side rises the fine screen of wild hills which bounds the vale of the Tummel to the southward, surmounted by the rugged outline of Farragon and the beautifully simple and conical form of Schehallion (3547 feet), a mountain which is said to have afforded a refuge to King Robert the Bruce after the battle of Methven.

The triple and blue mountain seen in the remotest distance is part of that ridge of which Buachaille Etive is the chief, and which separates that wild valley from Loch Etive.

At Tummel Bridge Inn,\* 16 miles from Blair, there is com-



SKETCH CHART OF LOCH TUMMEL.

fortable accommodation, and post-horses can be procured. Towards the south-west of the loch stands Foss, a seat of Sir R. Menzies, Bart.

Mount Alexander, in Gaelic called Dun Alister (the residence of Colonel A. M 'lan Macdonald), is the last point of the attractions of the Tummel, and about half-way between this and Kinloch-Rannoch. The mansion was rebuilt at a very large cost, and is now one of the finest in the Highlands. The situation is pecu-

\* From the bridge of Tunmel there is an alpine road 13 miles in length to Kenmore. The ruins of a high square keep, called Garth Castle, occupy a narrow rocky promontory 150 feet in height at the confluence of two rivulets. This was originally a seat of the Wolf of Badenoch, brother of the Earl of Buchan, and ancestor of many of the Stewarts of Athole. Before reaching Coshieville the stream forms the triple Falls of Kiltney. The tourist here deseends along the edge of a deep wooded dell, by Coshieville Inn and Fortingall, as the lower part of Glen Lyon is called. He then crosses the Lyon at Comrie Ferry (where there is an old castle of that name), and there gains a good road through the policies of Taymouth to Kemmore.

liarly striking, and forms, with its surrounding wooded grounds, which occupy a bold rocky hill, the central object of a rich and singular landscape. For much of the ornamental planting it is indebted to the famous Robertson of Struan, a Jacobite warrior and poet, who was thrice outlawed and exiled for his adherence to the cause of the Stewarts. Immediately opposite, on the south side of the water, is Crossmount House, a seat of W. M. Macdonald, Esq. of St. Martin's, with a noble background, consisting of the magnificent Schehallion, richly covered with scattered woods and rocks.

#### LOCH RANNOCH,

which here comes in view, is 11 miles long, and about 11 at its greatest breadth. It abounds with trout and char. There are good roads on both sides, and it is surrounded by mountains covered at their base with natural birch woods. At its eastern extremity are Inverhadden House (Allan D. Stewart, Esq.) and the village of Kinloch-Rannoch, beautifully situated, and containing a good inn, which affords considerable accommodation. Going westward, along the north side of the loch, we pass Craganour and Tallabheitha, two shooting-lodges belonging to Sir Robert Menzies, Schehallion, which only assumes its singular peaked appearance when viewed in certain directions, is seen to most advantage from this side of the loch, about the neighbourhood of Westward from Tallabheitha (House among the Craganour. Birch) the Ericht Water, which flows from the loch of that name, empties itself into Loch Rannoch. On the south side of the loch is the House of Dall, a handsome mansion recently erected, the property of T. V. Wentworth, Esq. West from this the base of the hills is covered with natural Scotch fir wood, one of the few remnants of the old Caledonian forests, called "The Black Wood of Rannoch," which for its rugged character is not to be surpassed. By entomologists this wood is noted for some rare species of insects, to which the wood gives its name.

At the western extremity of the loch are Rannoch Lodge, the residence of Dowager Lady Menzies, and The Barracks, the seat of Robertson of Struan, the chief of his clan, and the representative of one of the oldest Highland families in Scotland. Duncan, one of his predecessors, was the friend and follower of King Robert the Bruce, at which time the clan was called Donnoquhy, or the clan of Duncan. The house acquired the name of *The Barracks*, in

consequence of its having been originally built for a detachment of troops under Ensign Muuro (afterwards Sir Hector Muuro, Commander-in-Chief in India), who was stationed here to keep the peace after the rebellion of 1745. Adjacent to the Barracks is Tighnaline (pronounced Tynalin). Near this end of the loch is a small island, on which were the ruins of a stronghold of some broken men of the Clan Gregor, who took possession in defiance of the proprietor, but were expelled in 1531. This keep has been replaced by a square tower for pictorial effect. At Tighnaline the loch receives the superfluous waters of Lochs Lydoch and Eoch. From a hill in the neighbourhood there is a view of these lochs, together with Ben Lawers and the peak of Schehallion.

From Tighnaline pedestrians may cross to King's House in Glencoe. The banks of Loch Lydoch on the south side being swampy and marshy, the pedestrian should take the road on the north side of the loch. The surrounding country is among the wildest and most desolate in Scotland, and may be traversed only by pony or on foot.

Another pedestrian route extends from this to Kinlochmore, at the head of Loch Leven, 25 miles. An early start is necessary, as the path is troublesome, and two miles per hour should be allowed, inclusive of rests at two shepherds' cots on the way. Several streams have to be forded, which in wet weather present considerable difficulties. This route conducts the tourist by the north of the Devil's Staircase to the head of Loch Leven, and may be also serviceable to those wishing to make their way by a direct cut to Ballachulish.

Loch Ericht, extending northwards 16 miles towards Dalwhinnie, is a wild and desolate scene, almost inaccessible. Its banks rise steeply from the water's edge, and are occasionally ornamented with brushwood. In a cave at the south end Prince Charles lay concealed in 1746. Near the head of the loch are a solitary shooting-lodge and a shepherd's hut. From its western shore rises the broad horizontal summit of Ben Alder, 3757 feet high, one of the highest mountains in Scotland.

#### CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY ROUTE FROM PITLOCHRIE.

About 2 miles beyond Pitlochrie is Faskally House (Archibald Butter, Esq.), one of the most beautifully situated mansions in Scotland. Soon after passing Faskally, the railway proceeds through the historically-famous pass of

# KILLIECRANKIE,\*

by a magnificent viaduct of ten arches, 54 feet high and 36 feet span, and by keeping upon the left-hand side of the railway carriage as much will be seen of the grandeur of this remarkable piece of Highland glen scenery as will satisfy those who are neither able nor willing to visit it on foot. Those who can do so may leave the train at Pitlochrie and walk through the pass to Blair-Athole. This will admit of their procuring the services of a guide to some of the more solitary parts. It were idle to attempt to describe adequately this fairy-like piece of scenery. "For nearly a mile the hills seem to close as if denving all further access to the Highlands beyond. Rising steep and sudden on both sides, they meet below in a deep chasm, through which the river seems to struggle for a passage among rocks and under precipices, and beneath the overshadowing foliage of the woods that hang feathering over it, giving occasional glimpses of the water, as it runs, now silent and dark, and again boiling and foaming along. The mountainous bank on the right of the stream seems to rise like a wall from the dark chasm below, and to the very summit is covered with wood, through which the

<sup>\*</sup> The tourist visiting the Pass from Pitlochrie by road keeps the toll-road for nearly three miles, till he comes to a wooden foot-bridge which crosses the railway. (Here carriages are left, and sent on to wait at the north end of the pass.) A few yards farther, and the Bridge of Garry comes into view. Should the tourist choose to diverge here for 1½ mile he may see the falls of the Tummel on his way. In this case he crosses this bridge and turns off the road at the first gate on the left. Returning, we recross the Bridge of Garry, and passing through a gate, follow the footpath on the left bank of the Garry for nearly a mile. Immediately below "Killiecrankic Cottage" the Garry falls through a narrow pass called the "Soldier's Leop"—the tradition being that a Highlander who had joined the Lowland army before the battle of Killiecrankic, being hard pressed by one of Dundee's soldiers, cleared the gully by a desperate leap, and thereby saved his life. Here we reach the north end of the pass, and rejoin the toll-road, after a walk of about 3½ miles from Blair-Athole.

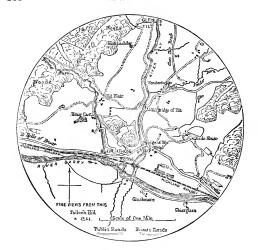
full rich green of the oak and alder is intermingled with the trembling foliage of the birch, the light green hazel, the delicate ash, and the dark tints of the fir." The house upon the left, embowered among birches and clad by evergreens,

and which reappears high up on the left on emerging from a short tunnel, is Killiecrankie Cottage (Miss Alston Stewart); farther on, Urrard House, and Strathgarry House (Mrs. Stewart), are seen; and on the right are the bridge and village of Altgirvay, and the station of Killie-CRANKIE (321 miles). A little beyond the north end is the scene of the battle of Killiecrankie, fought (1689) between the Highland clans under Viscount Dundee, and the troops of King William III., commanded by General Mackay of Scourie-a conflict which ended in the entire route of the Lowland army, and in the death of the victorious Highland general, who fell in the act of cheering on his men. A rude stone standing in the park fronting Ur-



the keys of the gate.

rard House is said to mark the spot where Dundee received his death-wound, although there is a general tradition that he fell higher up, in a garden above the field. The mansionhouse of Lude (J. P. M'Inroy, Esq.) has a commanding position on the right.



## BLAIR-ATHOLE.

[Hotel: Athole Arms, very good.]

Highland Gathering and Games generally about second week of September.

This Highland hamlet is noted for the wild scenery amid which it is situated, the particular objects of attraction being the falls of the Fender and Bruar.

The Falls of Fender (generally first visited) are formed by a streamlet of that name, which descends from Ben-y-Gloe, through a deep ravine, and discharges its waters into the Tilt. The falls are three in number; the nearest is at the union of the two streams, the central and lowest is a little farther up, and the highest and most striking is uppermost. Here the water, being collected in a deep cavity above, glides quietly over a single ledge of rock, dashing in a single fall into a second receptacle, and then into a turbulent pool below, whence it disappears among rocks and bushes. Following the path

downwards, we come upon the lower falls, neither of which, however, is very striking when the water is scanty.

The Falls of the Bruar are situated three miles to the west-ward, and a gunshot from the Inverness road on the right. The streamlet here makes two distinct sets of falls. In the lower it rushes through a rough perpendicular channel, above which the sloping banks are covered with a fir plantation formed by the fourth Duke of Athole in compliance with the request of Burns in the well-known "Petition." And now, according to the poet's wish,

"Lofty firs and ashes cool,
The lowly banks o'erspread,
And view, deep-bending in the pool,
Their shadows' watery bed!

Here fragrant birks, in woodbines drest, The craggy cliffs adorn; And for the little songster's nest, The close embow'ring thorn."

The upper fall is divided into three parts, the aggregate height of which is estimated at 200 feet. A carriage-road leads as far as the second set of falls, and numerons walks have been cut through the plantation, with fantastic little grottoes, for the convenience of visitors. The Bruar springs from the skirts of Ben Dearg, or the Red Mountain, so called from the red colour of the granite of which it is composed. Although 3500 feet high, it is little diversified in form or surface, and forms part of the great forest of Athole.

Blair Castle, the ancient residence of the Earls of Athole, is a long narrow structure of three storeys, without the least pretence to architectural beauty. It is a building of strength, and was the work, as this estate was once the property, of the great family of Comyn. It is supposed to have been built by John of Strathbogie, who was Earl of Athole in right of his wife, and a tower which has, in losing its summit, become an inconspicuous part of the building, is still called Comyn's Tower. In 1644 it was occupied by Montrose; and, undergoing the usual fate of the times, it was taken by Daniel in 1653 for Cromwell. Covering, as it did, one of the main roads into the Highlands, it was taken possession of by an officer of Dundee's army. Lord Murray, on this, threatened a siege, in

consequence of which Dundee marched to its relief; an event which was followed by the battle of Killiecrankie.

Again, in 1746, this castle was held by the Royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland, and commanded by Sir Andrew Agnew, Sheriff of Galloway, against the Highland army of Prince Charles Stewart. The Duke of Athole himself was ostensibly a Royalist, but his brother, Lord George Murray, being a staunch supporter of the Chevalier, resolved to lay siege to the castle. This, however, was a matter of much difficulty, owing to the resolute character of Sir Andrew. who determined to resist in spite of hunger and every privation. At length Sir Andrew's officers became so tired of the situation, that they resolved to try the effect of a stratagem at the expense of their commander. "Possessing themselves of a full suit of his uniform, with the assistance of some straw, they soon produced an excellent stuffed figure, which they placed at a window of the tower, spy-glass in hand, and in the attitude of reconnoitring the rebels. 'This apparition,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'did not escape the hawks' eyes of the Highlanders, who continued to pour their fire upon the turret-window without producing any adequate result. The best deer-stalkers of Athole and Badenoch persevered, nevertheless, and wasted their ammunition in vain on this impassible commander. This prank is said not to have been without a salutary effect; the clansmen, already predisposed to regard the Sheriff with a superstitious awe, now found their surmises as to his invulnerability so thoroughly confirmed, that henceforth they became hopeless of success, and eventually retired."\*

A stone-cast above the castle are the ruins of the old church of Blair, where Viscount Dundee was buried.

The Hill of Tulloch, on the opposite side of the water, presents a panoramic view of the surrounding scenery, from the brown moors of Dalnacardoch down to the Pass of Killiecrankie. From no other point can so adequate an idea be obtained of that screen of hills which bounds the eastern side of this valley; extending from the Falls of the Bruar to Ben Vracky, and including the fine wooded hill of Urrard, the rich

<sup>\*</sup> The Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway, by Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.

grounds of Lude, and the remainder of this bold and highly-ornamented declivity.

The Falls of the Tummel, Lochs Tummel and Rannoch, may be conveniently visited from Blair-Athole. The distance to where Loch Tummel is first visible is 9 miles, and the necessary walking will add two or three more. There are good carriage-roads on both sides of the river. The road leaves the ford or ferry at the hotel, and following closely the river-side, joins the Tummel road to the westward of Garry Bridge.

#### GLEN TILT.

This wild Highland glen forms a favourite pedestrian route between BlairAthole and Braemar. The distance is 30 miles, taking from 10 to 11 hours'
good walking. There is a carriage-road from either extremity (Blair and
Braemary) of 10 miles, and a bridle-path in the centre, of 10 miles. Thus, by
driving to Forest Lodge (Glen Till), and from where the Deeside road commences, the walking may be reduced to 10 miles. This may be done by
arrangement with the hotel-keeper at Braemar. A guide with pony can be
engaged for the whole distance for 30s., or two ponies and one guide 50s.
The river Tarf has to be forded, but in ordinary summer weather the depth
is not above 12 or 14 inches.

The valley of Glen Tilt branches off at Blair-Athole into the mountain-ranges of Ben-y-Gloe, and the lofty hills that form the northern part of the Athole forest. This enormous tract of wild mountain extends over nearly 100,000 English acres, and is estimated to contain about 10,000 head of deer. Here they range uncontrolled, and sometimes the distant herd may be seen crowning the brow of the mountain with its long line of antlers.

The road strikes off at the Bridge of Tilt, passing along the brink of precipices, with the river below. For about a mile and a half it is a laborious ascent, from the top of which an excellent view is obtained in the direction of Blair-Athole, including Schehallion and Farragon mountains. The Tilt is kept on the left as far as the Marble Lodge (5 miles), a little beyond which it is crossed by a bridge. About 3 miles farther (8 from Blair) is Forest Lodge, 1½ mile past which a beautiful cascade descends from the precipitous side of Ben Dearg. Beyond this, in the centre of the glen (when we have gone 10 miles), the road is inaccessible for carriages, and the dreary monotony of the walk is relieved only by the windings and waterfalls of the Tilt. At a ravine which opens on the left we cross the Tarf, a stream precipitated over two ledges of rock.

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In summer the water is generally sufficiently low to be easily forded, but should it happen to be flooded, no attempt should be made to cross it, as instances have occurred of this being accompanied by loss of life. About half-a-mile further on, footpaths branch off right and left, and strike up the hills on the opposite sides. These paths tourists must be careful to avoid, by keeping the Tilt always on the right hand. From a high moorish tract subsequently attained, we have (looking back) a good view of Ben-y-Gloe (3724 feet), the chief mountain in the great forest This forest is said to be more than 40 miles long, and in one part 18 broad, a tract not inferior to some smaller county in extent, and of which about 30,000 imperial acres are set apart for grouse, 50,000 partly for grouse and deer, and 50,000 reserved for deer-stalking solely. By traversing the waste to the north of this, we enter Aberdeenshire (18 miles from Blair-Athole, and 12 from Castleton). Here the Tilt strikes off to the right. We next cross the Bainoch or Brennoch, and 2 miles farther reach the commencement of the Deeside road a little before coming upon the river Dee, or Geanley Water as it is here called, and which has to be crossed. Near this is one of the Earl of Fife's shooting-lodges. At Castleton of Braemar (afterwards described) there are two good inns-the Invercauld Arms and the Fife Arms.

Speaking of this excursion, which cannot be undertaken without some fatigue and excitement, the Queen remarks, in her Journal, "This was the pleasantest and most enjoyable expedition I ever made, and the recollection of it will always be most agreeable to me."

# RAILWAY ROUTE, BLAIR-ATHOLE TO INVERNESS.

From the magnificent and diversified scenery which is to be found below Blair-Athole, the railway passes on into a bare and inhospitable country, very thinly populated, and showing scarcely any trace of human habitation. Leaving Blair-Athole, and crossing the Bruar Water, with the Garry on the right, and the policies of Blair Castle—the church and hamlet of Struan, and the entrance to Glen Errochie, the road to Kinloch-Rannoch, are seen on the right. On leaving STRUAN station, the line continues its course through the property of Calvine, where, apart from the singularly rugged channel of the Garry and some extensive rock-cuttings in the line of railway, and the old stage-house of Dalnacardoch on the right, little falls to be observed except the bleak and by no means varied character of the surrounding hills or their corries, which form the great forest of Drumouchter, until the upper end of Loch Garry appears, a welcome and interesting object on the left, near the lovely shooting-lodge and station of Dalnaspidal. Near this the counties of Perth and Inverness join; but the country still pre-



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sents the same uninteresting and inhospitable aspect, and the well-known mountains, called the "Badenoch Boar" and the "Athole Sow," both on the left, and the upper end of Loch Erricht, are the most striking objects which relieve the monotony of the journey to DALWHINNIE, where the roads to Inverness, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William meet.

The railway here enters Badenoch, an immense tract of Highland territory, from which the ancient family of Comyn, afterwards a branch of the Stewarts, and more recently the Gordons, were designed; and, passing through Glentruim, with Ettridge bridge in the left foreground, Glentruim House\* is seen in the middle distance, beautifully surrounded by plantations, and guarded by precipitous mountains. The Spey is next reached, and crossed by an eight-spanned bridge of nearly 300 feet in length, about a mile below which are the village and station of Newtonmore, the nearest point for the district of Laggan. We soon thereafter arrive at

# Kingussie,

the station for those who wish to proceed to Fort-William by coach, and where is an excellent hotel.† In the vicinity are the ruins of a chapel and the site of a monastery dedicated to St. Columba. On the other side of the Spey, which is crossed by a bridge, are the extensive ruins of Ruthven Barracks, the dilapidated walls being all that remain of Castle Ruthven, one of the principal residences of the Comyns, lords of Badenoch. The site is peculiarly striking, and possibly presents one of the best examples of a "rath," or mound raised by the eddying of the waters, that is to be met with in the country. It was here that the rebel army, after being defeated at Culloden, rallied under Macpherson to the number of several thousand men; and here these devoted adventurers received the cold selfish message which bade them return to their homes and await submissively the exterminating sword of Duke William of Cumberland.

<sup>\*</sup> In November 1866 this house was the scene of a painful domestic tragedy. While inhabited by two sisters, Misses M'Pherson, it was destroyed by fire, and only a portion of the personal jewels of the ladies was found among the ashes—no vestige of their bodies having been discovered.

<sup>†</sup> For a description of this beautiful route see page 346.

On leaving Kingussic, the landscape becomes much more wide, diversified, and interesting, and the extensive embankments of the Spey, and the fine meadows of Belleville, appear to great advantage, until the river falls into the Loch of Insh. On the left is the village of Lynchatt (Catslyn); north of which stands a small monument, on a rising ground, to Macpherson of Belleville, the translator of Ossian. Belleville House (Col. Brewster-Macpherson, grandson of Ossian-Macpherson, and son-in-law of Sir David Brewster), a good specimen of the architectural skill of Adams, has a commanding position on the side of a nicely-wooded hill on the left, not far from which is a good specimen of a "Pict's house." On the right is the House of Milton, close by the village of Insh; and to the south are the openings to the Glens of Tromie and Fishie, near the latter of which is the prettily-situated cottage-looking house of Invereshie (Sir George M. Grant, Bart.) On the left is the house, and in a field below it the old burial-place, of the Lairds of Dunachton. The Loch of Insh, on the right, is best seen from about this point. the left, near Boat of Insh, is Kincraig House (Mackintosh of Mackintosh), with pavilion roof. A mountain on the right is surmounted by what is called the Duke of Argyle's Stone, a cairn which marks the spot where the Duke halted with his army; after which succeeds some good mountain-scenery, and army; after when succeeds some good modulant-scenery, and the pretty loch and parish church of Alvie on the left. On the right is an isolated hill called the Tor of Alvie, upon which is a cairn to the memory of the Highlanders who fell at Waterloo, also a monumental pillar to the last Duke of Gordon. Tor Alva is situated upon the Kinrara portion of the Gordon estates. From the top of this mountain (about an hour's walk from Aviemore station) one of the finest Highland views is obtained, whether for extent or variety of scenery. On passing Tor Alvie, the Doune of Rothiemurchus\* (W. P. Grant), and the immense pine-forests of Rothiemurchus and Glenmore, with the Cairngorm range and the lower Grampians, are seen on the right; on the left is the rugged birch-clad mountain of Craigellachie (the Rock of Alarm), the rendezvous in former times of the clan Grant, whose slogan or war-cry

<sup>\*</sup> Distance from Rothiemurchus to Braemar by Loch Morlich and Glenmore, taking inequalities of ground into account, 35 miles.

was, "Stand fast, Craigellachie." At the foot of Craigellachie is Lochbaladern, where there is a fine echo. Near, and towards the west of this mountain, is the boundary between the districts of Badenoch and Strathspey.

At AVIEMORE the tourist is within four miles of the celebrated castle of Loch-an-eillan, which can be visited by stopping on the way either to or from Perth or Inverness; and, if the tourist's time permits, he can spend a night at the boathouse of Rothiemurchus, and visit the magnificent scenery of Glenmore and Glenennoch with its loch.

At BOAT OF GARTEN a line of railway branches off through Strathspey, by Abernethy and Rothes, to Elgin, and to Keith from Craigellachie by Dufftown. About a mile to the left of Garten the Queen and the late Prince Consort rested a few minutes at the roadside inn of Dunmullie, in September 1860, where "mine host" still exhibits the glass out of which the late lamented Prince drank "mountain-dew" on that occasion. To the right of the line is the large farmhouse of Tullochgorum, rendered famous by Skinner's wellknown song; and at Broomhill, the village and bridge of Nethy, the churches of Abernethy (E. and F.), and the ruins of Castle Roy, another reputed fortress of the Comyns, are seen on the right, which may be reached by crossing a wooden bridge lately built over the Spey. Before coming to the rugged and romantic stream of the Dulnain, which rises near Cairn Balloch, on the S.W. of the Monaghlea mountains, we obtain a glimpse of Strathspey and of the peaked hill of Benrinnes,\* "which rises over the ancient house of Ballindalloch, at the junction of the rivers Avon and Spey." Ballindalloch belongs to an old family of the Grants. After crossing the water of Allan, at the junction of which with the Spey is the burial-place of Inverallan, the train reaches Grantown, a village that may be called the capital of Strathspey. There is a good hotel here, the Grant Arms. The village is situated about a mile north of the river

<sup>\*</sup> The first ascent of Benrinnes with a horse and cart was successfully accomplished in the summer of 1809, by a farmer residing in Glentrianes. The mountain, which is situated on the upper district of Banffshire, rises very abruptly to the height of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and the ascent of a horse and cart on the south-west shoulder of the mountain to the highest peak was a feat of no ordinary nature, and one hitherto regarded as an impossibility.

Spey, being half-way between Blair and Inverness. It was founded in 1776 by the late Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart. and since then has made great progress in neatness and extent. In its vicinity is Castle Grant, a seat of the Earl of Scaffeld, in which there are some interesting paintings. About a mile to the north is Lord Huntly's Cave, so named from its having been the place of concealment of George, second Marquis of Huntly, in the reign of Charles I. At Speybridge, on the south side of the village, three roads meet-one leading to Rothiemurchus, by Abernethy; another to Aberlour, by the haughs of Cromdale; and a third to Strathdon and Strathdee, by the villages of Tomintoul and Glengairn. Leaving Grantown, the railway enters Brae Moray, a wild district of country. Here, a few miles to the west of DAVA station, is the desolate Loch-an-Dorb, with the ruins of an extensive eastle, which figured as a royal fortress in the early history of Scotland. In more recent times it was possessed by the Earls of Moray, and passed from their hands into those of the Campbells of Cawdor. "I have seen," says Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder in his Highland Rambles, "at Cawdor Castle a massive iron gate, believed to have been that of the Castle of Loch-an-Dorb, which tradition says was carried off from thence by Sir Donald Campbell of Cawdor, who bore it on his back all the way across the moors, till he set it down where it is now in use, the distance being not less than 12 or 15 miles." In our farther course the railway crosses the channel of the Divie by means of a magnificent viaduct of 7 arches, the span of which is 45 feet, and the height 106 feet; below which, picturesquely situated, are the manse, church, and burial-ground of Edenkillie. We next reach Dunphail station, in the neighbourhood of which is Dunphail House (Major Cumming Bruce). A district of great beauty succeeds, studded with numerous gentlemen's seats; and at times excellent views are obtained of the Moray Firth, the Sutors of Cromarty, and the northern mountains. The Church and village of Rafford, and the old white-washed town of Blervie, are seen to the right; and on the left is Sanquhar House (C. Fraser Tytler, Esq.), with its beautiful grounds and parks. We now arrive at the thriving town of Forres, where the junction is made with the Great North of Scotland Railway. (See page 420.)

## KINGUSSIE TO FORT-WILLIAM,

By coach in connection with Railway (see page 342).

#### Distances.

Bridge of Laggan .						11 miles
Loch Laggan Hotel, ea	ıst er	nd of	loch			8 ,,
Moy Inn, west end .						12 ,,
Bridge of Roy .						13 ,,
Spean Bridge Hotel						3 ,,
Fort-William						7,,
						E4 miles

Spean Bridge to Loch Laggan, 17 miles; Road along Loch, about 10 miles; Bridge of Roy Inn, 10 miles from Fort-William; Inn, east end of loch, 19 miles from Kingussie.

This route affords a communication between the Highland Railway and the Caledonian Canal, by the valleys of the Spey and Spean, and the roadway is unsurpassed for excellence.

On leaving Kingussie we keep for a considerable distance along the north side of the line of railway and the river Spey. We then pass through the village of Newtonmore, near which (4 miles) is Speybridge. The road here skirts the base of Craig Dhu, a magnificent crag, while on the left the Spey meanders along through a rich cultivated valley. At length Cluny Castle, the hereditary residence of the Cluny Macphersons, appears through the trees crowning a bank on the north. It is a modern edifice, but with all the feudal pomposity of battlements and turrets.

We next reach the Bridge of Laggan (11 miles), and it is impossible to pass here the humble parish kirk without paying a tribute to the genius and national enthusiasm of Mrs. Grant, authoress of Letters from the Mountains, etc., whose writings conferred on Eadenoch and Strathspey a sort of classical celebrity.\* We here cross the Spey, and leaving that river pass through a rather bare and uninteresting district called Strathmashie, to the south of which rises the mountainous forest of Ben Alder. Here we come in sight of the eastern extremity of Loch Laggan, which here receives its first accessory stream called the Pattack, having its source in a lake

<sup>\*</sup> There is a mountainous road from this through the pass of Corryarrick to Fort-Augustus.

situated in the mountains above. Near the debouche it bursts over a rocky ledge and forms a small cataract. There is an inn at this end of the lake (The Loch Laggan Hotel), and close by is the old Kirk of Laggan, the original Romish chapel of the district, where a primitive altar and a granite font are still to be seen.

Loch Laggan is 7 miles in length and about a mile broad. A more screne and lovely sheet of water is seldom seen, even in the Highlands, and it possesses rural beauty and natural magnificence, without any of the repelling features which appertain to savage sterility. Mrs. Grant, who resided many years in this neighbourhood, has recorded her impressions of the lake rather differently. "In the immediate scene," she says, "you are soothed with everything that is beautiful, and in the surrounding one awed by all that is majestic."

"The road winds along the north bank through a thick natural forest of birch, oak, and alder—a part of the ancient Coil More, or great forest of Caledonia, in which, as tradition states, the Scottish monarchs of remote times often hunted the deer. The trees are neither lofty nor of great girth; but their knarled and knotty trunks bespeak the innumerable years they have defied the mountain blast. They are rooted among the wreck of many former generations, whose rotten stems protrude through the moss and leaves that cover the ground. Nature has here suffered no invasion; she still wears the same sylvan features she exhibited when the rocks around gave back the shouts of the hunter-kings of old."

About midway is the farm-house of Aberairder, behind which towers "the lofty Coryarder, the haunt of eagles and of clouds." On the opposite shore stands Ardverikie, the shooting-lodge of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. "It is quite close to the lake, and the view from the windows is very beautiful and extremely wild. The lake contains two small wooded islands, on which are some fragments of buildings of the most remote antiquity. One is called the Isle of Kings, the other that of Dogs; for there, it would appear, their Caledonian Majesties, who had here a hunting-seat, used to confine Bran and Luath, and all their other followers of the chase."\*

Upon a well-chosen site at the west end of the lake stands

<sup>\*</sup> Mrs. Grant's Letters from the Mountains.

the Highland residence of Mr. Ansdell, R.A., and about a mile beyond, on the upper side of the road, is the snug little inn of Moy, where the coach stops to change horses.

The river Spean quits the lake in a gentle unruffled stream, and the tributary waters from Lochs Oisian and Gulbin join it a short way below. Its banks are skirted by low pasturelands, and the lively green of the birch-woods on the heights gives the scene a peculiar richness.

We are now in Glen Spean, which is on the whole an interesting valley—spacious and fertile—and bounded by wild and picturesque mountains. The road here attains a height of about 1500 feet, from which the ridge on the south bank is seen pierced by narrow glens, each of which sends forth a tributary torrent. One of these, as already mentioned, penetrates to Loch Oisian, another to Loch Treig—small lakes buried in the wilderness of mountains. The stream issuing from Loch Treig, immediately before mingling with the Spean, displays a succession of rapids, which awaken the echoes of the hills by their gushing noise.

Here we may be said to be amidst the wilds of Lochaber. Passing a Roman Catholic chapel, we reach Bridge of Roy Inn (10 miles from Fort-William), situated at the mouth of Glen Roy, famous for its parallel roads, which extend several miles on each side of the stream which flows through the glen. The paths are three in number, the lower less distinct than the others, running horizontally and parallel to each other along every nook and cleft of the hills. In some places they are from 60 to 70 feet in breadth, and separated from each other by at least twice that extent, bearing out the conjecture that the valley was at some remote period the bed of a lake, the waters of which found an outlet at three distinct intervals, leaving so many tokens of the different levels. With the exception of the roads, Glen Roy offers nothing worthy of peculiar remark.

From Bridge of Roy Inn we proceed along the banks of the Spean. At one place the stream has torn its way through a solid ledge of rock, and the sides of the trough are so smooth and regular that the chisel could hardly have finished them with greater nicety. The breadth too, is so inconsiderable that a person might almost leap across. In this chasm there is a cataract of considerable grandeur. We cross the Spean, which is here a fine broad river, by Spean, or, as it was formerly called, Low Bridge, in contradistinction to the High Bridge so named, though farther down the river. A little beyond this on the road-side is Spean Bridge Hotel, a large comfortable house. Here leaving the Spean, we turn southwards, and cross the Black Muir, which extends along the foot of Ben Nevis, whose gigantic precipices rise ledge above ledge until they are hidden in the clouds. On the right is the modern Castle of Inverlochy, the seat of Lord Abinger. A little beyond this we come upon the river Lochy, which is here crossed by a suspension bridge; thereafter, crossing the river Nevis and passing Belford Hospital and the Fort, we arrive at Fort-William. (For description of Fort-William, see Caledonian Canal route.)

## PERTH TO DUNDEE BY RAILWAY.

This line of railway, on which there are several places of much interest to the tourist, passes through the fertile Carse of Gowrie. Among these is Kinfauns Castle, the seat of Lord Grav, situated on the left, while on the right and opposite bank of the Tay are the ruins of Elcho Castle (Earl of Wemyss); Pitfour (—— Richardson, Bart.), and the Kirk of St. Madoes, at which there is a curiously-sculptured stone monument. To the south-east is Errol Park (G. Armitstead, M.P.), a spacious modern mansion, situated in a large park, once the seat of the Earls of Errol, adjoining which are the church and village. Megginch Castle, still pretty entire, and built by a cadet of the family of Errol about 1575, is on the same side. On the left is the Castle of Fingask (Sir P. Murray Threipland, Bart.), in which are preserved many interesting portraits and relics of the exiled Stewarts, to whose cause, both in 1715 and 1745, the Threipland family were warmly devoted. A little to the north-east the ancient keep or donjon of Kinnaird Castle, adjoining the parish church, lately in ruins, but more recently restored by the new proprietor Sir P. M. Threipland, forms a prominent object. On leaving Inchture station, on the right is the prettily-situated mansion of Rossie Priory (Lord Kinnaird), and on the same side, a few miles to the east, are seen the massive walls and turrets of Castle Huntly (- Paterson, Esq.) The latter was mostly built by Patrick, third Earl of Kinghorn, the same nobleman who added

350 Dundee.

so much to the beauty of Glamis Castle: but while in the Glamis family it bore the name of Castle Lyon. The Longforgan and Invergowrie stations are next reached, and about a mile from the latter are the houses of Invergowrie (Clayhills Henderson), Gray (Lord Gray), and about two miles north-east the seat of the Earl of Camperdown. On crossing the burn at the old kirk of Invergowrie, the traveller finds himself in Forfarshire; and passing along the north margin of the Tay, which is studded with several tasteful villas, he is landed in the course of a few minutes at the South Union Street railway station of Dundee.

## DUNDEE,

[Hotels: Royal, 54 Nethergate; British, 4 Castle Street; Crown, Greenmarket; Dundee Arms, 7 Crichton Street; Lamb's Temperance, 56 Reform Street. Restaurants: Straton's, 18 Reform Street; Café Royal, Tally Street; Kinnaird Hall, 8 Bank Street.

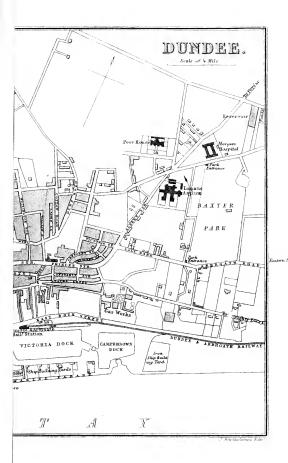
Population 120,000. 22 miles from Perth, 49½ from Edinburgh.]

the third town in Scotland in population, and the principal seat of the linen trade of the United Kingdom, is chiefly built upon ground sloping gently from the Law of Dundee and the Hill of Balgay on the north, to the river Tay on the south.

The docks, the most important of the public works, consist of King William's ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres), Earl Grey's ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  acres), Camperdown\* ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres), and Victoria ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  acres). Connected with the docks are spacious quays, patent slip, careeningbeach, graving-dock, and tide-harbours, spreading along the margin of the Tay a mile and a half from east to west. The Customs and Excise Office is an elegant building; and one of the chief ornamental structures of the town is the Royal Arch at the harbour, built in commemoration of the Queen's visit in 1844 at an expense of £6000. The harbour revenue amounts to about £30,000 annually.

In front of the harbour works an *Esplanade* or sea-wall has been constructed, running from Magdalen Point to the Craig Pier, with the view of deepening the river by increasing the force of the current. It is intended to form the space between the wall and the Perth railway into a public promenade,

<sup>\*</sup> Called after the naval hero of that name, who was educated at Dundee.



350 Dundee.

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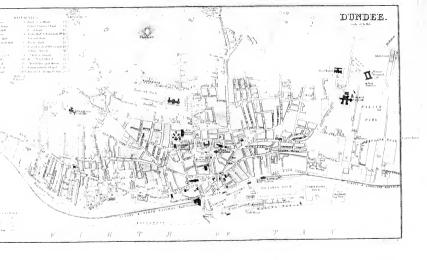
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and for the extension of the Caledonian and North British Railway stations, at whose expense, jointly with the harbour trustees and the town, the work has been executed.

The market-place or High Street is a spacious square, 360 feet long by 100 broad, from which diverge the Nethergate, Seagate, Overgate, and Murraygate, which run east and west, nearly parallel with the river. Castle Street leads from the south-east end of the High Street to the docks on the south, and contains the theatre, and at its lower extremity the handsome Exchange Rooms.

The Town House, on the south side of the market-place, was built in 1743, and is surmounted by a steeple, with piazza below. Opposite, at the head of Reform Street, is the High School, and to the south-west of it stands the Post-office. In Bank Street, near the middle and on the west side of Reform Street, is Kinnaird Hall, used for public meetings, etc., and containing a fine organ. Immediately opposite are the offices of the Dundee Advertiser. The Eastern Club (an association of the gentlemen of the district) occupies a fine ornamental structure in Albert Square, immediately to the south of the Albert Institute, which was erected expressly for the accommodation of its members. At the east end of the High Street a building with Ionic pilasters is occupied by the Clydesdale Banking Company.

In West Bell Street, adjoining the prison, is the Sheriff and Justiciary Court-house, a handsome Grecian building. The largest hall in the town is the Volunteer Drill Hall, Parker Square, West Bell Street, containing a gymnasium conducted by an efficient superintendent. The Royal Exchange is situated in Panmure Street, and opposite to it is a handsome ornamental building, containing the office of the Union Bank of Scotland, etc. The Episcopal Church of St. Paul's (Bishop Forbes) is a fine building of the decorated Gothic order, designed by Mr. G. Scott, London, and it is interesting as occurving the site of the old castle of Dundee.

In Albert Square is situated the Albert Institute, a memorial building in honour of the late Prince Consort, erected by subscriptions, chiefly within the town, amounting to upwards of £20,000. It contains on the upper floor a lecture-hall, and, on the lower, rooms for the accommodation of the Free

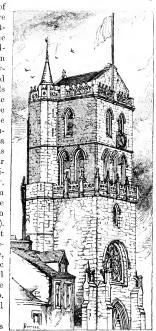
352 Dundee.

Library, which was opened in 1869, being the first Free Library established in any of the large towns of Scotland. It consists of two departments—the Reference or Reading. and the Lending Libraries; and is supported by an annual tax of one penny per pound on the rental of all property within the burgh, which yields an income of about £1500 The Reference department is open to the public every lawful day, and contains a large number of encyclopædias, gazetteers, works relating to engineering and the mechanical arts, shipbuilding, etc., fine editions of standard authors and poets, besides all the leading British, and several American, French, and German periodical publications. There are eight tables in the room, at each of which ten people may be seated, accommodating about eighty readers in To admit to the benefits of the Lending Library a card of membership is necessary. This is granted to any person on application, whose name is on the roll of parliamentary electors. Those who are not electors, but who are ratepayers or resident within the town, by producing a voucher signed by an elector, are entitled to the same privilege. This department contains nearly 20,000 volumes, and is being daily added to. Upwards of 13,000 reading cards have been issued. The success of this institute has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, and the committee find themselves hampered for want of room; but, through the liberality of Sir David Baxter, an arrangement has been entered into for the completion of the building in accordance with the original designs of Mr. G. Scott of London, so as to give increased accommodation to both departments of the Library, and also to provide room for the Museum (at present open to the public free, in temporary premises in Lindsay Street), and projected Picture Gallery. The open space of ground surrounding the Albert Institute has been tastefully laid out as a public place by the Town Council, and called Albert Square. It contains a large and highly ornamental fountain in front of the grand staircase of the Institute, designed by the same architect; and a statue of the late George Kinloch, first M.P. for the Burgh in the reformed parliament of 1832, by John Steell, Esq., R.S.A., Edinburgh, will shortly be erected at its north-west corner.

On the north side of the Nethergate is the famous square tower or *old steeple of St. Mary's Church*, 156 feet in height, one of the greatest architectural curiosities in Scotland.

The reputed founder of this venerable structure was David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of the Scottish monarch William L On his return from Palestine, after having shared with Richard Cœur de Lion the perils of the third crusade, he made a narrow escape from shipwreck on the shoals of Tay, and this stupendous belfry, with a church now destroyed, was erected in gratitude for his deliverance, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Such is the story given by Hector Boece, the historian (who was born at Dundee about 1465). But as the style is not Early English, which prevailed in the Earl's time. but the Decorated Gothic which was introduced into Scotland during the reign of David II. (A.D. 1329-70), it is supposed to be of earlier date.

The old church was accidentally destroyed by cufire in 1841, and replaced by two modern churches.



CHURCH TOWER, DUNDEE (1377-99). Time of Richard II.

The Barracks of Dundee occupy the site of Dudhope Castle, the seat of the ancient Constables of Dundee. This consists

of a fine terrace on the side of the Law, about half-a-mile from the High Street. The celebrated Viscount Dundee was constable of Dudhope Castle, but after his death it was forfeited to the crown, and afterwards converted to its present use. A little to the eastward is The Royal Infirmary, in the Tudor style of architecture, the largest and most conspicuous of the public buildings of Dundee. From this we may ascend to the top of The Law, the round green hill in the rear of the town, 535 feet in height, and on which are the remains of a fortification. The inhabitants enjoy the privilege of recreation on this hill, and also in the bleachinggreen and Barrack Park on the north, and the Magdalene Green at the west end of the town. The hill commands an extensive panoramic view, including the mouth of the Tay, the Bell Rock Lighthouse, the bay and town of St. Andrews, and the German Ocean to the horizon. These, and the greater part of Fifeshire, are spread out as in a map. Turning to the opposite side of the compass (N.W.), there may be seen the dark ridges of the Sidlaw Hills, and the more distant peaks of the Grampians, Lochnagar being occasionally distinguishable. The neighbourhood of Dundee affords no scene at all to be compared to the glories of sunset witnessed from the top of the Law.

The Baxter Park, at the north-eastern extremity of the town, was purchased and embellished (at a cost of £50,000) by Sir David Baxter, Bart. of Kilmaron, and his two sisters, and handed over (1863) as recreation-ground for the free use of the public. It is 38 acres in extent, commands an extensive view of the river Tay and surrounding country, and is laid out in a very tasteful manner after designs by the late Sir Joseph Paxton. In the centre stands a handsome pavilion in the Italian style, with piazza, refreshment-rooms, etc. A marble statue of Sir David Baxter, by John Steell, R.S.A., subscribed for by the inhabitants of Dundee, as an expression of their gratitude to the donors of the park, is placed underneath a canopy on the north side of this edifice. About a quarter of a mile east of the Baxter Park is The Eastern Necropolis, a large cemetery laid out with much taste under the auspices of the Town Council. It contains a number of handsome monuments.

The Morgan Hospital, a building in the Scotch baronial style of architecture, is erected on ground to the north-west of the Baxter

Park. The institution is modelled after Heriot's in Edinburgh; its founder, John Morgan, a native of the town, who made a fortune in India, having devoted the bulk of it (£70,000) for the education of 100 boys, sons of decayed tradesmen, etc., of Dundee, and the other towns in the county of Forfar.

The Hill of Balgay has been recently leased from Lady Scott of Ancrum, by the Town Council, as a West-end Park. It is at present being laid out and enclosed, and is expected to be opened to the public in the summer of 1871. A portion of the lower slopes on the northern side of the hill is to be used as a cemetery.

The only trace of the old walls of the town of Dundee is the Cowgate Port, from which Wishart the martyr is said to have preached to the people during the plague of 1544. At the period of the Reformation, Dundee was one of the first towns in Scotland which publicly renounced the Roman Catholic faith; and so zealous was the spirit of its Protestantism that it acquired the name of "The Second Geneva."

The principal manufacture of Dundee is fabrics of linen, jute, and hemp. The consumption of jute is very great, and it may be called the great staple trade of the town. The largest consumers now employ their own ships in importing it direct from Calentta, and the "East Indiamen" belonging to Dundee are a large and valuable fleet.

Of late years great improvements have been made in the spinningmills. Some of the new works are most imposing structures, palatial in appearance, colossal in extent, and in durability or magnificence unsurpassed by the mills of any other town in the kingdom, or of any other country in the world. Among the principal manufacturing establishments may be mentioned those of Baxter Brothers and Co., of which the larger is a noble structure of about 250 feet in length, and four lofty storeys in height, besides attics, surmounted by a fine statue of James Watt. The works of Gilroy Brothers and Co., in Lochee Road, are large and most imposing buildings, nearly 500 feet in length, the wings of four storeys in height, and the centre five storeys, the height to the top of the pediment being 90 feet, which is surmounted by a gigantic statue of Minerva. The Camperdown Mills, Lochee, near Dundee (Cox Brothers), are also very extensive, with a chimney-stalk rivalling in height and greatly excelling in beauty that of St. Rollox of Glasgow. They cover about 20 acres.

The value of the manufactures of Dundee is estimated to amount to nearly £8,000,000 annually; and the number of persons employed in the linen trade is about 50,000.

The principal mansions in the neighbourhood of the town are-

Craigie (J. A. Guthrie, Esq.), two miles distant on the Broughty Ferry road; Duntrune (Miss C. S. Graham, authoress of "Mystifications"), four miles north-eastward; Baldovan House (Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart., M.P.), about three miles to the north; Balgay House (Lady Scott), about two miles westward, in front of Balgay Hill; Blackness (David Hunter, Esq.), about a mile to the westward; and Camperdown House (Earl of Camperdown), three miles to the north-west.

Dundee has produced many celebrated men, among whom deserve to be mentioned Boethius the historian, and Halyburton, a zealous reformer, to whose powerful doctrines may be ascribed that strong bias to Presbyterianism which to this day prevails among the inhabitants. The family of Scrymgeour, a member of which bore the standard of Wallace over many a bloody field, boasts a number of renowned men; and the name of Graham of Claverhouse, the merciless scourge of the Covenanters, competes with that of Monk for an unhonoured place in local tradition. In later days Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown, was educated in Dundee, and the family seat is in the neighbourhood.

## DUNDEE TO FORFAR,

By Meigle Junction and Glamis. \*

The line of railway here described passes by LOCHEE (an important manufacturing suburb of Dundee) and NEWTYLE to the MEIGLE JUNCTION on the Midland line, in the course of which views are obtained of Gray House+ (Lord Gray), Camperdown House (Earl of Camperdown), Baldovan House (Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart.), Strathmartin Castle (Col. Laird), Auchterhouse (Earl of Airlie); also the ruins of

- \* The DUNDEE AND FORFAR DIRECT RAILWAY was opened to the public in November 1870. It starts from the East Station, Dundee, and runs on the Dundee and Arbroath line to Broughty Ferry, a little below which it leaves the main line, and runs as a single line of rails along an embankment on the sandy downs nearly to Monifieth. Before reaching this place it crosses the Arbroath line on a high level bridge, and gradually rises as it advances northward by Affleck Castle, the reservoir of the Dundee Water Company at Monikie, the Roman Camp at Carbriddo; crossing the Sidlaw hills, it gradually descends to Forfar, passing Dunnichen House (Captain Dempster). It is shorter than the other lines from Dundee to Forfar by seven miles.
- † Near this, 6 miles N.W. from Dundee, is the Old Church of Fowlis Easter, a fine specimen of the architecture of the 15th century period. The screen, which separates the nave of the church from the burial aisle of the Lords Gray, contains a quaint representation of the Crucifixion. The castle of Fowlis is near the church; and the Den of Balruddery, a favourite field for the geologist and botanist, is in the neighbourhood.

Hatton Castle and Bannatyne House, at Newtyle, in the latter of which the well-known collection of ancient Scotch poems is said to have been made by George Bannatyne, in whose homour the famous literary club of that name was established. Meigler Junotion is within 1 mile of Meigle village, where the finest and most singular collection of the sculptured stones of Scotland is to be seen. In the immediate vicinity are Belmont Castle (Lord Wharneliffe) and a large monolith, or the so-called gravestone of King Arthur.

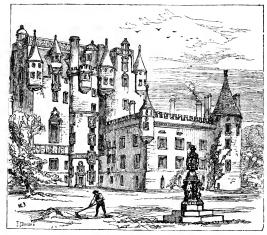
About half-way between Meigle and Forfar is the station of Glamis, within a mile of which is

### GLAMIS CASTLE.

the hereditary seat of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and interesting both on account of its historical associations and the elaborate style of its architecture. It is 6 miles from Forfar and 27 from Perth, and is shown on Fridays only.

"I was only 19 or 20 years old," says Sir Walter Scott, "when I happened to pass a night in this magnificent old baronial castle. The hoary old pile contains much in its appearance, and in the traditions connected with it, impressive to the imagination. It was the scene of the murder of a Scottish king of great antiquity; not indeed the gracious Duncan, with whom the name naturally associates it, but Malcolm II. It contains also a curious monument of the peril of feudal times, being a secret chamber, the entrance of which, by the law or custom of the family, must only be known to three persons at once-viz. the Earl of Strathmore, his heir-apparent, and any third person whom they may take into their confidence. The extreme antiquity of the building is vouched by the immense thickness of the walls, and the wild and straggling arrangement of the accommodation within doors. I was conducted to my apartment in a distant corner of the building; and I must own that, as I heard door after door shut, after my conductor had retired, I began to consider myself too far from the living and somewhat too near the dead. We had passed through what is called 'the king's room,' a vaulted apartment garnished with stags' antlers, and similar trophies of the chase, and said by tradition to be the spot of Malcolm's murder, and I had an idea of the vicinity of the castle chapel.

"In spite of the truth of history, the whole night scene in Macbeth's castle rushed at once upon my mind, and struck my imagina



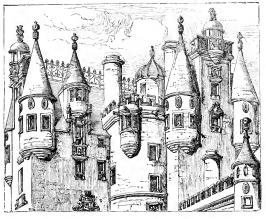
GLAMIS CASTLE (A.D. 1080 to 1621).

tion more forcibly than even when I have seen its terrors represented by the late John Kemble and his inimitable sister."\*

The great hall bears the date 1621, and the initials of Earl John on the ceiling. It contains portraits of Graham of Claverhouse, the Duke of Lauderdale, Charles II., and James VII., etc., and some carved furniture. The rooms shown are—the kitchens (modern and ancient), the billiard-room, the apartment where King Malcolm II. was murdered, Sir Walter Scott's bed-room, the dining-room, and drawing-room or great hall (a magnificent apartment with old arched ceiling), communicating with a quaint little chapel, in the Jacobean style, decorated by numerous appropriate paintings by De Witt, about 1688. A stair of 143 steps leads to the top of the castle, but the view is tame.

Before the manse-door at the village of Glamis there is a large sculptured obelisk, called "King Malcolm's gravestone," where, according to tradition, he was buried. The castle was frequently

<sup>\*</sup> Scott's Demonology and Witchcraft.



VIEW OF THE TURRETS OF GLAMIS CASTLE.

used as a residence by the Scottish kings, more particularly in 1263-4, by Alexander III., of whose household expenses some curious accounts are preserved in the Chamberlain Rolls. The thanedom of Glamis was bestowed by Robert II. on John Lyon, who married the King's second daughter by Elizabeth Mure, and became the founder of the present family. On the barbarous execution of the young and beautiful Lady Glamis for witchcraft (on the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, 1537), the estate again fell to the Crown, and the eastle, after being for some time a residence of James V., was afterwards restored to the hereditary family. The older part of the present edifice was completed by John, tenth Earl, about 1621, after plans made chiefly by his father, Lord Patrick. It was considerably adorned by the succeeding generation; and to this period belong the curious sun-dial near the entrance and the grotesque figures on the north and south gateways.\*

The Garden is of great extent, and laid out with much taste. Outside the south wall of the kitchen-garden is the flower-garden,

<sup>\*</sup> See Glamis; its History and Antiquities, by A. Jervise.

occupying a geutle incline of several acres sloping down to the river Dean. Along the north wall extends one of the finest ranges of hothouses in Scotland, fitted up with every modern improvement. At the back of the north wall is a house for the rather unusual purpose in Scotland of forcing mushrooms. Outside the northwest corner is the dwelling-house of the head gardener.

The sculptured stone monument of Cossans—one of the finest specimens of its kind—is to be seen in a field in the neighbourhood of Glamis.

### FORFAR,

[Hotel: County Arms. 14 miles from Dundee.]

the county town, is situated in the interior, and is of great antiquity, having been a royal residence in the time of Malcolm Cammore. Its chief trade is the same as that carried on at Dundee. Anciently it had two castles, one of which stood on a mount to the north of the town, the other upon a partially artificial island on the north-west side of the loch. In the county hall is preserved a curious instrument called "the witches' bridle," which was placed as a gag over the heads of the miserable creatures burnt for the imaginary crime of witcheraft. On the walls are hung portraits of Admiral Duncan and others, by Opic, Raeburn, etc. New Court-houses have been erected for the use of the Sheriff and County police establishment.

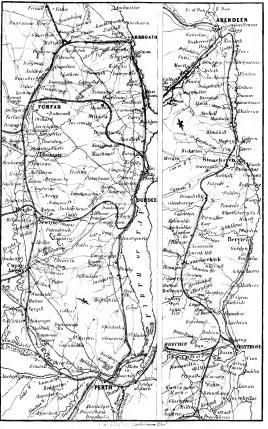
## DUNDEE TO ARBROATH BY BROUGHTY FERRY.

This route follows the estuary of the Tay to its mouth, where stand the village and old castle of Broughty Ferry, the latter a gutted tower, encircled by a wall and serried by many a gaping breach. On the opposite shore of the Firth, which is here narrowed to a mile, is the village called Tayport, from whence a long tongue of barren sand shoots into the sea. Off the extreme point of this spot lie the perilous shoals, on which, from the deep monotonous moan of the surf, mariners have conferred the title of "The Roaring Lion." The castle near Broughty, known by the vulgar name of Claypots, was according to tradition the residence of a mistress of Cardinal Beaton.

The coast of Forfarshire is fertile and well cultivated, presenting a succession of gentle hills, partially planted and adorned by numerous handsome mansions. A stiff clayey soil prevails with little interruption to within ten or twelve miles of Aberdeen. The shore, as far as Arbroath, is low and shelving; but beyond that place it

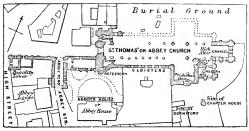
# FORFAR & KINCARDINE SHIRES,

TRAVERSED BY SCOTTISH NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.





suddenly becomes bold and precipitous, and finally terminates in the lofty promontory of Red-head, the Rubrum Promontorium of the Romans.\*



PLAN OF ARBROATH ABBEY, FOUNDED A.D. 1178.

### ARBROATH.

[Hotels: Albion; White Hart. 15 miles from Forfar, 18 from Dundee.]

This seaport and manufacturing town stands in Angus next to Dundee in point of trade and population, but possesses little to attract the tourist except its Abbey. The harbour, which has been scooped out by art, is confined and of difficult access, and the town depends mainly on its manufactures, the staple of which are sailcloth, canvas, and coarse linens.

The Abbry of Arbroath was founded by William the Lion in 1178 for monks of the Tyronensian order, and dedicated to the English martyr, Thomas à Becket. The founder was interred within its precincts, and a grave composed of hewn freestone, near the site of the high altar, is supposed to contain his remains. The last abbot was the famous Cardinal Beaton, who was at the same time Archbishop of St. Andrews, and in the troubles that succeeded his death fanaticism wreaked its fury alike on the lazy monk and his princely dwelling. In the days of church glory this abbey was the seat of hospitality and good cheer, and if we are to credit the records still extant of the quantity of provisions consumed in one year within its

\* At Anchmithie, a fishing village near the extremity of the headland, are some vast caves and perforations in the rocks worth visiting. This village is the Mussel Crag of Scott's Antiquary. 362 ARBROATH.

walls, we must infer that the priests of those days were not more partial to fasting than the satirists of the day allege. King John of England granted this monastery extraordinary privileges, for, by a charter under the Great Seal, he exempted it from taxes in trading to every part of England except London. The mins of the abbey are greatly dilapidated, and are chiefly interesting in their details. The chancel, from its remains, has evidently been the noblest part of the building, and the eastern window, which shed its light on the high altar, is still entire. The friable nature of the red sandstone of which the abbey is built is very apparent in such parts as are particularly exposed to the saline blasts, and wherever this humid wind blows it has corroded the walls like a canker. The Scottish nobility met here in 1320, and drew up a spirited remonstrance to the Pope against the claims made by Edward II. upon the sovereignty of the kingdom.

Twelve miles off the coast, on a solitary insulated reef, stands the Bell-rock or Inch-cape Lighthouse. Formerly the Abbot of Aberbrothock had a float moored near the rock, on which was suspended a bell, whose toll served to warn mariners during a storm, or when the breakers on the reef were hidden by fog or darkness. The bell was wantonly cut away by a pirate, whose vessel afterwards, on a stormy night, drifted on the rock and perished with her crew—a tradition which forms the subject of Southev's popular ballad.

The seats in the neighbourhood of Arbroath are—Letham Grange (— Miln, Esq.), Kinblethmont (Lindsay Carnegie, Esq.), Eathie (Earl of Northesk), Colliston House (Dr. G. C. Child Chaplin), and Hospitalfield (P. A. Fraser, Esq.) A few miles to the north is the curious old church of St. Vigeans, where there are some ancient sculptured stones, one of which is inscribed with the following epitaph, which has been a puzzle to antiquaries.

DROSTEN .'. 1PE UORET ELT FOR CUS.

The late Sir James Simpson suggested that this might mean "Drust son of Voret, of the family (or race) of Fergus." Drust having fallen in a battle which was fought in the neighbourhood in 729.

The next town of importance in Forfarshire is

## BRECHIN,

[Hotels: Commercial; Crown. 52 miles from Perth, 7½ from Montrose.]

a royal burgh and city, situated on the banks of the South Esk, carrying on a considerable manufacture of liuen; there are also two considerable nurseries, distilleries, a paper-work, and extensive freeBRECHIN. 363

stone quarries in the town and neighbourhood. The Mechanics' Institution (which contains several interesting historical portraits), some of the modern churches, and recently-erected dwelling-houses, are buildings in good architectural taste. In ancient times it contained an abbey of Culdees, and a bishopric was subsequently established here by David 1. in 1150. The cathedral had a romantic situation near the edge of a ravine, and was a stately Gothic fabric with aisles, etc.; but these, and almost every other vestige, were destroyed by the wretched taste displayed in repairing it as a modern place of worship.

Adjoining the church is a round tower of the same type as that of Abernethy. It is a circular column of great beauty and elegance, 86 feet 9 in. high, with an octagonal spire or roof of about 15 feet more, making the whole height close upon 102 feet. It gradually tapers from an external diameter of about 15 feet 2 in. at the base or sill of the door, to 12 feet 8½ in. at the top windows. The door is 6½ feet from the ground. The top lintel contains a representation of the Crucifixion; on the side of the door are effigies of two monks, and a grotesque animal, in a crouching posture, on each side of the door-sill.\* Brechin Castle, a seat of the Maule family, now represented by the Earl of Dalhousie, stands on a precipitous rock in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. The castle underwent a siege of twenty days in 1303, from the English army under Edward 1., and only surrendered on Sir Thomas Maule, its brave governor, being killed.

The chief seats in the neighbourhood are Aldbar Castle (P. Chalmers, Esq.), and Kinnaird Castle (Earl of Southesk), both of which are beautifully situated amid forests and ornamental plantations. Kinnaird Castle contains a large library, and a valuable collection of paintings. The west and principal front looks towards the deer-park, a fine demesne of about a thousand acres.

## Brechin to Lochlee or Glenesk, by Edzell.

This excursion affords an opportunity of viewing the scenery of the North Esk, and of the range of the Grampian mountains on the borders of Forfar and Aberdeen shires, from which that river descends. The distance is about 22 miles, and as there is no inn in the glen, it will be well to provide both for "man and beast." The road on leaving Brechin proceeds straight northwards, passing the mansion-houses of Keithock and Newtonmill. Crossing the bridge of Cruick,

<sup>\*</sup> See Jervise's Memorials of Angus and the Mearns, pp. 106, 112.

a fine view is obtained of the Grampians, with the celebrated forts of the two Caterthuns, three or four miles to the left. On the right is the kirk of Stracathro, the scene of King John Baliol's submission to Edward I. in 1296. In 1130 a battle was fought in the same neighbourhood between David I. and Angus, Earl of Moray, which ended in the defeat of the latter. To the east of the kirk is seen the fine mansion-house of Stracathro (Sir J. Campbell); and on the north-east the old turreted castle of Inglismaldie (Lord Kintore) rises above the adjoining woods.

The next bridge which is crossed is that of the West Water, and a drive about 2½ miles along a good but rather bleak road brings the traveller to the clean and salubrious village of Edzell, where there are two good inns. A mile to the left, along the Lethnot road, are the extensive ruins of

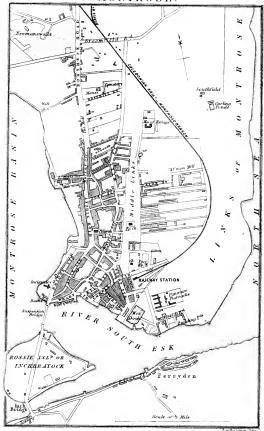
### EDZELL CASTLE.

an old seat of the once powerful family of Lindsay, now the property of Lord Dalbousie. The garden wall of this beautiful architectural remnant is ornamented by a number of elaborate carvings in stone. On the east wall are the celestial deities, on the south the sciences, and on the west the theological and cardinal virtues, forming one of the most interesting memorials of the kind in Scotland. The foundations of old bath-rooms were lately brought to light at the south-west corner of the garden,\* and, along with the ruins of the castle, they have been put into a good state of repair by the noble proprietor, who has also fitted up the old picturesque summer-house for the reception of visitors. The Earl of Dalhousie, then Lord Pammure, was entertained at dinner by his tenantry in the flower-garden in 1856.

The Gannochy Bridge, and the Burn (Colonel M Inroy), about a mile north-east of Edzell village, are also favourite resorts for tourists, and among the most romantic spots in the neighbourhood. On crossing the bridge, the first road to the left strikes off to Lochlee, that to the right leads to Fettercairn. The drive from Edzell to the old kirkyard of Lochlee (beyond which visitors are not admitted) is pleasing and romantic. Four miles from Gannochy, on the right, stood the old castle of Auchmull, where young Lindsay took refuge after his accidental murder of Lord Spynie, on the High Street of Edinburgh, 5th July 1607.† The snug shooting-lodge of Millden is



MONTROSE.



Montrose, 365

about four miles farther, on the left; on the same side, nearly a like distance, is the neat Free Church, and then we pass the hamlet of Tarfiside, with Episcopal church and schools, etc. The remaining objects of interest are the picturesque and ruinous tower of Invermark Castle, Invermark Lodge (the shooting-quarters of the Earl of Dalhousie), and the kirkyard of Lochlee, in which a monument has been erected to Alexander Ross, author of Lindy and Nory, or the Fortunate Shepherdess, who is interred here. From Invermark there is a pony-road to Decside, by Mount Keen, and another from Tarfside to Charleston of Aboyne (see page 337).

### MONTROSE.

[Hotels: Star; White Horse; Albion. 71 miles from Brechin.]

This cheerful and compact town is built upon a narrow peninsula at the mouth of the river South Esk, which here expands into a spacious basin. This basin at high water has a peculiarly striking and beautiful effect, and also forms a sort of roadstead to the port. The channel by which the accumulated waters find their way to the sea is impeded by the island of Inchbrayock, and crossed by a very magnificent suspension bridge, extending from the island to the town; the distance between the points of suspension being 432 feet. In this strait at certain states of the tide the current is exceedingly powerful. The basin is shallow, and so much of it is left dry at ebb tide, that an attempt was made many years ago to reclaim a portion of it by means of dykes. Dykers were brought from Holland to superintend the work, and it was on the eve of completion when it was destroyed by a terrible storm setting in from the east.

Montrose is neither so large nor so populous as Arbroath, but in point of site and internal neatness, it is greatly superior, and in proportion to its size may be described as one of the most respectable towns in Scotland. In the High Street the architecture is ancient, and resembles that of the Flemish towns. It contains statues of the late Joseph Hume, who was born here in 1777, and of Sir Robert Peel. Extensive links extend between the burgh and the sea, affording ample scope for the game of golf. The principal buildings are the town hall, the parish church, Episcopal chapels, academy, museum of natural and antiquarian objects, and the old lunatic asylum. The town is reached by a branch railway line from Dubton station, and carries on a considerable trade in shipping and linen manufacture. Among the historical incidents con-

366 Montrose.

nected with Montrose, is the embarkation of Sir James Douglas from its port in 1330, for the Holy Land, with the heart of King Robert Bruce. The Chevalier de St. George, son of the expatriated James II., disembarked here in 1715, when on his way from France to head the adherents of his house. On the 15th of February, in the following year, he returned to Montrose a fugitive; and next morning bade an eternal adien to the country of his fathers. In the subsequent rising of 1745 it was for some time the head-quarters of the Royalists; and in the river, between the town and village of Ferryden, the "Hazard" sloop of war was captured by Captain David Ferrier of Brechin, a notorious Jacobite. The famous Marquis of Montrose, the hero of many warlike traditions, was born here in 1612. Montrose is distinguished as the first place in Scotland where the Greek language was taught, and where the learned scholar and divine, Andrew Melville, received his education.

There are a number of gentlemen's seats and places of interest in this locality, among which may be named the castles of Craig and Rossie (W. M. Macdonald, Esq.), and Dunninald House (Patrick Arkley, Esq.), on the south side of the river; on the north side are Newmanswalls (Col. Tailyour), Langley Park (A. M. Cruickshank, Esq.), and Dun House (Kennedy Erskine, Esq.) The old mansion of Hedderwick (Lord Benholme), Rosemount House (D. Inverarity, Esq.), and the village of Hillside, with its tasteful villas, adjoin DUBTON RAIL-WAY STATION, on leaving which for the north, the Sunnyside Lunatic Asylum is on the left, and Charleton House (More-Gordon, Esq.), on the right, with a fine view of the North Water Bridge, and parts of the rugged coast of Kincardineshire, as well as of the Montrose and Bervie line of railway.\* Craigo Works (linen manufactory), the mansion-house of Kirktonhill (G. Taylor, Esq.), and the prettilysituated village of Marykirk, are seen on the right as the train approaches the fine viaduct which crosses the North Esk; and the houses of Gallery (- Lyall, Esq.) and Hatton (Hon. Gen. Arbuthnott) are on the left. The hills of Wirran, Battock, Cairno'-Mount, and Strathfinla, bound the view on the north, and on the south is the long range of Garvock Hills, with a tower on the highest point, and Johnston Lodge (A. Gibbon, Esq.) in the im-

<sup>\*</sup> The Bervie Railway (12 miles) branches off from Montrose near the Victoria Bridge, passing along the links and muir south of the mansion of Charleton and north of that of Kinnaber. It crosses the north Esk, by means of a fine viaduct, and taking a line south of Kirkside House (G. T. Stratton, Esq.), and along the top of the cliffs which overhang the old romantic burial-ground of St. Cyrus, reaches the station at Kirktown of St. Cyrus, to the north of which is Ecclestries.

mediate vicinity of the village of Laurencekirk—the birthplace of Dr. Beattie, and where Ruddiman was once schoolmaster.\*

Leaving LAURENCEKIRK, passing Fordoun station (with the considerable village of Auchenblae, 1½ mile off), and the station and village of Drumlithie on the north, the old castle of Fiddes, and the fine mansions of Fetteresso (Duff, Esq., M.P.) and Dunnottar (Forbes, Esq.) on the south, the train reaches

## STONEHAVEN,

[Hotels: Railway; Ury Arms.]

the county town of Kincardine, now a favourite resort for seabathing. On a high peninsulated rock about two miles to the south stands the ancient and dilapidated castle of Dunnottar, anciently the seat of the Keiths, Earls Marischal. A minute description of a structure, the remains of which cover nearly three English acres, would here be out of place. On three sides it is washed by the ocean, and towards the land it is defended by a deep chasm. As we approach these majestic ruins, their vast extent, and the confused and mighty grouping of walls, chimneys, and turrets, remind us of the remains of a forsaken city. The only approach is by a

House (Forsyth-Grant, Esq.) Leaving Lauriston station, the line crosses the Den of Lauriston, with Lauriston Castle (A. Porteous, Esq.) on the north. It then crosses Den Finella, by a high bridge of 4 arches, from which there is a fine glimpse of the waterfall. From the fishing village of Johnshaven the line runs close to the sea, and having on the left Brotherton House (H. Scott, Esq.), Benholme Castle (late Lord Cranston), the village of Gourdon, and Halgreen Castle (J. Farquhar, Esq.), it reaches the terminus at the town of Bervie. Bervie was created a royal burgh by David II. in commemoration of his landing here from France, with his consort Joanne, in 1341; and a rock called Craig-David is a remarkable feature in the landscape. The view from the bridge and up the water of Bervie, with Allardyce Castle and Arbuthnott House in the distance, is pleasing. The celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnott was born in the neighbourhood.

\* A somewhat steep and bleak road crosses Garvock Hill, on the south, from Laurencekirk, to the coast (6 miles). About 6 miles N.W. of Laurencekirk, passing Thornton Castle (A. Crombie, Esq.), are the village of Fettercairm and the houses of Fasque (Sir T. Gladstone, Bart.) and Fettercairm (late Sir J. Stuart-Forbes, Bart.) A triumphal arch, commemorative of the royal visit to Fettercairm in 1861, is erected at the west end of the bridge which crosses the burn. The old stone cross in the middle of the village of Fettercairm was brought from the now extinct town of Kincardine, where it was crected by the first Earl of Middleton, who was a native of the district. The remains of the royal castle of Kincardine (1 mile), where tradition says Kenneth III. was murdered by Lady Finella in 994, are on the north of the road leading from Fettercairn to Fordoun (6 miles).

steep path, winding round the body of the rock. On nearer inspection we find the mouldering battlements, with their narrow embrasures-the strong towers and airy turrets, full of loop-holes, -the banqueting hall and the cell for the prisoners, in the glory of desolation. Even the iron rings and bolts that held the culprits for security or torture still exist as witnesses against our barbarous ancestors. This castle was frequently used as a state prison : and many a bitter sigh has been sent to heaven from the bosom of the rock, and many a despairing glance has wandered over the surrounding ocean. From the isolated and precipitous character of the rock it must have been in early times all but impregnable. The whole of the adjacent coast is bold and remarkable for its geological features. The face of the cliff looks as if it had been originally a bed of soft argillaceous mortar, into which the waves, during some terrible commotion, had beat millions of water-worn pebbles. Each pebble has its distinct cell, and the gritty clay in which they are embedded has acquired an equal degree of hardness and durability. The first castle was built by Sir William Keith (about 1394), and the keep or donjon is supposed to be the oldest remaining portion. During the time of the Commonwealth it was selected, on account of its strength, for the preservation of the regalia. The garrison, under the command of Ogilvy of Barra, made a desperate resistance to the English army, but were at length compelled by famine to surrender. Previously to this the regalia had been secretly removed, and buried beneath the pulpit of the church of Kinneff, by Mrs. Granger, the wife of the parish minister; while, to divert the suspicions of the enemy into a false channel, the Countess of Marischal spread a report that these national treasures had been carried abroad by Sir John Keith, her younger son (see the description of the regalia, Edinburgh Castle). At the Restoration all the persons connected with this affair were rewarded in inverse ratio to their merits. Sir John Keith, who had no real share in the transaction, was created Earl of Kintore and Knight-Marischal of Scotland, with a salary of £400 a-year; Ogilvy, whose patrimonial estate had been impoverished by the fines and sequestrations imposed by the English, received the merely honorary reward of a baronetcy; while Mrs. Granger was rewarded with a sum of 2000 merks Scots.

During the reign of Charles II. Dunnottar was used as a state prison for the Covenanters, who without distinction were packed into the "Whig's Vault," a dungeon in front of a huge precipice, having a window open to the sea. They were allowed neither bed-

ding nor provision, except what they bought, and they were treated by their keepers with the utmost rigour. The walls still bear evidence of the severities inflicted upon those unhappy persons. There are a number of apertures cut in the wall, about a man's height, within which it was the custom (when such was the jailor's pleasure) to compel refractory prisoners to stand with their arms extended, and their fingers secured by wedges in the crevices. In the cruel confinement of this dungeon many died, some were deprived of the use of their limbs, and several lost their lives by desperate attempts to descend the rock. "The Martyrs' Monument," which Paterson, the prototype of "Old Mortality," was engaged in renovating when he was first seen by Sir Walter Scott, stands in the churchvard of Dunnottar.

The family of Keith was long attached to the house of Stewart, and their sun, like that of many other illustrious Scottish families, went down with the fortunes of that unhappy dynasty. George, the 10th Earl, who rashly engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was attainted, degraded from his office of Marischal, and compelled to seek safety in flight. After a life of vicissitude he died in Prussia. His brother, the famous Prussian field-marshal, fell at the battle of Hochkirchen.

"By Scotia loved, by all her enemies feared, Now falling, dying, lost to all but fame, And only living in the hero's name."

From the railway station at Stonehaven, and on the left, a good view is obtained of the mansion-house of Ury, rebuilt by the late Alex. Baird, Esq., previously the property of Captain Barclay Allardyce, the lineal descendant of the celebrated Robert Barclay, the author of the Apology for the Quakers. The country between Stonehaven and Aberdeen is remarkably bleak and sterile, presenting, for the most part, barren eminences and cold swampy moorlands. The old castle of Muchalls, with its large hall and fine stuccoed ceiling, and the bold line of the coast, are the chief objects worthy of notice, if we except the pretty Bay of Nigg, and the Girdleness Lighthouse, in the vicinity of Aberdeen.

### ABERDEEN.

[Hotels: Douglas's; Imperial; Northern; Queen's; Lemon-Tree; St. Nicholas; City; Forsyth's Temperance.]

The joint station of the Caledonian, Deeside, and Great North of Scotland Railways, is situated in College Street, which runs off the centre of Union Street to the Docks. It is of light and elegant proportions, and the platform is over 1000 feet in length.

Steamers ply from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, Newcastle, Hull, and London; also northwards to Wick, Thurso, Kirkwall, and Lerwick.

Coaches to Cluny, Echt, Skene, and to Newburgh. Omnibuses to Cults, and to Woodside and Waterton.

Population estimated (1871) about 80,000.

ABERDEEN, "the granite city," ranks next to Edinburgh and Glasgow in point of general importance. Like the metropolis, it consists of an old and new town. Here, however, the old town is a mere village, and the new one the centre of business. All the principal streets are well built, and there prevails a general regularity of plan. On the whole Aberdeen is an attractive and agreeable place of residence, combining the conveniences and enlightenment of a large city, with somewhat of the freedom and economy of a provincial town. The larger part of the town is situated on a cluster of eminences. under 100 feet above the sea-level, which rise along the northern bank of the river Dee, in the immediate vicinity of its confluence with the German Ocean. It is bounded on the south by the Dee, which is crossed here by three bridges-one a handsome chain bridge, the other the railway bridge, and the third, a stone bridge of seven arches. The latter is of considerable antiquity, having been begun by Bishop Elphinstone, and finished, about 1527, by Bishop Dunbar. western or newer part of the city lies on an extensive flat, about 100 feet above the level of the sea, and is separated from the older part by the deep valley of the Denburn.

The earliest charter of Aberdeen, still extant, was granted by William the Lion in 1178, since which time it has remained a place of considerable importance, and has enjoyed an extensive commerce. The burgh stood high in favour with

### REFERENCES

Marischal College Town House & Jail Record Office Cross

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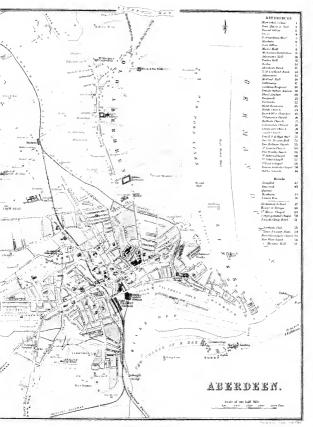
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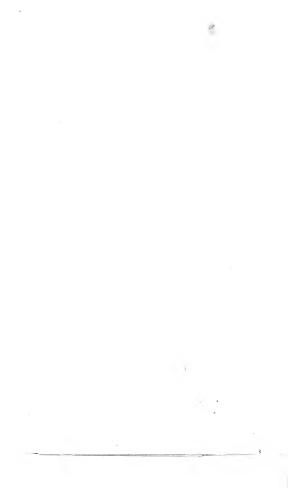
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King Robert the Bruce, who bestowed upon it many important privileges and a large grant of lands.

The principal street is Union Street, which extends about a mile in length, and contains most of the public buildings and hotels. It terminates eastwards at Castle Street, and presents a vista of greyish-white granite, of which the houses are almost exclusively constructed. On the north side of Union Street, opposite Market Street, is the New Town and County Bank, having in its vicinity a marble statue of Her Majesty the Queen by the late Alexander Brodie, a native sculptor. A little farther west are the East and West churches, surrounded by a cemetery, which is separated from the street by an Ionic façade, each pillar being of a single stone. The West Church, erected in the middle of last century, contains a white marble monument by Bacon, which cost £1200, and another by Westmacott; a curious monumental brass plate, commemorative of the late Dr. Duncan Liddell, founder of the professorship of Mathematics in Marischal College; and a stone effigy of Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, who fell at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. The East Church was built in the year 1835, in the Gothic style. These churches are separated by Drum's Aisle, so called from its being the burial-place of the ancient family of Irvine of Drum, and which formed the transent of the original church of St. Nicholas, a fabric of the 12th century. The only part remaining of the old structure is the central tower, containing a fine peal of nine bells, one of which (the great bell Laurence) weighs 40,000 lbs., and bears the date 1352. In the churchyard repose Dr. James Beattie (the author of The Minstrel), Principal Campbell, and the learned Blackwell.

Part of Union Street is carried over a ravine by means of a bridge of dressed granite, consisting of one arch of 130 feet span, 44 feet in breadth, and 50 feet above the surface of the ground below, and which was erected at a cost of £13,342. Close to the south-east corner of this bridge is the Trades Hall, a fine granite structure, in which are some interesting portraits by Jameson and others, also a set of oak carved antique chairs, dating from 1574. These chairs, and the curious inscriptions which are painted upon the shields of the different craft, are perhaps the most interesting of their kind in Scot-

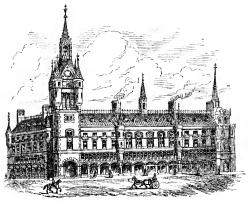
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land.\* Opposite the Trades' Hall is Belmont Street, leading northwards, and containing a number of churches, including the South Church, a handsome granite building with a fine tower; and the Free, East, High, and South Churches, which are conjoined in a cruciform building with a lofty brick spire of elegant style. Next the bridge, at the south-west corner of Union Terrace, is the Northern Club, opposite to which stands a fine bronze monumental statue of the late Prince Albert by Marochetti. In a line with the south of Union Terrace, Bridge Street forms a connection with the General Railway Terminus. At the corner of Diamond Street are the offices of the Royal Bank. Westward of the bridge, at some distance on the right, is the Music Hall, which, in point of architecture and internal decoration, is inferior to none in Scotland : to the back there is a spacious hall with fine organ. On the left is Crown Street, off which is the handsome Episcopal chapel of St. John the Evangelist; and in Huntly Street, on the right (off Union Street), is the Roman Catholic chapel, a large and tasteful Gothic structure in granite, which yet wants a spire to complete the design. Farther west is the Free West Church, a handsome Gothic edifice in Moravshire sandstone. with an elegant and lofty spire 175 feet high; opposite, and a small way farther on, is the Free Gilcomston Church, a composite building of sandstone and granite, with a fine spire. On the same side, looking along Rose Street, is seen the New Prison, the erection of which cost £10,500. At the extreme west end of Union Street stands the Free Church College. Beyond are Albyn Place and Rubislaw Terrace, the latter having spacious pleasure-grounds in front. North of these is St. Mary's Episcopal chapel.

From the south side of Union Street, a few paces to the left of the Royal Hotel, diverges Market Street, leading to the quay and harbour and railway station. It contains the post-office and public markets, the latter being well worthy of a visit, especially on Friday, the market-day. The Mechanics' Institution, containing an excellent library and public hall for lectures, is on the left, and in the same building is the Government School of Design. Near this is the City of Glasgow

<sup>\*</sup> See "Inscriptions from the Shields or Panels of the Incorporated Trades in the Trinity Hall, Aberdeen" (Lewis Smith, Aberdeen).

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COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, CASTLE STREET.

Bank; and in Hadden Street (off Market Street) is the Corn Exchange and Reading-room, a large building with ample accommodation (admission by payment of 5s. a-year, or 1d. each visit).

Castle Street—the eastern portion of Union Street—is the Place of the city. Here are situated the Town House and Municipal Buildings, one of the largest and most imposing granite buildings in Scotland. The style is a combination of the old Scotch, Belgian, and French. The most striking feature is the tower, which rises to a height of 200 feet. The cost is estimated at £62,000. At the east end of the Town House is a square tower of ancient date surmounted by a spire 120 feet high. Contiguous on the east are the offices of the North of Scotland Banking Company, a building of dressed granite, in the Grecian style. The principal entrance is under a carved portico, supported by granite columns of the Corinthian order, the capitals being executed with a delicacy and precision long deemed unattainable in so intractable a material. the opposite side of the street stands the Aberdeen Bank, a chaste building. The military barracks occupy a commanding position on the site of the old castle. A little to the east of this are Marischal Street and the Theatre.

The Cross, a structure well worthy of notice, stands in the centre of the upper end of Castle Street. It was built in 1686 by John Montgomery, a country mason of the district, and is adorned with large medallions of the Scottish monarches, from James I. to James VII., while from the centre springs a column surmounted by the royal unicorn rampant, bearing a shield. For better effect it was removed hither from its original site, and in 1842 rebuilt in a greatly improved style. About 30 feet in front of it stands a colossal granite statue of the late Duke of Gordon, designed by Mr. Campbell of London.

In King Street are situated the Record Office (containing a portrait of the late Duke of Gordon by Lawrence), the Medical Hall, the North Church, and St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, in which there is a marble statue of Bishop Skinner by Flaxman; also the North of Scotland, Commercial, and British Linen Company's banks.

Some of the other public places of interest are the Royal Infirmary at Woolmanhill (built of granite, and one of the finest buildings of the kind in the kingdom), and the Lunatic Asylum, Rosemount. The Grammar School, famed for its antiquity, has been removed from an old and inconvenient building in the Schoolhill to a large and imposing edifice in the Scotch baronial style in Skene Street, at a cost of about £15,000. Ross's School in Holburn Street is a neat decorated structure in the French style. Gordon's Hospital, in Schoolhill, is an institution similar to George Heriot's in Edinburgh. Upwards of 160 of the sons or grandsons of burgesses are educated in it. It owes its foundation to Robert Gordon, a descendant of the Straloch family, who starved himself that he might accomplish his charitable design. The Orphan Asylum in Albyn Place is a similar institution for females, built and endowed by Mrs. Elmslie, a native of Aberdeen, who is understood to have devoted £30,000 to that purpose.

## Byron's House.

There are some interesting examples of ancient street

architecture in the Schoolhill, Gallowgate, Wallace Tower Nook, and Broad Street; and in the last-named street the house (No. 68) is still shown in which Lord Byron lived when a boy.

Marischal College, the most important public institution in Aberdeen, is situated in Broad Street, and was founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1593. It is a gloomy and inelegant pile, and so completely buried among private buildings as to be visible only from its own court. The old buildings, which were mostly of the 17th century, were re-built, partly at the expense of Government and partly by subscription, at a cost of about £30,000. From the side of the quadrangle springs a tower 100 feet high, containing the principal entry and the staircase leading to the Hall, Library, and Museum. Within the principal entry the following curious old inscription faces the spectator—Thay haif said; Quhat say thay; Lat them say. In the square an obelisk of polished Peterhead granite, about 70 feet in height, is erected to the memory of Sir James Macgregor, late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, who was educated here, and afterwards became a benefactor to the College.

Aberdeen possesses a good harbour, on the improvement of which, together with the docks, upwards of £900,000 have been expended. The latter cover an area of 34 acres, and have an entrance 70, feet wide, so as to admit ships of the largest size. The pier is of great extent, and stretches into the sea 2300 feet. Extensive improvements are in progress, the chief features of which are, the formation of a south breakwater 1200 feet long, extending the north pier 500 feet, and straightening the course of the river Dee between the suspension bridge and the sea. The commissioners are empowered to expend £240,000 on these works.

There are in Aberdeen and its vicinity extensive manufactories of paper, wool, cotton, flax, combs, and iron, which employ together about 14,000 hands, and Aberdeen winceys are a specialty of the town. The Broadford flax-works employ the greatest number of hands of any public work in Aberdeen. Banner Mill is one of the most extensive and best-arranged cotton-manufactories in Scotland. The paper-

work of Messrs, Pirie is said to be the largest envelope-manufactory in the kingdom. The dressed granite stones, so famous for their durability, form a staple export. They are chiefly used for paving streets; for building bridges, wharfs, and docks; and for erecting lighthouses and other works. Granite is also manufactured into polished vases, tables. chimney-pieces, fountains, sepulchral monuments, and columns, with a skill and elegance hitherto unrivalled in Great Britain, and in execution quite equal to the famous granite sculptures of Sweden or of Russia. Among other specimens of this work may be mentioned the Sarcophagus furnished for Prince Albert, the granite columns of St. George's Hall in Liverpool, the colossal statue of the last Duke of Gordon in Castle Street, and the statue of the late Rev. Mr. Gordon, in front of the Roman Catholic schools in Constitution Street, which were executed at Mr. Macdonald's factory. The massive pillars of polished granite for the Holborn Valley viaduct were polished here by Messrs. Bower and Florence of the Spital granite-works. They were obtained from the Duke of Argyll's quarries in Mull, and were cut out of blocks 9 feet in length by 5 feet in diameter, weighing 13 tons each. Shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent. and Aberdeen clippers are proverbial for their excellence.

### OLD ABERDEEN

is about a mile to the north of New Aberdeen, near the mouth of the river Don, and is the seat of the ancient college and cathedral. It boasts of great antiquity, having received various privileges from Gregory the Great, a monarch supposed to have died in the year 892, but of whose reign we have no authentic records.

KING'S COLLEGE is a venerable, and must at the date of its erection have been considered a superb edifice. It was founded in 1494 by William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James III. and Lord Privy Seal in that of James IV., who himself claimed the patronage.

The fabric is large and stately, and is built in the form of a square, two sides of which have been recently rebuilt. In

the chapel, which is used for public worship during session, there still remain the original fittings of the choir. These are of most tasteful design and high execution. For the preservation of this fine work we are indebted to the Principal at the time of the Reformation, who armed his people, and checked the blind zeal of the barons of the Mearns. The tower was built about the year 1515, and rebuilt about 1636 at a cost of more than 10,000 merks. It exhibits those French characteristics which are observable in Scottish buildings of the 15th and 16th centuries. It is vaulted with a double cross arch, surmounted by a sculptured crown, emblematical of the support the College long received from royalty. This crown is a perfectly unique specimen, and 100 feet above the ground. In the chapel are to be seen the tombs of the founder, and of Hector Boethius, the first principal, and friend of Erasmus.

King's and Marischal Colleges were united in 1859 into one university, with seven professors in arts, four in divinity, one in law, and ten in medicine; three endowed lectureships and eight endowed assistants to certain professors. There are about forty bursaries (value from £10 to £35) annually open for competition, besides about thirty-five others (value from £6 to £75) annually presented by various patrons, and nearly a score of annual scholarships and prizes (value £25 to £70). The University Library numbers upwards of 73,000 volumes, including the valuable and unique Latin library of the late Dr. Melvin, rector of the Grammar School. A little to the north of the college is

The Catherral of \$1. Marhar, a noble structure, commenced in 1366, and still used as the parish church, whose antique spires and crowded burying-ground, rich in time-worn sculpture, lure the imagination back to those troublous times when popery and bigotry suffered their final overthrow. The choir seems never to have been finished; and of the transepts only the foundations now remain. The nave is nearly perfect; and its western front (with two lofty spires), built of the obdurate granite of the country, is stately in the severe symmetry of its simple design. This church, in the days of its glory, enumerated as part of its riches upwards of a hundred pounds weight of gold and silver plate, besides a vast quantity

of jewels, a valuable library, and a splendid sacerdotal wardrobe; but the Reformation, like the besom of destruction, swept all away. After the Revolution, the central spire, which had been undermined thirty years before by Cromwell's soldiers, gave way, crushing the transepts in its fall. Quite recently the roof of the cathedral was removed, and a modernised one substituted, not a little to the disgust of some ardent lovers of the antique. The fine oak ceiling has however been, if not restored, at least replaced by another, showing all the old shields and emblazonments; and the clumsy old galleries having been cleared out, the interior proportions of the cathedral can be much better seen than formerly.

The Brig of Don, or Balgownie, as it is sometimes called, celebrated by Lord Byron in the tenth canto of Don Juan, is about a mile from Old Aberdeen:—

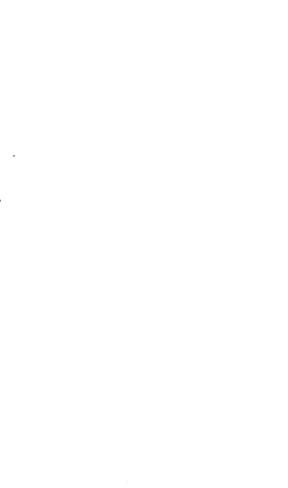
"As 'Anld lang syne' brings Scotland one and all,
Scotch plaids, Scotch snoods, the blue hills and clear streams,
The Dee, the Don, Balgownie's Brig's black wall,
All my boy feelings, all my gentler dreams
of what I then dreamt, clothed in their own pall,
Like Banquo's offspring;—floating past me, seems
My childhood in this childishness of mind:
I eare not—tis a glimpse of 'Auld lang Syne,'"

"The Brig of Don," adds the poet in a note, "near the auld town of Aberdeen, with its one arch, and its deep black salmon-stream below, is in my memory as yesterday. I still remember, though perhaps I may misquote, the awful proverb which made me cross to read it, and yet lean over it with childish delight, being an only son, at least by the mother's side. The saying as recollected by me, was this,—but I have never heard nor seen it since I was nine years of age:—

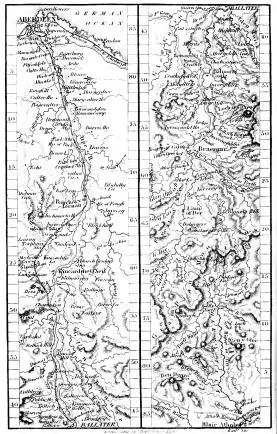
'Brig of Balgownie, black's your wa'; Wi' a wife's ae son, and a mare's ae foal, Doon ye shall fa'!'"

The bridge is said to have been built by Robert I., and consists of a single Gothic arch.

The river Dee, which here flows into the sea after forming the boundary between Aberdeen and Kincardine shires, is distinguished



# ABERDEEN, BALLATER, BRAEMAR, GLEN TILT, BLAIR ATHOLE,



by its beautiful wooded banks and valuable salmon-fisheries. According to an old rhyme—

"Ae rood o' Don's worth twa o' Dee, Except it be for fish and tree."

This Don rises on the confines of Aberdeen and Banff shires. It is much less rapid than the Dee, and flows for a considerable part of its course through rich valleys. The Ythan, Ugie, and Bogic, within the county, and the Deveron on its boundaries, are also considerable streams.

Aberdeenshire has now attained the position of the best cattle-breeding county in Scotland; the yearly export of cattle and dead meat to London, etc., reaching the value of about £1,000,000 sterling. About a tenth part of the whole surface is under natural wood, chiefly of Scotch fir and birch. The mountain forests abound in red deer; and grouse, partridges, and other kinds of game, are plentiful. A Botanist's Guide to the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, has been published by Dr. Dickie, professor of botany, Aberdeen University.

#### VIEW OF THE DISTRICT.

If the tourist wishes to have a satisfactory view of the district, he ought on a clear day to ascend the Blue Hill (465 feet), which is about 4½ miles S.S.W. of Aberdeen, or 2½ miles from the stone bridge over the Dee at Ruthrieston. From this a magnificent view is to be had of the city itself, a line of sea-coast of nearly 50 miles in length from Dunnottar Castle to the Buchan Ness, and of the whole valley of the Dee, and most of its boundary hills, as Caerloak, Mount Battock, Mount Keen, Lochnagar, Cairn Toul (close to the source of the Dee), Ben-a-Bourd, Ben A'an, and the Hill of Fare.

### ABERDEEN TO BALLATER AND BRAEMAR.

By Railway to Ballater, thence by coach.

Passengers for Braemar must start by the first train to meet the coach at Ballater, as no other public conveyance can be relied on throughout the day afterwards.

The valley of the Dee, or Deeside, as it is called, has long been a favourite route for tourists, principally on account of its being the highway to the wild scenery of Braemar. Few districts have been more favoured as places of residence, a fact attested not only by its having been selected by the sovereign for her summer palace, but by the numerous castles and mansions, ancient and modern, by which it is adorned. In passing up the banks of the river, the first of these mansions which we meet with is Banchory, on the south bank of the Dee, surrounded by fine old trees. A little beyond, on the left [6 miles], is the Roman Catholic College of Blairs, endowed by the late Mr. Menzies of Pitfodels. This College contains a very valuable library, and remarkable portraits of Queen Mary and Cardinal Beaton.\* Two miles farther up are the churches of Mary-Culter and Peter-Culter fronting each other - the former on the south, the latter on the north side of the river. A little farther on the railway passes across the burn of Culter, its banks, steep and wooded, being the first specimen of picturesquely-broken ground on the route. On this burn, a little above the railway station, are the Culter paper-mills belonging to a joint-stock company. On the lands of Old Culter, and near the line [9 miles] are the slender remains of "Norman Dikes," a Roman camp (supposed to be a corruption of Roman Dikes, minutely described in Chalmers's Caledonia), and conjectured by some to be the site of the Roman town and station of Devana.

Drum House or Castle (—— Irvine, Esq.) is situated upon rising ground among scattered forest-trees [10 miles]. It is a fine old building, with keep or donjon, and massive square tower. The walls are twelve feet thick, and thus, though the outside circumference is considerable, the interior merely consists of a small gloomy vaulted chamber in each floor. The family of Drum is of considerable antiquity, and the subject of a multitude of local traditions, especially concerning the battle of Harlaw, and a deadly feud with the Keith family. The House of Durris is on the south bank of the river, eleven miles from Aberdeen; and a little farther on is the Kirk of Durris (pronounced Dores). On the north side of the Dee is Park House. Metal bridges raised on stone piers cross the Dee near Park station (pontage 1d.), near Crathes station, and also opposite Banchory village (the two latter both free).

Crathes Castle (Sir J. H. Burnett of Leys, Bart.) looks forth from a sloping mass of thick woodland, and is one of those old Flemish buildings, which rise as it were from solid root and stem into a cluster of varied picturesque turrets, chimneys,

<sup>\*</sup> See Jervise's Memorials of Angus and Mearns.

and peaked gables. Here, as at Drum, there is abundant traditionary lore, both in prose and song.

We now reach the village of Banchory-Ternan, or

### UPPER BANCHORY.

[17 miles from Aberdeen. Hotels: The Burnett Arms; Douglas Arms.]

A new Gothic church terminates the steep bank of the river. along which the straggling village and numerous tasteful villas are built. The Dee is here joined by the Feugh, an angry moss-stained stream, which comes thundering down from the mountains. At the head of the glen from which it flows, a singular-looking mountain shoots up, called Clach-naben, on the brow of which, and visible from afar, hangs an enormous rocky excrescence, resembling the remains of a fortress. Its height is 1963 feet. More to the east may be seen the conical summit of Caerloak (1890). Little more than a mile beyond Banchory, on the south bank, is the modern castellated mansion of Blackhall (Colonel Campbell), with a long wide avenue of large trees. At Invercauny, in the neighbourhood of Banchory, are the filtering-beds and principal reservoir for the water-supply of Aberdeen, to which place the water flows in a close culvert 18 miles in length.

Four miles north from Banchory is the Hill of Fare (1494), wide and flat, and not very elevated, presenting little attraction except the view.\* The "House of Corrichie," a hollow on the south side, was the scene of a fierce encounter between the Earls of Moray and Huntly in 1562, under the eye of Queen Mary. The engagement is interesting in connection with the downfall of the great family of Gordon, the leaders of the Roman Catholics in the north. Mary, who was at that time in the hands of the Protestant party, headed by her brother the Earl of Moray, made a progress to the north guarded by a strong force. Huntly, who suspected that the Queen's purpose was to execute him, after some hesitation took the field at the head of his clansmen, and was defeated in the encounter. He was found dead on the field, smothered in his armour. A small fountain near the spot is still called Queen

<sup>\*</sup> From the Hill of Fare may be seen, a few miles to the N.E., the castellated mansion of Dunecht, a seat of Lord Lindsay, author of Lives of the Lin ways.

Mary's Well. In a densely-wooded recess, at a considerable distance on the northern declivity of this hill, rises an oriental-looking cluster of turrets, forming the castle of Midmar. On the north bank of the Dee (3 miles from Banchory) is Inchmarlo House, and about a mile farther Woodend Cottage, peeping from a plantation sloping to the river.

Between Banchory and Aboyne the railway makes a circular bend northwards, by Glassel, Torphins, Lumphanan, and Dess. Near Glassel are Campfield House and the ruins of Castle Maude. At Lumphanan the parliamentary road to Alford and Huntly strikes off to the right; and in a highlying cultivated field, about a mile north from the station, a cairn exists, which to this day bears the name of Macbeth, and is averred to cover the usurper's ashes. Local tradition asserts that he was slain here in single combat by Macduff, and interred where he fell. But Buchanan expressly states; that Macbeth, and his son Luthlac, were buried in the royal sepulchre at Iona. We next reach

## ABOYNE,

[32 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Aberdeen. *Hotel*: The Huntly Arms.]

a town surrounded by wide stretches of forest-land and picturesquely-broken ground. Aboyne Castle, one of the seats of the Marquis of Huntly, rears its many turrets from the woods on the right. It is an irregular structure, built apparently at different periods, and though imposing in size, is scarcely to be characterised as either picturesque or elegant. There is a handsome suspension-bridge over the Dee at

The wooded eminence which rises behind the house is the Barmekyne of Echt, one of the most remarkable fortified remains in Scotland. It consists of five concentric ramparts of stone, euclosing the summit of a steep conical hill, which, in reference to these works, is called the Barmekyne (viz. Barbican). The outside ring is nearly a mile in circumference, and the inmost incloses about an acre of level land. After tolling up the steep ascent, one is astonished at the traces of the mechanical skill, energy, and patience, which must have been combined in the construction of such gigantic works on such a spot. The whole of this neighbourhood bears traces of ancient and long-forgotten conflict. There are many minor fortifications and camps, and the peasantry frequently turn up fiint spear and arrow heads of exquisite proportion and finish, remnants of an ancient and partial civilisation that must have passed away long before the commencement of Scottish history.

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Aboyne, and on the top of a hill near by an obelisk has been erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Huntly. The road along the lower side of the river leads to the church of Birse, where there is a sculptured stone, and farther on to Balfour (—— Cochran, Esq.), Ballogie (J. D. Nicol, Esq., M.P.), and Finzean (Francis Farquharson, Esq.) Along the upper side of the river the road passes the mouth of Glentanner (deer-forest), at the head of which is Mount Keen (3180). The road to Ballater is on the north side of the river.

The railway from Aboyne to Ballater runs about due west for 8 miles, on the property of the Marquis of Huntly, and for the remainder of the route on that of Invercauld. A short distance from the station of Aboyne, there is a tunnel of 150 yards, by which the line is taken under the village road and public green. About half-a-mile beyond this we cross the Tarland road, to the north of which lie the district of Cromar and village of Tarland.\* The highest summit in this direction is the Hill of Morven (2880), round, and somewhat flat in outline. There is here the small Loch of Kinnord, containing two islands, on the smaller of which are the ruins of a castle supposed to have belonged to Malcolm Canmore.

The monotony of the Muir of Dinnet, through which we next pass, is relieved by the opening prospect of the hills, which rise to the westward, terrace above terrace; and, highest of all, a long, gracefully-waving outline, bending on either side from a sharp peak, characterises Lochnagar, the mountain monarch of the district. In a clear atmosphere, the line of precipice which constitutes the eastern wall may be seen from summit to base, clear and smooth; but generally a mass of cloud hovers round its brow. At Cambus there is a considerable rock-cutting close by the river, and a strong retaining-wall has been raised between the railway and the public road, which has at this point been diverted considerably to the north. After crossing the Tullich water by means of an iron bridge of 40 feet span, and passing Monaltrie House, belonging

<sup>\*</sup> Donaide may be reached in this direction either by Castle of Corse to Alford, or by Migvie to Colquhonny. At the church of Migvie-Tarland there is a remarkable sculptured stone monument, and near it a Pict's house or weem. There are good inns at Tarland and Alford, also at Colquhonny and Lonach in Strath Don. The fine residence of Newe Castle (Sir C. Forbes, Bart.), of Invergran (Gen. Forbes), and others, are near Colquhonny.

to Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, we reach the terminus at Ballater.

Castleton of Braemar is now brought within 18, and Balmoral within 9 miles of railway communication.

### BALLATER.

18 miles from Braemar, 43½ from Aberdeen, and 9 from Aboyne. [Hotel: Invercauld Arms.]

PLACES OF INTEREST, WITH DISTANCES FROM THE HOTEL.

					M	iles.	1	liles.
	/Balmoral					9	Lord Byron's Bed (Ballatrich) .	5
	Birkhall .					2	Round Craigendarroch by the Pa	88 4½
	Abergeldie Cas	stle				7	Linn of Muick	5
	Prince Albert's	s Sh	ooti	ng-L	odge,		Loch Muick	9
	Loch Muich					9	Lochnagar (Lake 12)	13
1	forven Lodge					5 :	Loch Kinnord	5
(	Corndavon Lodg	e				12	Loch Bulg	14
(	Gairnshiel .					7	Mount Keen	9
1	nvercauld Hous	se				16	Cairn of Morven	6
1	Pananich Wells					2	Dhu Loch	13
1	Burn of Vat					8		

This village is a favourite resort of visitors in the summer months; and, on account of its elevated position-660 feet above the sea-it is famed for its healthy air. The bridge which crosses the Dee here was built to replace one of stone destroyed by the floods of 1829. This bridge conducts to the chalybeate mineral wells of Pananich, the virtues of which have long been famed in Highland tradition. Craigendarroch (the rock of Oaks) is a steep round knoll, about 800 feet high (but 1500 from sea-level), rising right up from the village. The view it affords is very extensive, and one so wide and varied can rarely be purchased with so small an expenditure of climbing. At its foot is Monaltrie House, before mentioned. To the north Craigendarroch is separated from a loftier ridge of rock by a precipitous chasm called "The Pass of Ballater." Another rocky hill, 5 miles to the east of the village, is frequently scaled, not so much for its own intrinsic merit, as on account of Byron's couplet-

<sup>&</sup>quot;When I see some dark hill point its crest to the sky, I think on the rocks that o'ershadow Culbleen."

From like associations, the farm-house of Ballatrich, on the south side of the river, where Byron lived, "rude as the rocks where his infancy grew," is often visited.

The Burn of the Vat (about 5 miles east of Ballater, and within 2 miles of Muir of Dinnet railway station) is so termed for its perforating diagonally a huge natural well in a perpendicular rock. The visitor creeps through the channel of the burn by a narrow stony orifice, and looks up astonished through this Barclay-and-Perkins-looking freak of nature to the clear heavens, with nothing to interrupt the circular smoothness of the rocks but some birch-trees in invisible fissures, that hang like little tendrils from the height.

LOCHNAGAR, with its perennial snows, is the great object of attraction at Ballater. Its summit is 3774 feet above the level of the sea, the ascent\* is considered about 12 miles in distance; but miles where there is no proper road are wonderfully long in the Highlands. Those who are not accustomed to hard walking should take Highland ponies with them, and all should make it a day's work, choosing a clear one for the purpose. In itself, the climb is a stony, boggy, toilsome business; but to all who can admire a run of precipice, varying from 900 to 1200 feet high, with a cold inky lake at its base, and an extensive prospect, including the higher peaks of the Perthshire mountains, and some north of the Moray Firth, spread around, the toil will not seem misspent. (For view from summit, see page 398). A part of Lord Byron's early life was spent near Lochnagar, and the recollection of that most "sublime and picturesque amongst our Caledonian Alps," as he styles it, gave birth to these beautiful stanzas :---

"Away, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses!
In you let the minions of luxury rove:
Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes,
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love:
Yet, Caledonia, beloved are thy mountains,
Round their white summits though elements war;
Though cataracts foam 'stead of smooth-flowing fountains,
I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Gar:

"Ah! there my yonng footsteps in infancy wanderd; My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid; On chieftains long perish'd my memory ponder'd, As gaily I strode through the pine-covered glade.

<sup>\*</sup> The ascent may also be made from Braemar or Crathie.

I sought not my home till the day's dying glory Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star, For fancy was cheer'd by traditional story, Disclosed by the natives of dark Loch na Gar.

"'Shades of the dead! have I not heard your voices
Rise on the night-rolling breath of the gale?'
Surely the soul of the hero rejoices,
And rides on the wind o'er his own Highland vale.
Round Loch na Gar while the stormy nist gathers,
Winter presides in his cold icy car:
Clouds there encircle the forms of my fathers;
They dwell in the tempests of dark Loch na Gar.

"Ill-starred, though brave, did no visions foreboding Tell you that fate had forsaken your cause? Ah! were you destined to die at Culloden, Victory crown'd not your fall with applause: Still were you happy in death's early slumber, You rest with your clan in the caves of Braemar: The pibroch resounds, to the piper's loud number, Your deeds on the echoes of dark Loch na Gar.

"Years have roll'd on, Loch na Gar, since I left you, Years must elapse ere I tread you again; Nature of verdure and flowers has bereft yon, Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain. England! thy beauties are tame and domestic To one who has roved o'er the mountains afar: Oh for the crugs that are wild and majestic! The steep frowning glories of dark Loch na Gar."

The Muick joins the Dee about a mile west of Ballater, and the traveller has but to keep by its rocky banks, along which there is a tolerable road. At the Linn, the water in a considerable body hurls itself over a precipice into a black-looking pool. The loch is a sombre sheet of water, within sight of the frowning precipices. The adventurous traveller who is not content with Loch Muick may ascend a stream at its upper extremity, by which, after passing some miles of wildly broken ground, where cataracts start, as it were, at our very feet, he is led to Dhu Loch. This is a smaller lake, but grander in its scenery; its banks, except where the stream issues, being huge black precipices of granite. From Loch Muick the tourist may cross Mount Capel and descend the Glen Esk, via Clova, to Kirriemuir near Forfar, as described at page 403.

A journey from Ballater of considerable labour may be

made on foot across Mount Keen (9 miles—3072 feet above the sea)—to Lochlee (15 miles), in the brace of Angus, classical as the residence of Alexander Ross, the author of the Fortunate Shepherdess. The southern descent of Mount Keen is by a serried mass of stones, like a ruined staircase, not inaptly called "The Ladder," and its descent brings the traveller to a number of wild narrow broken glens, noisy with a succession of waterfalls, which at last merge in the pastoral valley of the North Esk and the lake and deer-forest of Lochlee, where Lord Dalhousie has a shooting-lodge. About 300 yards from where the Ladder Burn joins the river Mark, a memorial well has been erected by Lord Dalhousie, in memory of the Queen and the late Prince Consort's visit in 1861.\*

The coach road from Ballater to Braemar follows the north bank of the river. Skirting the base of Craigendarroch, the water of Gairn is crossed, and about a mile farther on, on the south side, is Craig Youzie (the Rock of Firs), a round knob, something like Craigendarroch. Opposite the remains of a pristine Highland clachan, called The Micras, is Abergeldie Castle, the shooting-lodge of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The castle is ancient, having a turreted square tower, and some modern additions of various dates. The river is here crossed by a rope-and-cradle bridge. Hitherto the traveller

#### \* "THE PRINCE'S WELL."

The well is in good keeping with the scenery around. Over the spring rise six solid arches of roughly-hewn granite, about 20 feet high, terminating in a rude cross of white quartz—both kinds of stone gathered from the neighbouring hills. This cross is said to be but temporary, to be replaced by a suitable block of granite, probably of a floral form. The fountain bubbles up in all its beauty, piercing a surface of finely-broken quartz of snowy whiteness, and restrained for a time within a basin of smooth sandstone, on the margin of which, unobscured by the clear overlamping water, runs this lezend:—

"Rest, travellers, on this lonely green,
And drink and pray for Scotland's Queen."

Outside of all, smooth green turf is laid, and beyond that is the natural herbage, soon lost among the brown heath and grey stones of the mountain-side, on which small white cairns are seen to rise, suggestive and appropriate accessories to this memorial of respect and sympathy. An inscription on the lower stone of the central arch simply sets forth that "Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort visited this well, and drank of its refreshing waters, the 20th September 1861, the year of her Majesty's great sorrow,"

may have observed the birch-trees, with their graceful pendent or weeping twigs, thickening as he proceeds: here they attain a luxuriance and beauty, and cover almost every available spot. About a mile farther on are two localities bearing respectively the expressive denominations of "The Thief's Pot," and "The Gallows Hill." A little beyond this is the village of Crathie\* with its parish church. Opposite the post-office the river is crossed by a new iron bridge, which conducts directly, and is the nearest entrance, to

# BALMORAL CASTLE, †

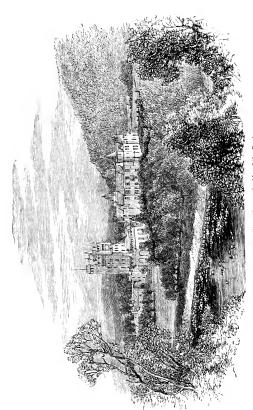
the Scottish summer residence of her Majesty. Balmoral Castle is situated in a vale or dell formed by a noble range of hills, being really

"With rock-wall encircled, with precipice crown'd."

The property was acquired by purchase from the late Earl of Fife, who obtained it from the original owners, the Farquharsons of Inverey. The old castle not affording sufficient accommodation for the Royal family, the present edifice was erected on the same level, but nearer to the margin of the Dee, which here, in a semicircle, sweeps the base of the mountain-range of Craig-an-Gowan, and forms a large peninsula. The building is in the Scottish baronial style of architecture, modified in some of its details, so as to combine the bold and prominent features of the ancient stronghold with the more domestic character of modern times. The edifice consists of two separate blocks of buildings connected by wings, at the east angle of which the massive tower, 35 feet square, rises to the height of 80 feet, and is surmounted by a tower with circular staircase, rising to the height of 100 feet from the level of the ground, which is 920 feet above

<sup>\*</sup> From Crathie there is a good path to the foot of Lochnagar. This path leaves the south side road at the house a little to the west of the suspension-bridge, a few yards to the west of the road leading to the Lochnagar distillery. The ascent may easily be made on foot by this road in four or five hours. The elegant suspension-bridge which crosses the river here also is for foot-passengers only.

<sup>†</sup> There is no admittance to the grounds or eastle during Her Majesty's residence without an order from one of the officials; at other times admission is readily obtained. The eastle is tolerably well seen from the top of the coach.

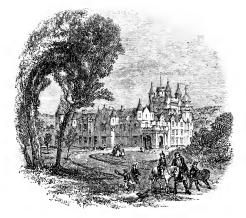


BALMORAL CASTLE (from the north side of the Dec).

the level of the sea. From the summit of this tower the mountain scenery is seen to great advantage. The royal department of the building occupies three sides of a quadrangle, facing the south, the north, and the west. The entrance-porch is on the south side, where the architecture is of the simplest and plainest description, while that on the west and north presents carved corbellings, rope, ribband, and other mouldings—characteristic features of the baronial style. The stones are from a granite quarry on the property, remarkably pure, and of a very light grey colour, and being smoothly dressed in ashlar work, the castle at a distance looks as if it had been hewn out of one of the huge granite rocks which so abound in this part of Scotland.

Entering by the main porch, the hall opens to the corridor, where there is a marble statue of the late Prince Consort, in Highland dress, by Theed. The corridor runs along the centre of the building, from which the grand staircase conducts to the royal private apartments on the first floor : the dining-room and drawing-room, with the billiard-room and library, occupy the ground-floor, and are spacious and most commodious apartments. The private rooms of the Queen front the west, and look up the valley of the Dee on the pass of Invercauld, with its overhanging cliffs. The apartments of his late Royal Highness Prince Albert look to the south, where the lawn stretches out to the foot of Craig-an-Gowan, and command an extensive view of the deer-forest of Ballochbowie. The Prince of Wales' rooms are on the north side. The whole of this portion of the castle is fireproof, on the plan of Fox and Barrit, and is well lighted with plate glass. The furnishings are of the plainest and most substantial character. All the appointments are distinguished by that simplicity of style and purity of taste for which the Royal family are distinguished. The carpets are of clan tartan, which is the prevailing pattern of the drawing-room furnishings, ornamented occasionally by the flower of the Scottish thistle. The furniture is of African ash, a kind of wood resembling American maple. To the north and east of the Royal apartments stand the offices, which form three sides of the square, a spacious court occupying the centre, and separating the inferior buildings, which are attached to the eastern wing. In the tower there is accommodation for some of the suite, and the servants' apartments are arranged with every regard to comfort, the whole being calculated to accommodate from 100 to 120 persons. There is a ball-room 68 feet by 25 feet.

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BALMORAL CASTLE.

The plans of the building were designed by William Smith, Esq., architect of Aberdeen. The castle has electric telegraph communication with the railway.

The property contains upwards of 10,000 acres, 1000 of which are under wood; and there are also upwards of 30,000 acres of deerforest.

The region around Balmoral comprehends some of the best deer-stalking and grouse-shooting, with lake and river fishing, but it is subject to the disadvantage of heavy autumnal rains, being on the line of the loftiest Grampian range. Two routes connect it with Perthshire—one by the Spital of Glenshee (which rises 2220 feet above the level of the sea), the other through Glen Tilt, which is, however, a mere footpath. The former was traversed by Her Majesty on taking up her residence at Balmoral in 1849, and the latter in 1861.

To the westward are the remains of the old house of Monaltrie, which was burned down in 1745, and rebuilt as a farm-house. A small village in the neighbourhood is called the Street of Monaltrie. A little farther on is the mound called Cairn-a-quheen (the Cairn of Remembrance), which was used in the foraying days as the gathering-cry of Deeside when the fiery cross passed through the district.

Passing Inver, with its inn (Invercauld Arms), the traveller crosses the Bridge of Invercauld, thrown over a rapid and rocky strait of the river. Here the soft birch foliage gives place to the sturdier and statelier pines, which spread up the glens to the south, where they form the forest of Ballochbowie. Soon after crossing the bridge the road winds round the foot of Craig-Cluny, an abrupt bank partly clothed with pine, but raising a sharp bare granite peak that nearly abuts across the road. The foundation of an old tower, called the Laird of Cluny's Charter-Chest, about a third of the distance from the top, is a specimen of old Highland engineering. It would be impossible in the face of an enemy to reach it from below, and from an assault from above it is protected by the overhanging rock. The strath opens beyond Craig-Cluny, showing at the northern bend INVERCAULD House (Colonel Farquharson), an irregular pile of considerable size, the most beautifully-situated mansion on Deeside. About the centre of the strath, and on the south side of the river, is Braemar Castle, a high bare walled tower of comparatively recent erection. Immediately beyond is the

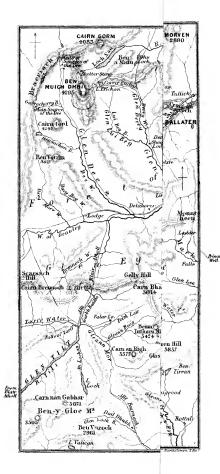
# CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR.\*

[Hotels: Invercauld Arms; Fife Arms.] 1100 feet above the sea.  $58\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Aberdeen.

This straggling collection of houses and huts stands on a piece of broken irregular ground, where the turbulent stream of the Cluny rushes down to join the Dee, through a deep, steep, rocky ravine, fringed with copse, and crossed by a bridge, forming altogether a very picturesque piece of torrent scenery.

<sup>\*</sup> Braemar may also be reached from the south by coach from Blairgowrie, through the Spital of Glenshee, via Bridge of Calley, 6 miles, Spital 14, Braemar 15, in all 35 miles. By mountain road from Alyth through Glenisla, 29 miles (see page 399); or from Blair-Athole by Glen Tilt, 30 miles. There is a pass between Rothiemurchus (on the Highland Railway) and Braemar, 35 miles, through the midst of the Grampian range (see page 345).





BRAEMAR. 393

On an eminence near the Invercauld Arms Hotel the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion in 1715.

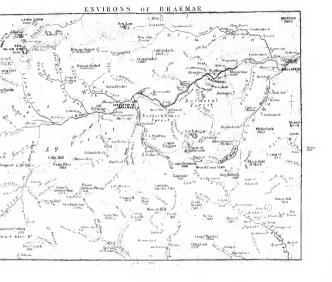
The Castleton is in its pristine state as an old Highland village, the capital of the strath. It has few if any new lodging-houses for health-seeking citizens; but it has two excellent hotels, and Established, Free, and Roman Catholic It is nearly surrounded by mountains at a churches. considerable distance off, partly wooded and partly bare, but principally green to the summit. The surrounding country is a region of deer-forests, and comprehends those of Mar (Earl of Fife), which stretches up Ben-muich-dhui; Ballochbowie (Col. Farquharson of Invercauld), which extends from the Falls of the Garrawalt by Lochnagar and Clova; and Badenoch (Duke of Athole), adjoining that of Mar, and meeting it on the top of Ben-muich-dhui. Connected with Ballochbowie are the royal forests of Abergeldie and Birkhall, as well as those of Glenisla (Earl of Airlie) and Glenesk (Earl of Dalhousie). These cover some of the wildest and most unfrequented districts of the higher Grampians, and being strictly preserved from the intrusion of sheep, exhibit scenes of solitary grandeur. A visit to Lochnagar and Ben-muich-dhui will afford the tourist a very good conception of this description of scenery.

"Where wilds, immeasurably spread, Seem lengthening as we go."

## ENVIRONS OF CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR.

The principal of the nearer excursions from Braemar comprise Braemar Castle, Invercauld Bridge (3½ miles), Invercauld House (3 miles), Falls of the Garrawalt (5 miles), Falls of Corrientulzie (3 miles), the Colonel's Bed, striking off at Inverey (5 miles), the Linn of Quoich (3 miles), the Linn of Dee (6½ miles). The more distant excursions are to Lochnagar (12 miles), Ben-muich-dhui (20 miles), and to Ben-abourd.

The Falls of the Garravalt are 5 miles east, on the declivity of the pine-forest of Ballochbowie. They are approached by passing Braemar Castle on the left, and turning off at the Bridge of Invercauld, by the road to the right, which



Braemar. 393

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"Where wilds, immeasurably spread, Seem lengthening as we go."

### Environs of Castleton of Braemar.

The principal of the nearer excursions from Braemar comprise Braemar Castle, Invercauld Bridge  $(3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), Invercauld House (3 miles), Falls of the Garrawalt (5 miles), Falls of Corrientulzie (3 miles), the Colonel's Bed, striking off at Inverey (5 miles), the Linn of Quoich (3 miles), the Linn of Dee  $(6\frac{1}{4}$  miles). The more distant excursions are to Lochnagar (12 miles), Ben-muich-dhui (20 miles), and to Ben-abourd.

The Falls of the Garrawalt are 5 miles east, on the declivity of the pine-forest of Ballochbowie. They are approached by passing Braemar Castle on the left, and turning off at the Bridge of Invercauld, by the road to the right, which

forms one of the new drives constructed along the natural terraces of the forest-banks. The Garrawalt water rolls over several banks of considerable height, which, though not perpendicular, give a thundering and foaming torrent; but as a cataract it is rather deficient in interest, from its not disgorging itself into one of those black cauldrons which give a mysterious, frightful, and characteristic feature to most of the Highland falls. A neat wooden bridge crosses the stream, and conducts to a fog-house, a favourite point for viewing the rushing water, with its rocks and trees.

The Falls of Corriemulzie are 3 miles westwards from Castleton by the road passing the Fife Arms to the Linn of Dee and Ben-muich-dhui. The path to the falls strikes off from the main road on the right, after passing the third milestone, at the east end of the bridge, and it leads first to a wooden seat commanding a view of the fall, and a little farther down to a small rustic bridge across the stream. From this it is continued up the other side of the glen, with an exit at the side of the bridge forming part of the main road. ravine is a deep gash in the rock, narrow and precipitous, softened by a profusion of birch and creeping plants. The fall slides down pearly white through a winding slit in the rock, where its surface is in close companionship with the wild flowers that are kept by the spray in eternal green. The high single arch of the bridge, forming part of the roadway above, comes into the landscape with good effect.

The Linn of Quoich, on the other side of the river (a couple of miles below Mar Lodge), is of a different character. It is formed by a powerful stream that tumbles from the Benabourd mountains, and the cataract is formed by a succession of precipitous ledges. The schist rock is perforated in many places by the whirling waters into deep circular holes, from the appearance of which it has received the name of "The Quoich."

Two miles beyond the Falls of Corriemulzie is Inverey, where a path strikes off on the left to "The Colonel's Bed," a low cavern raised a few feet above the surface of the deep still water, the rocks on both sides rising perpendicularly to a considerable height.\*

\* The tradition connected with this cave is, that one of the Farquharsons of Inverey (the ruins of whose castle are still visible at the clachan) having been

The Linn of Dee, where the water has worn for itself a narrow passage through the rock, is 61 miles from Braemar, and 4 beyond Corriemulzie. It is not the height of fall, but the contraction of the stream, that is the object of interest here; indeed, when the water is swollen, the ledges over which it falls almost disappear. When it is not swollen, there is almost alternately a rush of the clearest water through a narrow aperture, then a dark deep pool. A descent may be made to the water's edge, but the furious mass of waters huddled together by the stone walls raves with a deafening sound, and excites a sort of apprehension that the stream may leap from its prison, and overwhelm the spectator. It is easy to step from the north bank to the south; but the adventurer should remember the old counsel to look before he leaps. A splendid new bridge of granite was thrown across the gorge in 1857, and opened by the Queen in person.

#### Ben-muich-dhui and Cairngorm Mountains.

Distances :- Corriemulzie, 3 miles; Linn of Dee, 6 miles.

Ponies are charged 10s, and the guide 10s. With a pony and guide at a walking pace, the journey takes 14 hours, so that it is advisable to leave early in the morning, and to carry a supply of provisions, as there is no place of entertainment on the way. Ponies do not usually go beyond the head of Glen Derry, but ladies may ride to the top. Carriages may go the length of 12 miles. The latter portion of the way through Glen Derry—9½ miles—must be performed either on foot or by a pony.

Pedestrians desirous of crossing to Aviemore will find a good footpath leading from the foot of the north-west side of the mountain. N.B.—The nearest inn is at Llynwilg, on the Spey.

From the huge desert lying between the straths of the Dee and Spey, and presenting a district totally uninhabited, rises the loftiest cluster of mountains in the United Kingdom, Among them are Ben-muich-dhui, 4295; Brae-riach, 4248; Cairntoul, 4240; Cairngorm, 4050; Ben-a-bourd, 3924; and Ben-A'an, 3920. Although no part of this district is within the line of perpetual congelation, the snow lingers in

pursued by a strong party of the Gordons of Abergeldie, concealed himself in this dismal cavern for several weeks, making it his abode both day and night. It used to be as difficult for visitors to descend to this cave as it was for the faithful retainer who nightly conveyed provisions to his master, but by the formation of a neat footpath and granite steps the access is now rendered easy. the hollows during the summer in such quantities as to give a perfectly wintry aspect to the higher shaded glens. Several cataracts of great height rush down the sides of the mountains, which are strongly marked by high and rugged precipices and numerous deep and gloomy ravines. But the scenery is not without its softer features, and many of the most rugged hills are relieved by the gentle weeping birch. Such is Glen Lui, one of the avenues from Deeside to this lonely district, and which presents a wide plain of verdant turf.

To see all the characteristic portions of this wild district, the tourist must be prepared to undergo considerable fatigue.

Passing the objects of interest already described as far as the Linn of Dee, we strike up Glen Lui and Glen Derry, the latter remarkable for its profoundly desolate appearance. Whole clumps of trees may here be seen barkless and blanched, extending their blighted branches to the wind in all manner of contorted shapes.

To gain the summit of Ben-muich-dhui, the tourist strikes off at the head of Glen Derry to the left, by a sort of path, which cannot, however, be followed the first time without a guide. The ascent is long and tedious, and apt to raise serious reflections as to the adequate repayment of the toil. The summit, which is remarkably plain, is 4295 feet above the level of the sea, and thus the highest mountain in Britain after Ben Nevis, which is 4406 feet. It is composed of granite, and the brow and upper regions are totally devoid of vegetation. The view comprehends the valley of the Spey, the Moray Firth, and Morven Hill, Caithness-shire, on the N. ; Ben Wyvis and several of the Sutherland hills on the N.W.; and Ben Nevis on the S.W.; Lochnagar, Ben Dearg, Ben More, and Ben Lawers, towards the south.

The north-eastern front consists of a precipitous corrie, from 1000 to 1500 feet in height, at the bottom of which lies Loch A'An, a lake 3 miles in length, of the deepest blue colour, with patches of bright yellow sand at the edge. Innumerable streams pour down the gullies into the lake, causing an incessant rushing sound. On the eastern declivity of Ben-muich-dhui, near the top, there is a field of snow, out of which a pellucid stream, increased by other friendly rills into a considerable torrent, tumbles down into the lake. The

descent to Loch A'an may be followed down the bed of the stream by a skilful cragsman; but it is at the best a perilous and tedious undertaking.

At the west end of Loch A'an is the famous Clachshian or Shelter Stone, a huge block of granite resting on two others embedded in a mass of rubbish, and forming a cave sufficient to contain 12 or 15 persons. This retreat is the only place in this wild desert which affords a refuge to the way-worn or benighted traveller.\*

The source of the Dee, with Brae-riach and Cairntoul, deserves a special visit. Where the streams of the Dee separate beyond the linn, the right-hand stream conducts us to a circular well, where the water bubbles up clear and full from the interior of the mountains. The stream here passes between what are well called—

"The grisly champions that guard The infant rills of Highland Dee,"—

viz. Ben-muich-dhui on the east, and Brae-riach on the west. The latter rises in one black smooth perpendicular precipice, extending for two miles, and calculated by Dr. George S. Keith and others to be 2000 feet high. The circular well, and the adjacent pools, forming the wells of Dee, were found to be 4068 feet above the level of the sea. The streams from these sources fall over a succession of ledges, in all 1300 feet. By mounting the Garachary, which disputes with the stream just described the title to be the principal source of the Dee, the top of Brae-riach may be reached. This stream is joined by the Guisachan from a small lake on Cairntoul, called Lochna-Youan, whence it tumbles by a fall of about 1000 feet.

Cairngorm, the summit of which is about 4 miles due north of Ben-muich-dhui, may be reached with hardly any descent from that mountain top, by following the ridge skirting the precipice-guarded Loch A'an. The tourist must beware of

<sup>\*</sup> Another route for ascending Ben-muich-dhui is by Glen Lui, the left hand path being taken up Glen Lui-Beg, where the glens diverge, instead of the right hand by Glen Derry. A third mode of ascent is right up from the most northern well of the Dee, and there is another by climbing over the banks of the Dee a little above the Linn. Ben-muich-dhui being the centre of the group, and its highest member, cannot easily be mistaken if the weather be clear; if it be foul the ascent should not be attempted.

being put off with a secondary Cairngorm, nearer Castleton, called Cairngorm of Derry.

### Castleton to Lochnagar—12 miles.

There is a carriage-trive 5 miles of the way; the rest must be walked, or ponies may be taken to the very top. The journey occupies about eight hours. A guide is necessary. Pony, 7s. 6d.; guide, 7s. 6d.

The usual route pursued in order to reach Lochnagar from the Castleton of Braemar, is to follow the north side of the Cluny water, up Glen Callater, turning off to the left at the keeper's house at Loch Callater by a very steep path. Beyond this the path is successively over steep ridges or through deep valleys; and as it is often scarcely perceptible for miles, and also very steep and stony, it is by no means advisable to undertake the journey unless the weather be clear and favour-There is no house of refreshment on the way. A small lake at the base of a steep crag not far from Lochnagar may be mistaken for the loch itself; it is necessary, therefore, to bear in mind that the loch is not seen until the very summit is reached. If the tourist take no guide, he must be careful not to ascend by mistake Cairn of Corbreach, which he will be the more apt to do, as the summit of Lochnagar cannot be seen from the Braemar side till within a short distance of the top. The summit is distinguished by an artificial cairn (height 3774 feet). The view from the top is very varied, comprehending on a clear day the German Ocean on the E.; Morven Hill, Caithness-shire, on the N.; the Lomond hills (Fife), and Pentlands (Edinburgh), on the S.; and many of the Grampian range on the W. The view from N. to S. thus extends for about 200 miles. (See p. 385.)

Another fine mountain excursion may be made from Castleton to Ben-a-bourd, which rises 3924 feet high. It is celebrated for the prospect it commands of the various chains of Highland mountains. It is reached by a path up the glen of Quoich, keeping the left bank of the stream. The summit is almost void of vegetation, having the peculiar weather-beaten appearance common to Scotch mountains of like elevation. The corries near the top are famous for veins of those beautiful rock-crystals familiarly known as Cairngorn

stones. A monument to the memory of the late Prince Consort has been erected by the Queen on the adjoining hill of Craig-lour-achin, which also commands a fine prospect. It is composed of native granite, and is pyramidical in its form, with four sides. On the east side are the initials of the Queen and royal children, and date 21st August 1862. Upon the north side is the following inscription:—"To the beloved memory of Albert, the great and good Prince Consort. Erected by his broken-hearted widow, Victoria R. 21st August 1862." On another dressed slab a few inches below the above is the quotation from the Wisdom of Solomon:—

"He, being made perfect in a short time, Fulfilled a long time: For his soul pleased the Lord, Therefore hasted he to take Him away from among the wicked."

Castleton to Blair-Athole, by Glen Tilt-30 miles.

This route having already been described (at p. 339), in connection with Blair-Athole, it is only necessary to say that, taken in the reverse way from the north, it is equally convenient and fully more enjoyable. A guide with a pony can be engaged for the whole distance for 30s. The distance is 30 miles, and takes eleven hours' good walking. There is a gig-road from Braemar to Glendee, 10 miles, and a carriage-road from the Forest Lodge to Blair, of 10 miles; so that the walking distance may be reduced to 10 miles by arrangement with the hotel-keepers for ponies or conveyances.

The tourist entering Glen Tilt from this side will be struck by the bleak and gloomy desert, which presents an aspect of the most forlorn and hopeless sterility. The grand feature in the scene is the huge Ben-y-gloe, which presides over the great forest of Athole. It has several pinnacles, the highest of which is called Cairn-an-gour, and is 3724 feet in height.

## ROUTE FROM ALYTH TO BRAEMAR THROUGH GLENISLA.

 $\label{eq:VidReekle} \textit{Vid} \mbox{ Reekle Linn, Mount Blair, Caen-lochan, and source of the Isla.} \\ \mbox{ Rail from south to Alyth, } \textit{vid} \mbox{ Meigle Junction} \mbox{ on the Aberdeen and Perth line.} \\$ 

Though but little known, there are few places in the Highlands more deserving notice than the head of Glenisla. A few sportsmen,

or an enthusiastic botanist or two, are almost the only strangers who visit Caen-lochan when it puts on its summer garb; yet the picture which nature here presents is wild and romantic in a rare degree, while the trouble and expense in reaching it are trifling, compared with what is needed for many other less interesting though more noted spots.

Glenisla forms the north-western boundary of Forfarshire, and for about 10 miles from its head it runs nearly parallel with Glen Beg and Glenshee in Perthshire, from which it is separated by a chain of high hills, averaging about 3 miles across. It thus lies somewhat out of the ordinary route of tourists for Braemar and Deeside; but it should be known that, to the pedestrian, Glenisla is a not less direct, and certainly a more interesting, though it may not be so well-marked a road as the one from Blairgowrie through Glenshee.

We shall suppose the tourist to have arrived at Alyth—a small but thriving town, picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills which run along the north side of the fertile vale of Strathmore. This he can do by railway from Meigle Junction on the Perth and Aberdeen line. From Alyth the road to Glenisla runs at first eastward, but that across the hill on which the town stands should be preferred, being the shorter, and affording, as it does, a really fine view of the vale of Strathmore. This road, however, is steep, and not well situated for vehicles, though frequently used. This part of the road across the hill may therefore be gone over on foot in time to meet conveyances on the opposite side, where the roads meet.

At this point there is again a choice of two roads; that on the right is recommended as the better and more direct way to the "Reekie Linn," distant from Alyth 4 miles.

#### REEKIE LINN.

This waterfall is a very fine object when the river is full. From its source thus far the Isla flows most peacefully for some 16 miles through its quiet glen, when suddenly it plunges in one sheet over a rock, down some 60 feet, into the head of a narrow den—the Den of Airlie. When the water is "high" the spray rises with such force and plentitude as to make the visitor, though standing on a high bank a considerable distance from and above the fall, suspect himself caught in a shower of rain. At such times the spray so fills the narrow ravine that it rises in the form of smoke, and hence the appellation "Reekie Linn." Here, and for more than a mile down the den, both banks are of considerable height, and very precipitous. A place called the "Slugs of Auchrannie," a mile below the linn, is

worthy of a visit. The south bank is finely laid out in walks and shrubbery, and the visitor can easily find his way to the bottom of the den at various places. Permission to enter the grounds is obtained at the cottage near by. About 4 miles down is the castle of Airlie, a seat of the Earl of Airlie.

Leaving the fall, the tourist can again choose either of two roads. He may here cross the bridge, and proceed by the base of the Knock of Formal, a hill right in front, wooded to the top, which leads him behind the hill on the left, called Craigley, and thus enter Glenisla about 2 miles below the Kirkton; or he may keep on the south side of the river and proceed westwards up Glen Kilry, and over Drumderg, a bleak hill on the left of Craigley. Both roads are usually in good condition, but the latter, though more steep, is preferable, on account of the view it affords (from the other side of the hill) of the mountains at the head of the glen, and to the north, for which alone it is worth climbing; and also because, for those who intend to visit the upper part of the glen, it is the shorter way, as it strikes the glen nearly two miles above the Kirkton, on the opposite side of the river from that place. The only inn in the glen is at the Kirkton.

Six miles from Reekie Linn, the river is crossed by a stone bridge, and a little farther on is the farm of Alrick, from which the ascent of Mount Blair is best made.\*

Here the road leading to Glenshee strikes off on the left by the

\* This mountain, though not much more than 2500 feet high, commands, on account of its situation, an unusually extensive and interesting prospect. Eastwards, between the hills, the sands of Montrose are discernible, like a line of gold verging the ocean. Seawards the view is lost in the horizon. Carrying the eye southwards, it sweeps the whole of Strathmore, with the long chain of Sidlaw Hills forming its southern boundary. A cloud of smoke issuing from behind one of these hills betokens the site of Dundee, distant, as the crow flies. not less than 26 miles. Due south are the Lomond Hills, and also the range of the Ochils, stretching westwards and south to Stirling. Farther to the right, and much nearer the eve, is Biruam Hill, and the Almond range behind. Nearly west are Ben Lawers, Schehallion, and in the extreme distance part of the mighty mass of the Glencoe hills. Close at hand is Ben Vracky, and far over its western shoulder is seen the head of Ben Nevis. At our feet is Glenshee, the whole extent of which, from the Bridge of Cally to the Spital, at the entrance to Glen Beg, is completely under the eye. Ben-y-gloe is in the immediate vicinity of Ben Vracky; while farther to the right, between two hills, is seen the top of Ben-muich-dhui, on which may generally be detected, even in midsummer, several patches of snow. A high ridge of bare rock, stretching for about a mile northwards, and presenting a most formidable aspect, is Craig Ugach Mær, near the head of Glenisla. Adjoining it, on the right, is the Glasmeal, green to the top, and 3502 feet high. To the right of this is the huge precipice overhanging Caen-lochan. Nearly north is Lochnagar, and more to the

northern base of Mount Blair through a narrow pass called the Balloch, and by which those driving must proceed. Here are situated the ruins of the castle of Forter, supposed to be the "Bonnie House of Airlie" referred to in the ballad:—

"It fell on a day, a bonnie summer's day, When the corn grew green and fairly, That the great Argyle, wi' a' his men, Cam' to plunder the bonnie house o' Airlie."

It has evidently been a stronghold at one time, for the walls are of great thickness and full of loopholes, and the position it occupies, commanding an extensive view of the glen on all sides, must have rendered its immates indifferent to surprise.

The road on the right passes up Glenisla, and is suitable only for pedestrians. Between 5 and 6 miles above the old castle of Forter is the Tulchan, a handsome shooting-lodge, built at the entrance of Glen Brighty. On the right is the entrance to the glen of Caenlochan, where the Isla takes its rise. Precipices of bare rock, not less than 800 or 1000 feet in height, surround the ravine on all sides, forming a scene of much interest and grandeur. Caen-lochan is held as a deer-forest by the Earl of Airlie, and during the shooting season there is a prohibition against passing up the defile.

From this scene of interminable moor and mountain-tops let the tourist pursue the ordinary road taken from Glenisla to Braemar along the ridge of Monega, and he will find that he is not far from the coach-road running through Glen Beg, and that a well-narked bridle-path across the hill will lead him to the head of Glen Cluny. The distance from this point to the Castleton of Braemar is not over 8 miles. The ridge of Monega, along which we proceed, rises like an immense shoulder on the west bank of the Isla, 1 mile beyond the Tulchan. It is very steep, and 2917 feet in height. The well-marked bridle-path was used, if not indeed made, in former days by the smugglers, as a means of transit between this and the Mar country, and in spite of deer preserves, the inhabitants reserve their right to it at all seasons, large stones being set up

right the eye ranges over the mass of hills which cluster about the head of Glenprosen and Glenclova.

Allowing ample time on the top, the ascent and descent of Mount Blair should not occupy more than two hours and a half. The tourist may descend the hill by its northern side, which will lead him to a bridge across a burn. This is a mile and a half up the glen from Alrick, and consequently so much on his way. along the sides to mark the line when snow is on the hills. From this path the ascent of Glasmeal, \* notwithstanding its height of 3502 feet, is an easy task, for, arrived on the upper part of the ridge of Monega, the toil is more than half accomplished. The distance from Alyth to Braemar by this route is 29 miles.

# Excursion from Kirriemuir (near Forfar) by Clova (or the Black Water) to Ballater.

Kirriemuir is a fast-growing, important town, and its chief trade lies in linen manufacture. Barring some curious sculptured stones, the new cemetery, and the extensive prospect which is obtained from the market-hill, north of the town, there is little to attract the traveller here; but to the botanist, the geologist, or the ordinary tourist, few districts are so rich in peculiar specimens of plants, and "bits of fine scenery," or so accessible as by the following route. Indeed, but for some miles of cutting through the Den of Moulzie, a carriage-road might have been made advantageously to Balmoral and Ballater.

Leaving Kirriemuir, the Clova road is on the N.E., passing on the right the ruins of the fine old castle of Inverquharity (3 miles), anciently a residence of the ancestors of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., now the property of Sir C. Lyell, Bart.; Downiepark (—— Rattray, Esq.) is also on the same side; and all along the road a good view is obtained of the entrance to the green hills and glen of Clova. Crossing the rugged channel and river of Prosen by a stone bridge, the policies of Cortachy Castle (Lord Airlie) may be said to lie on both sides, until a road is reached which leads right and left. † Our

8 The view from the top of Glasmeal, should it be ascended, is more circumseribed than that from Mount Blair, though still excellent. The whole of the northern side of the Mar district is quite uninterrupted. Ben-muich-dhui, Bracriach, Cairngorm, and their huge companions, are fully disclosed to view. On one side the tourist looks down into Glen Brighty, with the bare volcanie-like ridge of Craig Ligach bounding its upper end. On another side he looks across Glen Beg upon the Cairnwell Hill, which rises from the opposite side of the glen like a round tower, at the foot of which the road takes that peculiar crook called here "The Deil's Elbuck." Behind him lies Caen-lochan and Canness, the sterile grandeur of which is rendered more fascinating by the alittude of the view. The counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, and Perth unite on the top.

† The road on the right conducts eastwards past the pretty parish church and gateway of Cortachy Castle, crossing the South Esk by a fine stone bridge, and continuing its course along the "Braes of Angus," to Elzell. The road on the left winds through the beautiful glen of Prosen by Coilliemie to Balnaboth (—— Ogilty, Esq.), and to Clova by Dykhebad.

route proceeds northwards along the right bank of the South Esk, to the Kirkton of Clova (15 miles), a hamlet where there is a mission church and a good inn. It was somewhere here that Charles II., wearied and fatigned by his long ride on horseback from Perth, was found lying in a mean room on an old bolster, above a mat of seggs and rushes. Here, too, he enacted the extraordinary exploit known as "The Start." A curious old ruin called the Peel, the romantic Loch Brandy, and Hole of Weem, are in the vicinity, but what is most striking is the beautiful green hue of the surrounding mountains.

At Braedownie\* (or Bredame), 4 miles beyond Clova, we reach the head of the South Esk, formed by the junction of the White and Black Waters. The Scurrie of the Dole, an immense rock, which overhangs a precipitous part of the Glen of Dole (a favourite resort for the botanist), is a remarkable object on the west of the river, and forms a curious contrast to the otherwise tame outline of the adjacent mountains. The road, which is rather steep for a short distance, on leaving Clova crosses the Capel Mount, and passes near the Loch and Spital of Muick, where, in early ages, stood a hospice, similar in its purposes to that of St Bernard. The road continues its course through Glenmuick, and passing close to the Falls of Muick, leads to Ballater.

From Capel Mount there is a magnificent view of "hill and dale," and from this in 1861 the Queen viewed the wild corries of Moulzie Den, and the beautiful greensward howes and homesteads of Clova and Strathmore.

<sup>\*</sup> From this Braemar (15 miles) can be reached by a pony road along the White Water, through Glen Callatter, passing Looch Esk, and near to the farm-house of Auchalleter. The distance is 15 miles. The tourist, while here, ought to visit the fine cataract of Bachnagairn, about a mile south of Loch Esk. The fall is from 60 to 80 feet high, quite perpendicular, and being adorned both by nature and art, it is well worthy of being visited. A new shooting-lodge has recently been erected near the fall by Lord Airlie.

## ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS.

By Great North of Scotland Railway.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS:-

ABERDEEN,					M	iles.	From Keith Junction. Miles.
Dyce Junction (for Ellon, Pet					ter-		Mulben 5: Orton 81
head, an	d F	'raser	bro'	)		61	Fochabers 113
Kintore (fo	or A	lford	)			$13\frac{1}{2}$	Lhanbryde 143
Inverurie (	for	Old:	Mel	lrum)		161	ELGIN 18
Inveramsa	У	(for	T	arriff	and		Alves
Banff) .						$20\frac{3}{1}$	Burghead (Branch) 281
Oyne .						$24\frac{3}{4}$	Kinloss 271
Insch .						$27\frac{1}{2}$	Findhorn (Branch) 301
Wardhouse	3					311	Forres
Kennethm	ont					33	Brodie
Gartly .						36	NAIRN 394
Huntly .						41	Fort-George 451
Rothiemay	7					$45\frac{1}{2}$	Dalcross 481
Grange .						49	Culloden 513
Keith .						531	Inverness 55
Total, 108½ miles.							

Total, 108½ miles.

No district of Scotland abounds more in ancient castellated remains than Aberdeenshire and the adjacent counties of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn. Some of these are passed by this railway and its branches, others are still at a distance from the great arteries of communication, and therefore not accessible to the general tourist.

On leaving the general terminus at Aberdeen for the north, the railway passes through two short tunnels before reaching Kittybrewsters (the station for Old Aberdeen). Powis House occupies a rising ground immediately to the right of Kittybrewster, beyond which rise the towers of King's College and the Cathedral of Old Machar. The next station is at Woodside, a thriving suburb of Aberdeen, and a seat of extensive wool-mills and paper-works. The same description of manufacture is carried on at Buxburn; but that of paper-making is the most extensive. The prettily-laid-out garden, school and school-house erected by the Messrs. Pirie for the education of the children of their work-people, are close to the line on the right, soon after leaving Buxburn. Waterton House (—— Pirie, Esq.) is a little farther off on the same side. On the left is the parish church of Newhills, and the

bare, uninteresting hill of Tyrebagger, with its granite quarries, and a memorial cairn. A few minutes' drive brings the train to

# DYCE JUNCTION ( $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles),

where there is a rising village. Here the Ellon, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh railway branches off into the district of Buchan,\* crossing the Don near Parkhill.

Between Kintore and Inveramsay is Inverure [Hotel:

#### \* DISTRICT OF BUCHAN.

The village of Ellon is prettily situated on the Ythan. It contains two excellent inns, and has important markets. Ellon House and grounds (— Gordon, Esq.) is one of the loveliest spots in Aberdeenshire, to the modern beauties of which the ivy-clad and ruined tower of the eastle stands in fine contrast.

Near MAUD JUNCTION we pass the ruins of Deer Abbey, founded by Cumin, Earl of Buchan, 1218. The ruins are well seen from the railway; also a mauso-leum which was built upon part of the site by the late Admiral Ferguson of Pitfour, whose mansion is in the neighbourhood. At the gate of this house is a granite monument to the celebrated statesman William Pitt, and his fidus Achates Lord Melville, with Latin inscription. On the right is the village of Old Deer, probably the prettiest and most interesting place in Buchan. Adjoining the parish church are the ruins of a religious house, presenting some ancient specimens of architecture.

Peterhead (Hotels: The Inn: Laing's Temperance) is the most easterly town in Scotland. It was created a burgh of barony by Earl Marischal in 1593. A trade is carried on in shipping, shipbuilding, and fishing, and for long it was the chief seat of the Greenland trade. It possesses two fine harbours (north and south), united by a canal which enables vessels to clear out as soon as loaded, according to the state of the sea. In January 1849, during a tremendous outbreak of the sea, six successive waves of enormous size swept over the quays and harbour, carrying away 315 feet of a bulwark that had stood for many years, and overwhelming sixteen people. The churches of Peterhead are respectable buildings, and the town and vicinity present many neat houses. In front of the old Tolbooth in the High Street, a fine bronze statue of the late Field-Marshal Keith, of the Prussian service, has been erected by the present Emperor of Germany, as a grateful mark of esteem. Peterhead contains a good mineral spring which operates as a strong diuretic. On Keith Inch stood a castle, long a residence of the Keith family. A small museum contains a number of curiosities, among which is a tobacco-box, dated 1756, bearing the following couplet:-

> Take a chue, and take no more, And to my master me restore.

The ruins of the old castles of Ravenscraig and of Inverugie are within two miles of Peterhead on the north and west.

The district of Buchan, of which Peterhead may be considered the capital, is flat, though of unequal surface. In its midst, like the Wrekin in Shropshire,

The Kintore Arms], near which is Keith Hall, the seat of the Earl of Kintore. About 3 miles from Inveruric, upon the

stands the coffin-shaped hill of Mormond, from which the whole country is to be seen. The coast, which projects farther than any other part of Scotland into the German Ocean, is remarkable for its magnificent rock-scenery, which includes the celebrated natural curiosity called the Bullers of Buchan. This lies to the south of Peterhead, from which it is distant about 6 miles, and advantage may be taken of the coach which runs daily along the coast-road from Peterhead to Ellon, passing Boddam, the Bullers, and Shins Castle. The read skirts the bays of Peterhead and Invernetty, passing several handsome villas and the fishing village of Boddam, the property of the Earl of Aberdeen, who has a marine villa in the neighbourhood. A little to the east of Boddam is Buchanness, where there is



DULLERS OF BUCHAN.

an elegant lighthouse 130 feet in height. On a promontory about a quarter of a mile to the south of it stands the old eastle of Boddam, an old seat of a branch of the Keith family. Proceeding southwards, we pass Stirling Hill, famous for its granite quarries, and about two miles farther reach the Bullers or Bodlers of Buchan, a hape rocky cauldron into which the sea rushes through a natural arch of rock. "The rocks," says Mr. Pratt, in his work on Buchan, "are probably 100 feet in height, and perpendicular both to the interior of 'the pot,' as it is locally called, and also on their sca-front—a narrow pathway being left, with the exception of a few feet, quite round the basin. It is scarcely possible to overstate the imposing magnificence of these granite sca-walls, which seem to bid an eternal defiance to wind and wave, the natural cleavage of the rocks greatly enhancing the beauty of the scene." "I walked round the tor," says Sir Walter Scott, "in one place the path being only about two feet wide, and a monstrous precipice on either side. We then rowed into the cauldron or buller from beneath, and saw nothing around us but a regular wall of black rock, and

steep rocky bank of a brook, stands the old square ruined tower of Balquhain, where Queen Mary spent two days in September 1562. Balquhain has been long in possession of the Leslies, some of whom have been famous as scholars and soldiers, and have been allied matrimonially to several German sovereigns. It is said that, through the good offices of a tenant on the property, the castle was saved from destruction by fire in 1746. In this vicinity is the battlefield of Harlaw, where stone coffins and other traces of antiquity have been found.

At Inveramsay Junction the branch-line to Turriff and Banff strikes off to the north. Passing Wartle (Wm. Leslie, Esq.) and Rothie House (Col. Forbes-Leslie), the line runs pretty close to Fyvie Castle, one of the most interesting specimens in Scotland of the château or baronial style of architecture, in some respects excelling Glamis, more particularly in the staircase. The original castle dates as far back as the 13th century; but it is supposed to be mostly indebted for its latter ornamentation to Chancellor Seton (ninth son of George, Lord Seton), who was created Lord Chancellor and Earl of Dunfermline at the beginning of the 17th century. The building is in a

nothing above but the blue sky. A fishing hamlet had sent out its inhabitants, who, gazing from the brink, looked like sylphs looking down upon gnomes. In the side of the cauldron opens a deep black cavern. In a high gale the waves rush in with incredible violence. An old fisher said he had seen them flying over the natural wall of the Buller." "As the entry into the Buller," says Boswell. "is so narrow that oars cannot be used as you go in, the method taken is to row very hard when you come near it, and give the boat such rapidity of motion that it glides in." Dr. Johnson observed, "What an effect this scene would have had were we entering into an unknown place!" The coast for halfa-mile southwards of the Bullers exhibits some delightful sea-views. The coast is here very rocky; but the rocks, being rather soft, are wasted and corroded by the constant action of the waves, and the fragments which remain assume the appearance of old Gothic ruins. There are open arches, towers, steeples, and so forth. One part of this scaur is called Dun Buy, being coloured vellow by the dung of the sea-fowls, who build there in the most surprising numbers. A short way beyond this we reach Slains Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, built on the very verge of the precipice that overhangs the ocean. Here Dr. Johnson and Boswell were entertained in 1773, and the former, in speaking of the castle, observed, "the situation was the noblest he had ever seen." A small stream, called the Cruden, falls into the sea at Slains, and gives its name to the neighbouring bay. Five miles to the south are the ruins of the old Castle of Slains, near which there is another remarkable cave, called the "Dropping Cave,"

state of excellent preservation, and now belongs to the family of Gordon of Fyvie.\*

Four miles north of Fyvie (near Auchterless station), is the old castle of Towie Barclay, for many centuries the residence of the family of Barclay or Berkley, of which the celebrated Russian general Barclay de Tolly was a cadet. The building has been sadly mutilated, but the old hall, which is the most interesting portion, is still pretty entire. Over an old gateway is the following inscription in comparatively modern characters:—

Sir Alexander Barclay of Tolly, Foundator, decessit Anno Domini 1136.

Passing on the right Hatton Castle (M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M.P.), we reach the town of Turriff [Hotel: Commercial], a place of some trade. The ruins of the old church, in the choir of which a curious fresco-painting of St. Ninian was discovered some years ago, are picturesquely situated upon a rising ground near the Deveron. The castle of Dalgety, which was built by one of the Hays of Errol, is about 2 miles from the town; and that of Craigston (Pollard-Urguhart, Esq.), containing some curious paintings, also a library of fine old editions of the classics and other works, is about 3 miles distant. An inscription upon Craigston Castle shows that it was founded by J. Urouhart in 1604, and finished in 1607. Beyond Turriff the railway skirts the right side of the Deveron. On the left are Forglen House (Sir G. S. Abercrombie, Bart.) and Mountblairy ( --- Morrison, Esq.) Passing through a bleak district, and close by the pretty parish kirk of King Edward, the traveller is landed at the Banff station, within a mile of which. on the east, are the burgh and seaport of Macduff, and on the west the seaport and ancient royal burgh of

## Banff,

[Hotel: The Fife Arms.]

beautifully situated at the mouth of the river Deveron.†
Banff contains several handsome public buildings, such as the

<sup>\*</sup> About 12 miles to the south-east of Fyvie is Haddo House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen. Near it are the village of Methlic and the ruins of "the auld house o' Gieht," of which the mother of Lord Byron was the heiress.

<sup>†</sup> A branch line of railway connects Banff with the Great North of Scotland Railway at Grauge station. There is also a small branch to Portsoy.

public schools (in which is a museum containing a number of early specimens of the mechanical genius of Ferguson the astronomer, who was born in the neighbourhood), Chalmers's. Hospital, and the parish church; also some old houses with curious inscriptions, one of which presents this admirable maxim:—

#### SAY. NA. MAIR. ON. ME. THAN, YOV. VALD. I. SAID. ON. YE.

Banff Castle, a comparatively modern building, now occupied by the parish minister, was of old a residence of the Earls of Seafield, and in it was born the unfortunate Archbishop Sharpe. Near Banff is the picturesque bridge of Alvah; also the ruins of Inchdrewer Castle, in which George, third Lord Banff, was burned to death in 1713. In the immediate neighbourhood is Duff House, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Fife, surrounded by extensive plantations. There are some valuable paintings here, both by ancient and modern masters, among which are the famous portraits of Charles I. as Prince of Wales by Velasquez, and of Mrs. Abingdon by Reynolds, together with choice specimens of Holbein, Rubens, Zuccareli, Cuyp, etc. The park is said to be about 10 miles in circumference.

Pursuing the main line from Inveramsay, after passing Logie Elphinstone (Sir J. E. Dalrymple, Bart.) and Pitcaple House on the right, with the hill of Benachie, and ruins of Harthill, an old stronghold of the Leslies, on the left, we reach the village and station of OYNE, where there is a view of the valley of the Gaudy, famous in Scotch song. Near INSCH station is the village of Rothney, and in the vicinity is the conical hill of Dunnideer, with the remains of a curious old castle upon its very summit. Christ's Kirk, the supposed scene of King James L's poem of Peblis to the Play, is a mile to the south of the station. The line, in skirting the south side of Dunnideer, passes the mansion-houses of Wardhouse (---- Gordon, Esq.), and Kinnethmont (---- Leith-Hay, Esq.) The Tap o' Noth and the Buck of the Cabrach are both seen before reaching Gartly, from which the line runs along Bogieside to Huntly. [Hotels: Strathbogie; Gordon Arms.] Near this town are the ruins of Huntly Castle, a fine old fabric, built by George, first Marquis of Huntly, whose name, and that of his wife, Henrietta Stewart (daughter of the Duke of Lennox), are inscribed on various parts of the building. This eastle was, next to that of Gordon, the principal strong-hold of the powerful family of that name. The modern residence of Huntly Lodge was long the residence of the late Duchess of Gordon, who erected a fine seminary, as a gateway, in honour of her late husband. A freestone statue of the late Duke of Richmond, by Brodie of Aberdeen, adoms the square. On the south side of the town is Scott's Hospital, for the reception of aged persons.

On reaching Rothlemay we obtain a view of the Deveron, with the village, church, and house of Rothlemay. Passing from this, along the valley of the Isla, we regain the populous town of Ketth.\* Near the station may be seen the ruins of Castle Oliphant. The old bridge over the Isla is worth a visit. The Roman Catholic church of this town contains a fine painting of Christ and St. Thomas, which was presented by Charles X. of France. The village of Newmill stands on the sloping ground on the right of the railway station, and that of Fite-Keith on the left.

Rejoining the main line of railway at Keith for the north, the church of Boharm may be seen near Mulben station, on the left, also Auchlunkart House (——Stuart, Esq.) Shortly after we cross the Spey, which here forms the boundary

\* From Keith a branch line of railway crosses Glenisla to Strathspey, making a junction with the Highland Railway at Craigellachie. By this line we pass the castellated mansion of Drummuir (Gordon Duff, Esq.) and Dufftown (103 miles), near which are the ruins of Castles Balveny and Auchendoun, both situated on the banks of the Fiddoch. The cathedral of Old Machar is said to have originally sprung from the church at Mortlach, here situated, and a sculptured stone monument and some curious stone effigies may still be seen within the church. In travelling from Craigellachie to Boat of Garten some beautiful seats are passed on both sides, including Aberlour, Elchies, Carron, Ballindalloch, and Castle Grant. Ballindalloch is the nearest station to Glenlivat and Tomintoul; and the nearest inn is Dalmashaugh, where carriages can be hired and fishing obtained on the A'en. On the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Duke of Richmond, in 1867, at his shooting-lodge in Glenfiddoch, the route adopted was from Balmoral by Tomintoul, leaving the Inversion road at the parish church of Glenlivat, passing through Glenrinnes, Dufftown, and along the banks of the Fiddoch. On this ronte a fine view is obtained of the ruins of Auchendoun Castle, the burning of which is celebrated in the well-known ballad of that name. The ruins occupy a high green mound,

between Banff and Elgin shires. The stations of Orton Junction and Fochabers are next passed in succession, from the last of which FOCHABERS village [Gordon Arms Hotel] is 3 miles distant. Fochabers is one of the neatest and best laid out villages north of Aberdeen, having a large square studded with shrubberies, from the east and west of which diverge several good streets. On the south side of the square is the parish church, having a portico surmounted by a neat spire. The town also contains a very elegant Roman Catholic chapel. Alexander Milne, Esq., of New Orleans, a native of Fochabers, bequeathed to the town the sum of 100,000 dollars for the foundation of a free school, with competent teachers. This school stands a few hundred yards east of the town, and is a great ornament as well as a boon to the inhabitants. At the west end of the village a handsome arch forms the entrance to Castle Gordon, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, and the approach winds for fully a mile through a grove of tall spreading trees and shrubberies. The castle is a large building of four storeys, with two-storeyed wings, and connecting galleries or arcades of a similar height, the whole exhibiting a front of uniform regularity of 540 feet in extent. Behind the main building rises a square tower, six storeys high, the original nucleus of the present mansion. The gloomy tower then stood in the centre of a morass, called the "Bog of Gight," accessible only by a narrow causeway and a drawbridge. From this the ancestor of the Duke of Gordon acquired the soubriquet of the Gudeman of the Bog. The Gordon estates are now in the possession of the Duke of Richmond. The surrounding park is of very great extent, affording a variety of drives, and the forests, spread over the mountain-side, abound with fallow-deer. Many of the trees are remarkable for their size, particularly the limes, horse-chestnuts, and walnuts. One lime behind the castle measures 18 feet in girth, and its droop-branches cover an area of more than 200 feet in circumference. But the principal feature is the river Spey, which a few miles northward falls into the Moray Firth, supplying in a short course one of the most valuable salmonfishings in Scotland.\*

<sup>\*</sup> In travelling eastwards by the coast from Fochabers to Banff, the road is carried about a mile south of the populous fishing-village of Buckic, where

From Fochabers the Spey may be followed nearly to its source, by road or railway. The following is an itinerary:—Fochabers to Rothes, 10 miles; Rothes, via Craigellachie Bridge, Aberlour, Avon Bridge, and Spey Bridge at Grantown, to Aviemore, 39\frac{9}{4}; Aviemore, via Kinrara, to Kingussie, 12; Kingussie, via Clunie Castle, to Laggan Bridge, 10; Laggan Bridge, via Garviemore Inn, to Loch Spey, 16\frac{1}{4}. From Garviemore over Corryarick to Fort-Augustus, 20. From Kingussie the route may be so far varied by taking the coach road by Loch Laggan and Glen Spean to Fort-William, about 40 miles (see page 346).

Six miles south from Orton Junction, and connected by a branch line with Craigellachie, is the village of Rothes, where there is a good inn. It is situated on a plain several miles in length, upon which the lofty Benrinnes, the most northerly of the Grampian chain, looks sublimely down. The Glen Grant distillery, in the vicinity, is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the north, and gives employment to a number of persons. The fishings on the Spey here, and the neighbouring moors, are renowned for the excellence of their sport. Near the west end, and overlooking the village, stands part of the walls of the ancient castle of Rothes, once the seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes, who removed to their seat in Fifeshire about the year 1700, having sold their possessions in Rothes to Grant of Elchies. At the north end of the village a road strikes off on the right to Elgin (10 miles),

there is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel. On the right-hand side of the road are Letterfourie (Sir R. G. Gordon, Bart.), and Preshome, the seat of Bishop Kyle, A little farther on, and the picturesque fishing-station of Portnockie is seen on the left, and the "Three Kings of Cullen,"-three rocks that appear upon the beach near the town of Cullen, so named probably from the affinity of the name of Cullen to Cologne, of which cathedral the three kings, or wise men of the east, were the patron saints. Near Cullen is Cullen House (the seat of the Earl of Seafield), lately remodelled and enlarged at a great expense. The parish kirk of Cullen is a most interesting old building. containing some curious inscriptions, and a fine tomb to Ogilvy of Findlater. 1554. The ruins of Findlater Castle are romantically situated upon a rock intting into the sea, near a curious cave, between Cullen and Portsoy; and between Portsoy and Banff, on the old road, stand the magnificent ruins of the castle of the Boyne, prettily situated in a densely-wooded den, and overhanging a romantic burn. A coach, which carries the mail-bags and passengers, runs on week-days from the station of Fochabers to that of Portsoy, along the coast route of Cullen. Another coach runs daily between Portsoy and Buckie.

by the Glen of Rothes. Between Craigellachie bridge and station a road on the right leads through a bleak district to Forres, by Knockando, Dallas, and Rafford.

In proceeding again along the main line from Orton Junction, we reach

## Glgin,

[Hotels: Station Hotel; Gordon Arms; The Star. 37 miles from Inverness.]

the principal town of Elgin or Morayshire, and noted not only for its cathedral, but for the amenity of its situation, and the elegance of some of its streets and buildings. In construction it resembles many other towns in Scotland, where a main or High Street forms the backbone from which numerous alleys diverge. The High Street is a fine old street, extending for about a mile from east to west, and having its uniformity broken by the Parish Church and Townhouse which obtrude into the causeway. Elgin has long been famous for its schools. Its museum of natural history and curiosities contains some of the most interesting specimens of old red sandstone fossils, etc., which are to be met with in Britain. The beauty of the surrounding country may best be seen from the summit of Ladyhill, on the west of the city, which commands an extensive and varied view. A fluted column has been erected on this hill, surmounted by a statue of the last Duke of Gordon. The remains of an old fort are also visible.

The far-famed Cathedral was founded in 1223, during the time of Bishop Moray, and is situated at the lower or north-eastern extremity of the town. Of all the Scottish Cathedrals (Glasgow perhaps excepted) it was the most magnificent, and without exception the most ornamental. Externally it displayed the sanctified form of the cross, surmounted by five lofty towers, and both externally and internally it was covered with a profusion of elegant sculpture. The whole structure, although still one of the most imposing ruins in the kingdom, and possibly the most interesting to the student of architecture, is unfortunately much dilapidated. Like most buildings of its kind, it suffered both from accident and personal violence. It was destroyed by fire in 1270;

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elgin cathedral (founded a.d. 1223); western towers—south side.

and again, in 1390, it suffered severely from the same cause at the hands of the "Wolf of Badenoch," a natural son of Robert II. In 1402 a son of the Lord of the Isles plundered it, and burned a part of the city; and about the middle of the following century it was twice invaded, first by the Inneses, next by the Dunbars. In 1568 the Privy Council, under Regent Moray, at a moment of exigence, when the troops were ill-paid, resorted to the notable expedient of robbing the building of its leaden roof, and exchanging it for gold ducats. It is said, however, that the ship which contained the sacrilegious cargo was lost on its voyage to Holland. Again, in 1640, a band of local barons and clergy destroyed the paintings and the rood-screen, the last remaining traces of its ancient internal decorations. To crown all, the great

centre tower and spire, which, after its fall in 1506 had been rebuilt to the height of 198 feet, fell a second time on Easter day, 1711; and, down to a late date, the ruins were made a quarry by the inhabitants, out of which to build houses and dykes. The building was originally 289 feet in length, while the nave and side aisles were 87 feet broad, and the choir or cloisters 79 feet. The principal entrance is on the west side, between the bulky masses of the western towers, which are 84 feet in height. The encircling arch of this grand entrance presents some beautiful and delicately-chiselled ornaments. in a much earlier style of architecture than the recorded date of the foundation-a style which is also to be found in other parts of the building; and strangely enough overtopping (as in the south transept) the work of a later period. The decorations of the turrets on the east, and of certain of the pilasters, exhibit good specimens of later art.

As it now exists, the most complete part of the building is the Chapter-house on the north-east, or the "'Prentice Aisle," concerning the rearing of which a tradition is told similar to that of the pillar in Roslin Chapel. This portion is octagonal in form, "in the centre of which a beautiful flowered and clustered pillar sends forth, tree-like, as it approaches the roof, its branches to the different angles, each with its peculiar incrustation of rich decorations, and its grotesque corbel." Upon the pillar is the stone, or desk, to which the Scriptures were chained in old times; and the capital is decorated with the armorial bearings of the Stewarts (by a bishop of which name the chapter-house is said to have been built), and those of Scotland, together with carvings of the Passions of Our Lord, etc. Seven of the sides are lighted by windows, the eighth contains the door opening from the nave. Some interesting old monuments are here; also fragments of carved stones, upon one of which, resting upon the moon, is "a witch astride a broom !"

Between the chapter-house and the north cloister is the lavatory, remarkable as having been the place in which the late brave Lieutenant-General Anderson (one of Elgin's greatest benefactors) was cradled and nursed by his half-crazed mother, Marjory Gilzean. Passing from this the *choir* is entered, then the *chancel* with its splendid double row of lancet-winELGIN. 417

dows, under which stood the high altar and the tomb of the founder. Adjoining, and entered by a gate, is St. Mary's Aisle, the burial-place of the ducal family of Gordon, and where, in 1836, George, the fifth and last Duke, was interred, as was also his Duchess, Elizabeth Brodie, in 1864. There are several tombs here; the centre one on the east, with recumbent figure, is that of the first Marquis of Huntly, who defeated the Earl of Crawford at Brechin. It bears this inscription:—Hic iacet nobilis et potens dis Alexander Gordone comes de Hvntlie dis de Gordone et Badzenoth qvi obiit apvd Huntlie 15 Ivlii anno Dňi 1470.

In a recess opposite are the tomb and effigy of Bishop Winchester (1437-58), and upon the arch above it, in red outline, angels are represented with much of the grace and style of the early Italian masters. In the south transept are other two recess tombs with efficies; also several interesting fragments of statues, one of which, with crozier in hand, is said to represent Bishop Innes (1407-14), the founder of the now lost great middle tower. A broken stone coffin is shown as that in which the body of King Duncan was first buried, after his murder by Macbeth, near Duffus. The sculptured stone in a line with the north wall of the nave, embellished with a cross, a hunting scene, and curious symbols, was found while levelling the High Street of Elgin in 1823. Other recumbent figures and fragments of carvings in the north transept are worthy of examination; and it was between the transepts that the great centre tower stood, of which only the bases of the four supporting pillars remain.

The burial-ground contains numerous gravestones and interesting inscriptions. On the north side are the tombs of Joseph and Isaac Forsyth, the first of whom wrote a valuable work on the antiquities, arts, and letters of Italy; while the latter did much by pen and purse towards the improvement of the town of Elgin. Near this a chaste marble slab covers the grave of General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., who was a native of the district. On the east wall, near a stone platform (from the top of which the best view is obtained of the interior of the cathedral), there is a monument, with an inscription by Lord Cockburn, to the memory of John Shanks, a poor shoemaker, who was the first to clear away the rubbish, and to put the

ruins into a creditable state. Upon the south wall, dated 1687, a tablet bears these graphic lines :--

> "This world is a citie full of streets. And Death is the mercat that all men meets: If lyfe were a thing that monie could buy, The Poor could not live, and the Rich would not die."

Apart from the cathedral, there are other interesting ruins connected with Elgin. Those with crowsteps and turrets, to the north-west, and scrolls and armorial bearings, are said to have been the bishop's town residence; and the walls of the. convent of the Franciscans, or Greyfriars, are on the south side of the town. To the east is the Watergate, or Pan's Port, a strong arch with groove for portcullis, part of the old boundary wall of the College.

The environs of Elgin contain several very interesting antiquities. About 4 miles to the south-east, beautifully situated upon the margin of the Loch of Spynie, and some 2 miles from the thriving seaports of Lossiemouth and Branderburgh, stand the stately ruins of Spynie Palace, formerly a strongly fortified residence of the Bishops of Moray. ruins present a square of about 40 yards, with a surrounding ditch. The gateway on the east is supposed to have been erected by Bishop Innes. The massive square tower (60 feet high), with bartisaned battlements, and walls about 9 feet thick, is called "Davie's Tower," and is said to have been built by Bishop David Stewart (1462-76). Various parts of the walls are embellished with the armorials of bishops. the other side of Elgin, about 6 miles south-west, are the ruins of the

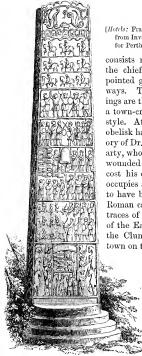
## Briorn of Bluscarden.

situated in a pretty sheltered valley, surrounded by hills clad with thriving wood. The creeping woodbine upon the walls gives a pleasing variety to the effect of the ruins, which is seldom met with. The priory was founded by Alexander II. in 1230, dedicated to St. Andrew, and occupied by Cistercian monks. The building had been partly in the First, partly in the Second, Pointed styles. Only a fragment of the south wall of the nave remains; but the choir, which is nearly 57

feet long, in which are traces of mural paintings, is in pretty good preservation, as well as the chapter-house, which is a square, with enriched roof, supported by a central clustered pillar. The refectory (now used as a place of worship), the dormitories, kitchen, and other apartments, together with a few tombstones, and the fine old orchard, are worthy of note. The tourist can either go to or return from Pluscarden, by the Romanesque church of Birnie, in which are a curious baptismal font and the "Romel Bell," said to have been brought from Rome by the first Bishop of Moray (1115), whose residence was at Birnie: and where there is also a scultured stone.

Several other places in the neighbourhood of Elgin are worthy of being visited, such as the ruins of Duffus Castle, an ancient stronghold of the barons De Moravia; the old porch at Duffus church, near to which King Duncan is alleged to have been killed by Macbeth; also the romantic rocks and caves of Covesea, in one of the latter of which are curious sculptures, which were discovered by Lady Dunbar. These, with Gordonston House (once the seat of Sir Robert Gordon, the historian of the Earldom of Sutherland, more recently of "Sir Robert the Warlock") and Michael Kirk, the burial-place of the baronets of Altyre, Innes House (Earl of Fife), the pretty village of Lhanbryde, and the old white tower of Coxton, etc., could be all visited in a summer day's drive.

The country between Elgin and Forres is studded with gentlemen's seats and old castles, some of which may be observed on the way. About three miles westward, on a point of land jutting out into the sea, on the left, is the village of Burghead, to which a line of railway diverges at Alves station. The ruins of a remarkable fort and a curious well are to be seen here, the latter of which is constructed out of the solid rock. There are also some ancient sculptured stones in the churchyard. Farther on, the railway passes the ruins of Kinloss Abbey, founded by King David in 1150; and occupied for some time by Edward I., in 1303. It was liberally endowed, and the buildings were extensive. The site is within a mile of the thriving village of Findhorn, and commands a view of the Moray Firth and the hills of Ross-shire, etc. To the south are the ruins of Burgie and Blervie Castles. Near the month of the river Findhorn is situated the town of Forres.



SWENO'S STONE, NEAR FORRES.

#### FORRES

[Hotels: Fraser's; Railway; Station. 243 miles from Inverness. The junction is made here for Perth, Inverness, and Aberdeen.]

consists mostly of one long street, the chief features of which are its pointed gables and low Saxon doorways. The most prominent buildings are the jail and court-house, and a town-cross of the decorated Gothic style. At the west end a tall granite obelisk has been erected to the memory of Dr. Thomson, a native of Cromarty, whose devoted attention to the wounded after the battle of Alma cost his own life. The monument occupies a mound which is supposed to have been originally the site of a Roman camp, and which still bears traces of the foundations of a castle of the Earls of Moray. On a hill of the Clunie range, rising above the town on the south, is a tower erected

in honour of the victory of Trafalgar. There is a stair to the top, from which an extensive and varied view is obtained, including the "Suters of Cromarty" and the hills of Sutherlandshire. Adjoining are the elegant buildings and grounds of a large hydropathic establishment.

A mile and a half to the east of the town stands the famous Forres Pillar, or "Sweno's Stone." It is near the roadside, a little beyond the old toll-bar, where the tourist who

wishes a close inspection of it must inquire for the key of the inclosure. The pillar is about twenty feet high, and is carved with figures of warriors and other objects. Antiquarians are

not agreed as to the period and the occasion of the erection of this monument, but the general opinion is, that it was raised in the reign of Malcolm II. to commemorate the final expulsion of the Danes, A.D. 1014.

The neighbourhood of Forres, and especially the river Findhorn, has been invested with much interest by the writings of Mr. Charles St. John, and a delightful excursion may be made to view this scenery by following the road which proceeds straight sonthwards from the railway station. The tourist will, after a walk of between three



SWENO'S STONE (REVERSE OF BASE).

and four miles, reach on his left the lodge of Altyre (Sir A. Cumming, Bart.), where the keeper will grant admittance to the romantic drive, which commands some of the finest views of the river. The excursion should at least be extended to the Heronry, but those who have sufficient time will endeavour to go as far as Relugas or Ferness.

"I do not know a stream" (says Mr. St. John, in his Wild Sports of the Highlands), "that more completely realises all one's ideas of the beauty of Highland scenery than the Findhorn, taking it from the spot where it is no more than a small rivulet, bubbling and sparkling along a narrow gorge in the far-off recesses of the Monaghliahd mountains, down to the Bay of Findhorn, where its accumulated waters are poured into the Moray Firth. From source to mouth this river is full of beauty and interest."

Between Forres and Nairn we pass Brodie House, an old castellated mansion with modern additions, the ancient seat

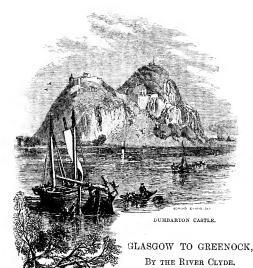
of the family of this name. In the grounds a sculptured stone monument is to be seen. Near this also is Hardmoor, the traditional meeting-place of Maebeth and Banquo with the weird sisters. About a mile southwards is the Earl of Moray's fine mansion of Darnaway Castle, which has been built in connection with a curious arched hall, supposed to be a portion of the hunting lodge of Thomas Randolph, first Earl of Moray, and Regent of Scotland. The forest of Darnaway lies to the south of the castle, along the banks of the Findhorn.

We next reach Nairn, which is described along with the environs of Inverness.

#### Branch-line from Kintore to Alford.

On leaving Kintore for Alford, the grev ruined tower of Halforest, said to have been a hunting-seat of Robert the Bruce, more lately occupied by the Earls Marischal, stands on the left; and on the right are the wooded hill and house of Thainstone. The line runs through a bleak district (passing the granite quarries of Paradise) until it reaches the station at Kemnay (45 miles). Kemnay House, though not seen from the line, is on the left; and the house of Fetterneir (Leslie of Balquhain) is beautifully situated upon the north bank of the Don. The Bishops of Aberdeen had a palace here: and for the good services which the ninth baron of Balquhain rendered to that see, by saving the cathedral of Aberdeen from destruction, Bishop Gordon made a grant of the barony of Fetterneir, 1566, to the present family. According to tradition, Sir W. Wallace took refuge in one of the towers of Fetterneir; and it is certain that during the Civil Wars it was unsuccessfully assailed by the Covenanters. A Roman Catholic Chapel is also seen from the Kemnay station; and after passing through a wooded district, Monimusk (7 miles) is reached. About a mile from the station are the village and castle of Monimusk (Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.) The latter contains some old family pictures. The lower part of the tower of the parish church is in the Norman style of architecture, and possibly the remains of the priory founded here by Malcolm Canmore. The modern mansion of Cluny (---- Gordon, Esq.), also the ruins of Tillycairn Castle, anciently a seat of the Lumsdens, are passed on the left; and at Tillyfourie (103 miles), the line, sweeping through a heavy granite cutting, enters upon the beautiful Vale of

Alford, with the church and manse of Tough, the mansions of Lynturk (W. M'Combie, Esq., M.P.), Tonley (J. G. Moir-Byers, Esq.), on the left, and Whitehouse (- Farquharson, Esq.) An interesting view is also obtained of Castle Forbes (Lord Forbes), on the right, as well as of the hill of Benachie. On the same side are Whitehaugh (Forbes-Leith, Esq.) and the old castle of Balfluig. The new village and station of Alford (16 miles) are now reached. Here there is a good hotel [The Station], also another [Forbes's Arms] at Bridge of Alford, at both of which carriages can be hired, and liberty obtained to fish on the Don. The battle of Alford (1645) was fought in the neighbourhood of this village, between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters, in which the former was victorious, with the loss, however, of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly. In the neighbourhood of Alford are the mansion-houses of Haughton (---Farquharson, Esq.), and Tillyfour (tenanted by Mr. M'Combie, the well-known stock-breeder), to both of which places the Queen made excursions from Balmoral. Alford is the best point from which to visit the district of Strathdon, which contains many objects of interest, such as the ruins of the castles of Kildrummie, Towie, Glen bucket, and Corgarff, and the lodges of Kildruminie ( --- Gordon, Esa.), Glenkindie (--- Leith, Esq.), Castle Newe (Sir C. Forbes, Bart.), which last place was also visited by the Queen, and Inverernan House (Gen. Forbes). The antiquary will feel interested in the weems or underground chambers at Glenkindie, Culsh, and in the gardens of Castle Newe, etc. At Mossat (8 miles from Alford), the Strathdon road diverges to the left—the road on the right leads to Huntly, by Lumsden village and Rhynic, etc., from which the Tap o' Noth is well seen.



STARTING from the Broomielaw in one of the numerous steamers\* which ply on the coast, a few minutes' sail brings us to the mouth of the

Kelvin, a stream celebrated in Scottish song. The village on the left is Govan, where the extensive shipbuilding-yards of Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons are situated. A short way farther down, on the right side, are the village of Partick and the shipbuilding-yards of Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor. About two miles below Govan, on the same side of the river, is Shieldhall, and on the right Jordanhill, the seat of the late James

<sup>\*</sup> By taking the railway to Greenock, it is generally not necessary to leave Glasgow until about an hour after the steamer's departure (see Time Tables).



Smith, Esq., author of The Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul. A little farther down the river, on the same side, is Scotstonn (late Miss Oswald). On the left is Elderslie House, the seat of the late Captain Speirs; about a mile farther down, Blythswood House, the seat of Archibald Campbell, Esq., and Park (the late John Henderson, Esq.) Near Renfrew Ferry, a view may be obtained of the ancient burgh-town of Renfrew. In the neighbourhood, Somerled, Thane of Argyll and Lord of the Isles, who had taken up arms against Malcolm IV., was defeated and slain A.D. 1164. The barony of Renfrew was the first possession of the Stewart family in Scotland, and it now gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. The collected waters of the two Carts and the Gryfe flow into the Clyde at Inchinnan, a mile and a half below Renfrew. Inchinnan Bridge the Earl of Argyll was taken prisoner in 1685, when escaping in the disguise of a peasant, after his unsuccessful expedition from Holland. A large block of stone on the neighbouring estate of Blythswood, marks the spot where the unfortunate nobleman was captured. On the left, near the river, was the old mansionhouse of Erskine, anciently the seat of the Earls of Mar, and

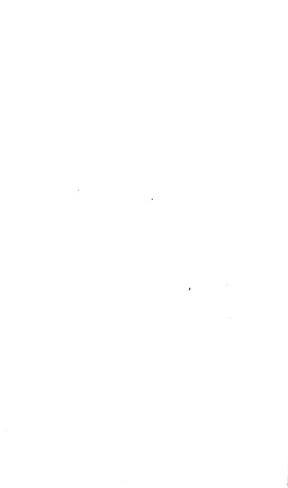
latterly of the Blantyre family. Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre, who was accidentally shot in the insurrection at Brussels in 1830, erected the new mansion which crowns the rising ground a little farther down. The tourist is now halfway between Glasgow and Greenock. The river here widens out into a broad expanse, assuming the appearance of a lake. On the right is Dalnottar Hill, from which there is a fine view; the heights immediately to the north are the Kilpatrick Hills, and the village on the narrow plain between them and the river is Kilpatrick, said to have been the birthplace of St. Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland.

In about an hour's sail after leaving Glasgow we reach Bowling, one of the stations of the Dumbartonshire Railway. The Great Junction Canal, which unites the east and west coasts of Scotland by means of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, joins the latter at this point. At a short distance below, on the right, is Dunglas Point, supposed to be the western termination of the Wall of Antoninus, or Graham's Dyke. On the promontory are Dunglas House and the ruins of Dunglas Castle (formerly the property of the Colqubouns of Luss). An appropriate monument has been erected here, to the memory of Henry Bell, who first introduced steamnavigation on the Clyde.

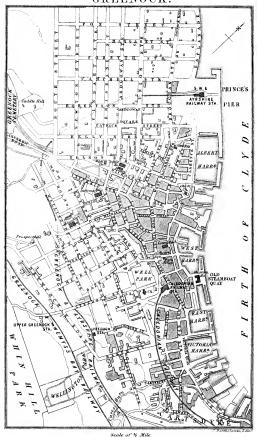
At the point of junction of the Leven and Clyde, Dumbarton rock rises to the height of 560 feet. The rock measures a mile in circumference, and terminates in two peaks. The highest of these is still called "Wallace's Seat," and a part of the castle bears the name of "Wallace's Tower," in commemoration of the Scottish hero, who was confined here. A huge two-handed sword, said to have belonged to him, is also shown (see page 279). During the wars which desolated Scotland in the reign of Queen Mary, this fortress was taken by Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, a distinguished adherent of the king's party.\*

Two miles farther down the river, on the left, is Finlayston, formerly the mansion of the Earls of Glencairn, and on the right, a short distance from Dumbarton, formerly stood the old Castle of Cardross, in which King Robert Bruce died. We next pass the castle of Newark, a large quadrangular building, and the town of Port-Glasgow. This port was founded in 1668

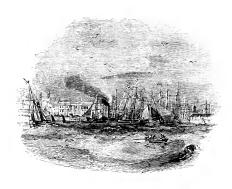
<sup>\*</sup> See Scott's Tales of a Grandfather.



# GREENOCK.



by the merchants of Glasgow, for the embarkation and disembarkation of goods; but since the river was deepened its importance has much declined. It carries on a large trade in iron shipbuilding.



## GREENOCK.

[Hotels: Tontine; White Hart; Royal; Buck's Head.]
The Caledonian Railway station is at Catheart Street, and passengers by it
embark and disembark at the old pier.

This important seaport ranks among the most considerable in Great Britain, though of comparatively modern origin. In the beginning of the 17th century the town consisted merely of a single row of thatch-covered huts; and it was not until the commencement of the 18th century that the first harbour was begun. The harbours now occupy an extent of many acres. The principal trades of the town are the refining of sugar, and shipbuilding. The latter, especially the construction of iron steam-vessels, is carried on to a great extent.

The situation of Greenock is at once beautiful and convenient for commerce. The view from the piers embraces the mountains of Argyllshire and Dumbartonshire; and the Whinhill (the rising ground at the back) commands a still

428 GREENOCK.

more extensive prospect. Close upon the steamboat-quay stands the custom-house, an elegant and commodious building. In Cathcart Street there are several public edifices, including the Court-house, several churches, banks, a theatre, and a clubhouse. The principal private dwelling-houses are situated to the west and south of the town. In the burying-ground of the old West Kirk of Greenock, Burns's "Highland Mary" is interred. The extensive shipbuilding-yards of the Messrs. Caird and Co., Steele and Co., and Scott and Co., are situated on the shore of the firth. In Union Street (west end of the town) is the Watt Monument, a handsome structure erected by the late Mr. Watt of Soho, son of the great improver of the steam-engine, for the reception of Chantrey's beautiful statue of his father, the cost of which was defraved by public subscription. The statue is a replica (in white marble) of the one in George Square, Glasgow, and bears the following inscription from the pen of Lord Jeffrey :-

"The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born 19th January 1736. Died at Heathfield, in Staffordshire, August 26, 1819."

On the back is the figure of an elephant, suggestive of Jeffrey's simile of the steam-engine, which, like that animal's trunk, "is equally adapted to lift a pin or rend an oak." Among the portraits on the walls is one of John Galt the novelist, who died and was buried here. The same building contains the Greenock Public Library. A short distance to the south of the monument is the new cemetery, one of the finest in the kingdom.

Greenock enjoys the advantage of two public parks, both the gifts of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart., the lord of the manor, whose seat, Ardgowan House, is in the neighbourhood of Inverkip.

An extensive sandbank, called the Tail of the Bank, commencing near Dumbarton, terminates a little below Greenock. This is considered the best anchorage-ground in the Firth of Clyde.

A fifteen minutes' sail from Greenock carries us on to Gourock. On the way we pass Fort-Matilda, a battery with a few guns for the defence of the Clyde, and the Mariners' Asylum, a large and handsome building, founded by Sir Gabriel Wood, for the benefit of aged and merchant seamen.

#### Gourock.

3 miles from Greenock. 2\frac{1}{4} hours' sail from Glasgow.

[Inns: Queen's; Clark's. Omnibus to Greenock every hour.]

This watering-place is much frequented during the summer months, on account of its accessible situation and facilities for steamboat excursions. It has a good pier, at which most of the steamers call, and the bay affords good anchorage for small boats and yachts. The houses, which skirt the shore, command a panoramic view of the openings to Loch Long, Holy Loch, and the Gareloch. Ashton, the more pleasant part of the town, is a continuation of the houses from Kempock Point south-westwards in the direction of the Cloch lighthouse. The principal mansions are Gourock Castle (Thomas Langlands, Esq.), Gourock House (J. T. Caird, Esq.), the villa of Mrs. Hill, and Levan (J. J. Grieve, Esq., M.P.), which takes its name from an old ivy-clad tower within the grounds, said to have been an ancient possession of the Semple family.

On the point of land a little beyond this is the Cloch lighthouse, one of the most important beacons on the Clyde.

The steamboat route from Greenock to Ardrishaig is continued on a subsequent page.

Nearly opposite Greenock, on the northern coast of the Clyde, and at the mouth of the Gareloch, is

## HELENSBURGH,\*

[Hotels: Queen's; George.]

This large and commodious watering-place was commenced in 1777 by Sir James Colquhoun, to whom it and nearly the whole parish belong. The streets are laid out on a regular

\* Helensburgh may be reached from Glasgow either by steamer or railway. The trains, which are frequent, start from Queen Street station, Glasgow (same as the station for Edinburgh). Steamers in connection with the North British Railway ply between Helensburgh, Dunoon, Rothesay, and Ardrishaig.

feuing plan, and stretch for about a mile along the coast, and contain numerous elegant shops, churches, banks, and other buildings of a public nature, intermixed with elegant villas on all sides. The pier is incommodious, and dangerous in certain states of the weather.

The beautiful sea-basin called the Gareloch commences at Helensburgh, and stretches northwards for about 71 miles. Its shores, which are particularly attractive, are studded with villas, and several steamers ply up and down the loch. Embarking on board one of these, and proceeding northwards, we pass in succession Ardincaple Castle, the seat of the Duchess-Dowager of Argyll, a turreted mansion, built about the 12th century; and Row (from Rhue, a promontory), behind which, on the slope of the hill, are numerous fine mansions, inhabited principally by Glasgow merchants. Ardmore House (John Buchanan, Esq.) is conspicuously situated on the point of Ardmore, about three miles from Helensburgh. The village of Row possesses a tastefully-built church, in the gravevard of which rest the remains of Henry Bell, many of whose experiments in steam navigation were made on the Gareloch. In the old and now somewhat dilapidated church of Row, the "Row heresy" originated. On the opposite side of the loch is the beautifully wooded promontory of Roseneath, on which stands Roseneath House, one of the seats of the Duke of Argyll. This mansion is a modern building (1803) in the Italian style of architecture, with its principal front to the north, overlooking the bay, and another to the south, looking down the Clyde. A circular tower rises from the centre, from which there is an extensive prospect. A short way beyond is the village of ROSENEATH [Clynder Hotel], built along the edge of Camsaile Bay, one of the most sheltered anchorage-grounds on the west coast. Roseneath is about a mile and a half from Helensburgh by water, and about the same distance from Kilcreggan by the road across the point of the isthmus. By a cross-path from this road the visitor is conducted to a part of the Duke's grounds, where some of the finest Scotch-fir trees may be seen. Leaving Roseneath pier, the steamer proceeds up the loch, passing Rahane (west side), and on the right (east) bank Blairvadock, a fine mansion on a commanding sité, erected by the late Sir James Anderson, M.P., now the property of

Walter M'Lellan, Esq.; Shandon House (John Jamieson, Esq.); West Shandon, the splendid residence of the wellknown and enterprising naval architect, Robert Napier, Esq.; and various other seats. The village of

# GARELOCH-HEAD,

[Hotel: A. Cameron,]

with a good pier, is situated at the head of the loch. A steep but well-made road of two miles in length crosses the ridge which separates the Gareloch from Loch Long. On the cleaving-point of this ridge an extensive view is obtained of both lochs. The pedestrian may continue this walk to Arrochar, about 8 miles, or he may catch the Loch Long steamer at Portnellan or Coulport.

The Gareloch is so free from the commotion of wind and tide that it is a favourite resort of newly-constructed vessels on their trial-trips; and ships, preparatory to their setting out upon a voyage, often rest here for a day or two to adjust their compasses. On the western side of the peninsula, lying between the Gareloch and Loch Long, is the modern watering-place of Kilcreggan, where there is a good pier. There are numerous villas here, stretching up the side of Loch Long to Cove, another summer resort of the sume description.

# GREENOCK TO LOCH LONG.

GLASGOW OR GREENOCK TO LOCH LONG AND ARROCHAR.

By Steamer "Chancellor."

#### ROUTE.

Greenock.
Gourock.
Dunoon.
Kirn.
Portincaple (for Gareloch-head.)
Arrochar.
Arrochar.

This is one of the most agreeable steamboat excursions on the Clyde, and the scenery is of a particularly attractive description. The steamer "Chancellor," which makes the passage, is a commodious saloon-decked vessel, with a cabin which affords all the comforts of a drawing-room.

On leaving the pier at Greenock, the steamer calls at Gourock, and then crosses the Firth to Dunoon. After taking in the passengers here, a sail of about half-an-hour brings the steamer to the mouth of Loch Long. This arm of the sea is about 24 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and separates the counties of Argyle and Dumbarton. At the entrance to the loch is Blairmore, a delightfully retired watering-place, built upon the slope of the hill, and with an excellent pier.\* The villas of Blairmore are neatly and tastefully built, and the shore is well adapted for boating and bathing.

Immediately opposite is Cove, with a pier to which the steamer next crosses. Here there are perhaps some of the largest and handsomest villas on the Clyde. Farther up the loch, on its western shore, is Ardentinny, celebrated by Tannahill in his song of "The Lass o' Arranteeni." "The poet, in leaving the solitary hostel, or rather hut, had left his heart behind him; and on returning to his loom-for it was at the loom alone his muse found happiest utterance—he gave vent to his passion in the lay which commences with these beautiful lines :-+

Far lone among the Highland hills, 'Midst nature's wildest grandeur. By rocky dens and woody glens. With weary step I wander."

From Ardentinny the Kilmun Hills extend south-eastwards; while mountains, beautifully diversified with rocks, wood, and heather, rise on the north of the bay. Glenfinart House, the seat of General Douglas, C.B., stands on an extensive green sward at the foot of the "Cruach Chais" or Cheese Hill, and close by is the little village of Ardentinny with its chapel and inn. A delightful and well made carriage-road, connecting Loch Long with Loch Eck, strikes off from this point through Glen Finart, a distance of four miles, affording one of the most agreeable drives in the district. Near the margin of Loch Eck is Whistlefield Inn, where carriages can put up.

"Argyll's Bowling Green," the popular name of the wild region at the head of Loch Long, forms a peninsula of con-

<sup>\*</sup> At nearly all the piers on the Clyde passengers pay one penny each, both on embarking and disembarking.

<sup>†</sup> Macdonald's Days at the Coast.

fused and irregular mountains, interspersed with huge rocks, caverns, and precipices. From this, northwards, the loch is



THE COBBLER AT WORK.

not more than a mile in breadth. At this more secluded portion, on the east side, is Finart, the beautiful seat of the late John M'Gregor, Esq., of the firm of Tod and M'Gregor, the celebrated shipbuilders. In sailing up, we have an excellent view of the Arrochar range of hills, conspicuous among which is Ben Arthur, or the "Cobbler," 2400 feet in height—whose fantastic peak is cracked and shattered into



THE COBBLER AT REST.

various fanciful forms. "High on that pinnacle we have often watched the alpine mender of shoes at work, now clearly seen against the blue sky, and anon disappearing in a frown amidst the clouds and gloom." "When the surly old cobbler has doffed his nightcap; and no shadow of a cloud obscures his furrowed brow, the veteran almost seems to smile a welcome, as we are calculating his altitude."

At the head of the loch is the village of Arrochar, where there is a good hotel, called Arrochar House. The steamer reaches Arrochar at about 1 p.m., and leaves again for Greenock at 2.30. During this interval of an hour and a half the tourist has time to cross and return from Tarbet on Loch Lomond by a bus which is in waiting (charge 6d.), and there is even time to walk across expeditiously. On a clear day the peak of Ben Lomond should be seen from the steamer just over the village of Arrochar. (For Tarbet see page 286.)

The situation of Arrochar is retired and romantic. It was formerly the seat of the chief of the clan Macfarlane, but is now the property of Sir James Colquhonn of Luss. ascent of the Cobbler may be made from Ardgarten, opposite Ardmay Point, and at the commencement of the road through Glencroe.



From Arrochar a coach in connection with the steamer convevs travellers on the road to Invergry by Glencroe (201 miles). Starting from the pier, the road winds round the head of Loch Long, and, crossing the Water of Taing, enters Argyllshire. It then skirts the western shore of the loch until it turns to the north, at Ardgarten House (--- Campbell, Esq.), into Glencroe, a desolate glen about six miles in length, exhibiting some sublime scenery. The road through the glen ascends gently, excepting at the last mile, where it is steep, and carried in a zig-zag manner to the top of the hill. A seat and stone, inscribed "Rest and be Thankful," were placed here by the 22d Regiment, who made the road. The spot is alluded to in Wordsworth's sonnet-

> "Doubling and doubling with laborious walk, Who that has gained at length the wished-for height, This brief, this simple wayside call can slight, And rest not thankful?"

1596.—I. MAN. BEHOLD. THE. END. OF. ALL. BENOUGHT. WISER. THAN. THE. THIESTES. I. TRUST. IN. GOD.

It is built close upon the sea-shore, from which it must usually have been approached. Proceeding from this by the head of Loch Shira, we reach Inverary (page 437).

# Loch Goil.\*

The arm of the sea, branching off from Loch Long at the west side of Argyll's Bowling Green, is called Loch Goil. It is 6 miles in length, from 1 to 2 in breadth, and stretches in a north-westerly direction. On entering the loch, the coast on the right is bold and steep, and the hills high and craggy, but agreeably diversified by extensive natural woods of hazel. The mountains on the west side have a fine appearance from the loch, and rise to a height of about 2500 feet above the sea. On this side is situated Carrick Castle, an old stronghold of the Dunmore family. This massive square building stands upon a low and nearly sea-girt rock, appearing the perfect embodiment of medieval strength and influence. Behind it are a few straggling trees, one of them an oak of considerable dimensions. The age of this fastness can be traced only so far as the end of the 15th century, but it is said to

\* There is a special steamer from Glasgow to Loch Goil, which may be met at Greenock, or Blairmore on Loch Long. The distance from Arrochar to Loch Goil-head is 12 miles (sometimes charged 14); by the footpath, which is very rugged, it is 8 miles. have been built by the Danes. It was burnt by the Atholemen, and nothing now remains but part of the walls:—

"All ruin'd and wild is their roofless abode,
And lonely the dark raven's sheltering tree,
And travelled by few is the grass-covered road,
Where the hunter of deer and the warrior trod,
To his hills that encircle the sea."—CAMPBELL.

As the steamer proceeds towards the head of the loch, the tourist may be reminded of Thomas Campbell's pathetic ballad of "Lord Ullin's Daughter," and of the poet himself, who drew much of his inspiration from his native Argyllshire. The wild, tumultuous-looking mountains towering above contrast strongly with the peaceful little village, at which we now arrive, of

# LOCH GOIL-HEAD.

The village contains a good hotel; and scattered along the shore are numerous villas. The burial-aisles of the families of Campbell of Ardkinglass and Strachur now form part of the parish church, in which are the remains of some of their tombs. From the pier there is a good view of the mountains of the district. Looking westward, the most conspicuous, in the centre, is Ben-an-Tshelich; on the right hand, Ben Donich; above the wharf, the Steeple; and farther down the loch, on the same side, An Diolaid. On the opposite side of the loch is Ben Lochan, a steep conical mountain, its summit looking as if it would topple over; and Ben Bheula, to the east of it, a massive mountain of irregular form.

A strong-built four-horse coach runs in connection with the steamer from Loch Goil-head to St. Catherine's pier, opposite Inverary, a distance of eight miles; but the road is so steep and hilly that a good pedestrian may outstrip the vehicle with little exertion. The road passes through Hell's Glen, a wild valley running almost parallel with Glencroe. For four miles the road is a continual and steep ascent, affording picturesque glimpses of wild mountain-scenery. At the fourth mile, at the height of 2400 feet, the descent towards St. Catherine's commences, disclosing the basin of Loch Fyne, with Inverary, the hill of Duniquoich, ruins of Dunderaw Castle, and neighbouring country.

INVERARY. 437

At St. Catherine's a steamer awaits the arrival of the passengers, and conveys them across the loch to Inverary.



INVERARY CASTLE.

# INVERARY.

[Hotels: The Argyll Arms; The George.]

Coaches to Turbet (Loch Lomond) and Obau during the summer. The distance by coach to Tarbet is 24 miles; but this is reduced to 20 miles by crossing the ferry to St. Catherine's, and any moderate pedestrian may overtake the coach which goes round the head of Loch Fyne by Cairndow. The coach takes four hours to the 24 miles, and the passengers have sometimes to walk a considerable portion of the way; the fare is 8s. each, so that a party of three persons may find it better to hire a vehicle. Coaches also in connection with St. Catherine's Ferry—1, to Kilmun for Greenock; 2, to Loch Goilhead, to meet steamer. The fare by the steamer across the ferry to St. Catherine's is—cabin, 1s.; steerage, 6d.

the county town of Argyllshire, is situated at the lower end of a small bay, where the river Aray falls into Loch Fyne. It was erected into a royal burgh in 1648 by Charles I. while a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, and has been for a long period 438 INVERARY.

the principal seat of the ancient family of Argyll, who have laid out large sums of money in improving and adorning the town and neighbourhood. The town is of no great extent, and consists mainly of one street, running east and west, near the centre of which stands the church, and a row of houses which face the bay. Near the church a monument has been erected to several members of the Clan, who were massacred near the spot in 1685, and made to share with their chief the disastrous consequences of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. The ancient market-cross is a fine example of the Scottish sculptured stones. It is about 8 feet high, and, according to the inscription, was erected by the noble family of "Dondean MeicGyllichomphan."

Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, was built on the site of the old castle,\* by Duke Archibald, in 1748, after a plan by Adam. It is constructed of chlorite-slate, and consists of two storeys and a sunk floor, flanked with round overtopping towers, and surmounted with a square winged pavilion. In the hall are preserved about 100 muskets which were out in "the '45," and the drawing-room is adorned with some very beautiful tapestry. There are numerous pictures, chiefly family portraits—including those of the great Marquis of Argyll and his son, who were both beheaded. To the former nobleman Inverary is indebted for many of its fine trees and avenues, which remain a memorial of his good taste and discernment in planting. One of these avenues, formed of aged elms, strikes off at an iron gateway, between the Hotel and Court-house, and conducts to a romantic glen about two

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Embarked on the bosom of Loch Fyne, Captain Dalgetty might have admired one of the grandest scenes which nature affords. He might have noticed the rival rivers Aray and Shiray, which pay tribute to the lake, each issuing from its own dark and wooded retreat. He might have marked, on the soft and gentle slope that ascends from the shores, the noble old Gothic castle, with its varied outline, embattled walls, towers, and outer and inner courts, which, so far as the picturesque is concerned, presented an aspect much more striking than the present massive and uniform mansion. He might have admired those dark woods, which for many a mile surrounded this strong and princely dwelling; and his eye might have dwelt on the picturesque peak of Duniquoich, starting abruptly from the lake, and raising its scathed brow into the mists of middle sky, while a solitary watch-tower, perched on its top like an eagle's nest, gave dignity to the scene by awakening a sense of possible danger."—Legend of Montroes.

miles distant, called Essachosan, where there is a small cascade. On the way may be seen a wonderful beech-tree, called "The Marriage Tree," on account of the peculiar manner in which its branches are united.

Duniquoich Hill, a conspicuous cone-shaped hill, 700 feet high, covered with wood to its summit, overlooks the town and castle of Inverary. It is reached by entering at the first lodge on the left from the hotel, and proceeding through the grounds, which, by the liberality of the noble proprietor, are open to the public, and where a guide is generally in attendance. The road, for part of the way, is up the valley of Glenaray, which here presents rich meadows, interspersed with stately trees of various kinds, and ornamented by several artificial cascades. A path winds round the hill to its summit, where we obtain a lovely view from the small tower alluded to in the note.

Inverary is an important herring-fishery station—the herrings of Loch Fyne being celebrated for their superior quality.

# INVERARY TO LOCH AWE AND OBAN.

The Coach leaves every morning during the summer months (1419) until the end of Septembery). It is advisable to secure sents as early as possible at the Hotel. The drive to Dorn occupies about eight hours. The coach from Loch Lomond Joins this route at Dalmally. Tourists per morning coach can sail down Loch Aver from Cladich to Ford, and return the same evening.

#### ITINERARY.

Miles.

4 Glen Aray.

Miles

- 10 CLADICH INN, Loch Awe.
- 11 Innistrynich. 16 Dalmally Inn.
- 16½ €SØ Cr. River Urchay.
- 17 Kilchurn Castle, left.
- 20 Islands of Loch Awe, left.
  21½ New Inverawe House (Campbell,
- Esq.), left.

  22 Brander Pier and Pass of Awe.
- 231 Falls of Cruaehan, right.
- 23½ Ladder-rock on right. The slanting and broken precipice— Craiganuni—on the left.
- 25½ Cr. Br. of Branders. Ben Cruachan is right up from this.

- 26 The River Awe.
  - 26½ Road on right to Inverawe House,
  - Bunawe, and Loch Etive. 27 AND Cross Bridge of Awe.
  - 27 PAG Cross Bridge of Awe 273 Inverawe House, right.
  - 28½ Road to Loch Awe; Portsonachan on left.
  - 283 AND Cross the Lorn Water.
  - 294 Muckairn Kirk, right.
  - 29½ TAYNUILT INN. 33 Loch Etive on right.
  - 37½ Connel Ferry and view of Dunstaffnage Castle.
  - 42 Oban.

The first portion of this road is carried through Glenaray, the river Aray running almost all the way on the right. After leaving the pleasureground Inround Inround Inreary Castle, there is little to attract attention until
we reach the head of the glen,

and begin to

descend upon Cladich, when
the beautiful expanse of Loch
Awe breaks upon the view.

The inn here is situated in a very pretty spot, and is a well-known station for anglers frequenting Loch Awe and the streams in the vicinity. neighbourhood abounds with game, and in season woodcocks and wild-ducks are to be found on the loch. Boats are kept at the steamboat pier, by which the tourist may visit Kilchurn Castle, 4 miles distant; the Pass of Awe, 5; Inishail, 1; Fraoch Elan, 2; Ardchonneil Castle and Island, 15. It is a delightful row to Ardchonnel, and there is a clean little inn close by at Port Innis Shearraich (pronounced Portinsherrich).

Loch Awe is surrounded by lofty mountains, the highest of which (Ben Cruachan) rises to a height of 3667 feet. The towering proportions of this



CHART OF LOCH AWE,





mountain, and the numerous wooded islands, give a striking character to the scenery at the eastern extremity of the loch, where its sloping banks are richly clothed with natural wood to the water's edge. The point of land which runs into the lake near the village of Cladich is named after the islet opposite—Innistrynich, or the Island of the Druids. Of the remaining twenty little islands, some are beautifully crowned with trees, and others rendered interesting by the remains of bygone times.

The chapel on the islet of Inishail was suppressed at the Reformation, and its possessions erected into a temporary lordship in favour of Hay, Abbot of Inchaffray, who abjured the Roman Catholic faith. The old churchyard contains a number of ancient tombstones, curiously carved, many of them bearing the name of the ancient clan "MacArthur," the original inhabitants of these shores.

On Inis Fraoch are the ruins of an ancient castle of the chief of the MacNaghtens. This isle was the Hesperides of the Highlands, and is fabled to have derived its name from an adventurous lover, who, in his attempt to gratify the longing of the fair Meyo for the delicious fruit of the isle, encountered and destroyed the serpent by which it was guarded, but perished himself in the conflict. The island, with the contiguous lands, was granted, in 1267, by Alexander III. to Gilbert MacNaghten, whose descendants took part with M'Dougall of Lorn in the attack on Robert Bruce at Dalty. About 5 miles beyond the steamboat pier is

# DALMALLY

(with a good hotel), situated near the head of the loch, and commanding a beautiful view of the vale of Glenorchy. The ancient churchyard which surrounds the modern parish church of Glenorchy contains many ancient gravestones.

At the northern extremity of Loch Awe stands KILCHURN CASTLE. The great tower of this Highland stronghold is said to have been erected in 1449 by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, the Black Knight of Rhodes, second son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Loch Awe, ancestor of the Argyll family, but the greater part is of comparatively recent erection. Sir Colin

acquired by marriage a considerable portion of the estates of the family of Lorn, and was the founder of the powerful family of Breadalbane. So late as 1745 Kilchurn was garrisoned by the royal troops, and all the exterior, and the greater part of the interior, walls are still entire. The scenery here is of the most romantic description. The reader may be reminded of Wordsworth's fine address to Kilchurn Castle.

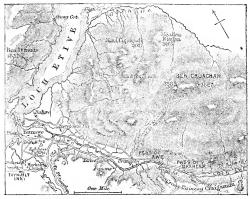
The road from Dalmally to Taynuilt (a distance of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles) makes a long circuit through the village of Stronmiol-chon and round the head of the lake, although pedestrians may shorten the distance, and pleasantly diversify their journey, by crossing the lake by the steamer or small boat. Two miles from Dalmally we cross the river which descends from Glenstrae on the right. The whole of this district was at one time peopled by the Clan Gregor, whose loss of their possessions is alluded to in Scott's gathering song of the clan:

"Glenorchy's proud mountains, Coalchuirn and her towers, Glenstrae, and Glenlyon, no longer are ours; We're landless, landless, Gregalich!"

In later times Loch Awe fell into the hands of the Campbells, and often afforded them shelter in times of danger. "It's a far cry to Lochow," was the slogan of the clan, indicating the impossibility of reaching them in these remote fastnesses. Passing the farm-house of Corries, the road now skirts the base of Ben Cruachan, which descends in rocks and wilderness into the lake, leaving only a pass, in which, notwithstanding its extreme strength, the warlike clan of M'Dougall of Lorn was almost destroyed by King Robert Bruce. The deep and rapid river Awe (one of the best in Scotland for salmon) is disgorged from the lake at the Pass of Awe, which is about three miles in length, and is terminated at the western extremity of Craig-an-uni by the rock called the Rock of Brander, named in Gaelic Creag-i-bhrashruth. The stream is crossed by the "Bridge of Awe," the scene of Sir Walter Scott's tale of The Highland Widow. Near this the best ascent may be made of Ben Cruachan, a mountain remarkable for its noble proportions, graceful sweep of outline, and the remarkably extensive prospect obtained from the summit.

Two and a half miles onwards is Taynuilt Hotel, where

LOCH ETIVE. 443



SKETCH CHART OF BEN CRUACHAN, 3667 FEET HIGH,

good salmon-fishing on the river Awe may be had during the season. About a mile to the north is the village of Bunawe,\* where there is a ferry across Loch Etive, and an extensive ironfurnace, which has been wrought since the middle of last century by a Lancashire company. The portion of Loch Etive above Bunawe possesses a high degree of sequestered grandeur.

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Taynuilt we reach Loch Etive, one of the most beautiful lochs in the Highlands. On the north side are seen Ardchattan House and the ruins of the priory of the

#### \* Pedestrian Excursion from Bunawe to Ballachulish.

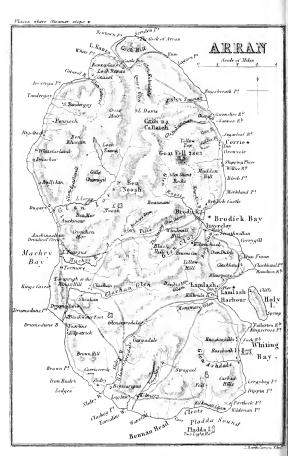
The pedestrian who may desire a walking tour through one of the most lonely glens in Scotland, and who is accustomed to mountain-walking, may have it gratified by starting from Taynuit on a walk to Ballachulish, whence he may continue his journey to Glencoe. Crossing the ferry at Bunawe, he will proceed by a very pleasant road to where the river Crean opens out into Loch Crean (see map). He must then cross Crean Ferry, and follow a road which leads up the left side of the river, passing the house of Fasnacloich. Thereafter the glen becomes wild and picturesque, being totally uninhabited except by a few shepherds. The road also dwindles into a mere footpath, leading over the mountains on the left, down by the slate-quarries to Ballachulish. This footpath is sufficiently distinct all the way, by keeping always to the left side of the river.

444 LOCH ETIVE.

same name, covered with ivy, and over-canopied by trees. The priory was built by John M'Dougall in the 13th century, and was burned by Colkitto during the wars of Montrose. monumental niches may still be seen in the walls, each with a stone coffin, and one of them ornamented with a fent and a runic inscription. On two of the gravestones are effigies of priests in their pontifical robes. There is a tradition that a parliament was held in the adjoining monastery, of which a few fragments remain, by King Robert the Bruce, immediately after his defeats at Methyen and Dalry, on which occasion the pleadings were in the Gaelic language. Proceeding westwards from this we now see in the distance the mountains of Mull and Morven, and the island of Lismore. Farther, and within two miles of Connell, we pass Kilmaronaic House (R. B. Oakeley, Esq.), surrounded by large ornamental plantations, after which we reach Connell Ferry and Hotel. Here, from the narrowness of the passage and a reef of sunken rocks, a turbulent rapid is produced at particular states of the tide. Two miles to the north of this, on the opposite side of the channel, antiquaries have placed the site of the Pictish capital Beregonium. The so-called city was said to have stood between two hills, called Dun Macsnichan and Bal-an-righ, the hill of the King's town, which were connected by a paved street. There existed a tradition among the lower class of people, that Beregonium was destroyed by fire from heaven. On Bal-an-righ may still be seen the remains of a vitrified hill-fort, which is locally considered to be the Selma of Ossian. A great part of the vitrified wall still remains, exhibiting some fine specimens of calcined stones, which in many instances are light as pumice.

Two miles beyond Connell Ferry, at the entrance of Loch Etive, are the ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle. (See environs of Oban.)





# GLASGOW TO ARRAN.

Arran may be reached from Glasgow—I Viā Ardrossau (express trains from Bridge Street Station), about 2 hours, thence per steamer. 2 Viā Wemyss Bay, rail and steamer; or all the way by excellent swift steamer starting every morning, calling at Greenock, Largs, and Millport (occasionally at Dunoon and Rothesay).

N.B.—As the hours of sailing are liable to changes, it is advisable to consult the Glasgow newspaper of the day before starting.

# RAILWAY ROUTE viá WEMYSS BAY AND SKELMORLIE.

(Steamer in connection.)

This is a single line, between 10 and 11 miles in length, branching off from the Greenock section of the Caledonian Railway about half-a-mile below Port-Glasgow station at Devol's Glen.

The station for Upper Greenock is situated at the head of Lynedoch Street, and Ravenscraig is the name of the station for Gourock and surrounding district. The next station is Inverkip about 300 yards from the village. At the head of Inverkip Bay is Ardgowan House, the seat of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. From this we descend by a steep gradient to Wemyss Bay, where there is a good hotel. At the terminus a very handsome station has been erected, passing out of which the traveller finds himself upon an excellent and substantial Pier, down the centre of which are erected strong palisades for the protection of passengers during stormy weather. The wooden portion of this pier, which begins at low-water mark, is 500 feet long by 50 broad.

Going on board the steamer which is found in waiting here we proceed to Arran by the Ayrshire coast, obtaining a beautiful panoramic view of the country, and fine glimpses of the heights of Arran and the surrounding ocean. Shortly after leaving Wemyss Bay we pass Kelly House, situated on a rivulet of the same name, which forms the boundary betwixt Renfrew and Ayr shires. A little farther (about half-a-mile) is SKELMORLIE, a cluster of elegant villas, now formed into a separate township, although almost a continua-

tion of Wemyss Bay. Among the numerous villas is Skelmorlie Castle (John Graham, Esq. of Lancefield), after passing which we sail round Knock Point, a conical height, near which is the modern mansion of Knock Castle.

On rounding this promontory, we pass Brisbane House, the seat of the late General Sir T. M'Dougall Brisbane. Bart.. and reach

## LARGS.

[Hotels: Brisbane Arms; White Hart; Barlow's Temperance.]

This town is built on a level piece of ground along the seashore, protected on the other side by a range of hills, a situation so secluded that it gave rise to the proverb "out of Scotland, into Largs." The town commands a fine view of the Cumbrae island and the peaks of Arran. The shore at Largs is sandy and gravelly, with a gentle slope, and well suited both for bathing and boating. The air is pure and bracing, and the water remarkably clear. The battle of Largs, between the Scottish army and that of Haco, king of Norway, in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter, took place in 1263, on the southern portion of the plain upon which the town now stands.

Leaving Largs, and passing between the Great Cumbrae Island and the mainland, the steamer passes, at a distance of a mile and a half, Kelburn Castle, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, an old baronial residence embosomed in trees; and immediately thereafter, Fairlie, with an old watch-tower, once a stronghold of the family of similar name. From this the steamer crosses to the Great Cumbrae Island, in a bay at the south-west corner of which lies

# MILLPORT.

[Hotels: Kelburn Arms; Cumbrae Hotel; Millport Inn; also two Temperance Hotels. 4 hours' sail from Glasgow.]

one of the summer resorts of the inhabitants of Glasgow. Two small islands, called the Arrans, afford excellent shelter to the pier and harbour, both of which have been constructed in the most efficient manner by the Marquis of Bute. The island is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long by 2 broad, and is the joint property of the Earl of Glasgow and Marquis of Bute. The Episcopal College, recently erected, is an elegant building, and there are numerous well-built houses and villas. The principal private residence in the island is "The Garrison."

The Little Cumbrae Island lies one mile and a half to the south of Millport. On its summit are the remains of a circular tower, 30 feet in height, formerly used as a lighthouse, but now supplanted by another of modern construction on the west side of the island. On the southern shore there are a number of caves wrought in the stratified rocks by the action of the sea, the largest of which is called the King's Cave. On a small island, off the eastern shore, are the ruins of an old embattled square tower, which is said to have been a safety retreat of the family of Eglinton in times of danger. The ruins of the chapel and tomb of St. Vey are situated near the top of the hill, a little northward of the castle. The island is the property of the Earl of Eglinton, and is kept as a rabbit-warren.

Leaving these islands and the southern point of Bute behind us, we cross the mouth of the Firth of Clyde to the

# ISLAND OF ARRAN.

[Hotels at Corrie, Brodick, and Lamlash.]
Passengers disembark in small boats.

This island is about 20 miles long and about 12 broad; the superficial area is 165 square miles, of which about 15,000 acres are cultivated; and, with the exception of a few farms, it belongs wholly to the Duke of Hamilton. The mountains are mostly composed of granite, rising into pinnacles and spires of grotesque forms, or extending downwards in smooth blocks of naked rock. Towards the summit they are either destitute of vegetation or invested with a slight covering of alpine plants and mosses. The steamer on approaching the shore passes the mouth of Glen Sannox, and shortly after calls at the small port of Corrie, which takes its name from a rugged corrie on the east side of Goatfell, which frowns above and imparts great grandeur to the scenery. There is an excellent small hotel above the pier, where good accom-

448 ARRAN.

modation may be procured, and whence some of the most picturesque scenes in the island may be visited. The steamer proceeds from this to Brodick Bay, where there is a large hotel close to the landing-place, about a mile from the village. From Brodick Bay, the elegant shape of Goatfell is seen to great advantage, rising above the battlements of Brodick Castle, the residence of the Duke of Hamilton, a structure which in itself contributes in no small degree to the picturesqueness of the landscape. A considerable portion of this ancient fortress remains unaltered, and the modern additions have been constructed on the same model.

GOATFELL, which forms so prominent a feature in the island, is 2875 feet above the level of the sea, and may be scaled by an easy ascent, commencing at the back of the old inn of Brodick and following the footpath by the east of Cnocan Burn, to a mill-dam. Having gained this point, without descending into the valley which runs along the bottom of the principal peak, and keeping well upon the ridge to the right, the remaining part of the climb requires no further directions. The time occupied in the ascent and descent will generally be from four to five hours.\* Stationed on the summit, the spectator finds himself surrounded by a sea of jagged peaks and massive boulders, while his eve wanders down into the vast hollows beneath his feet. Beyond the island there is an extensive view on every side, including Loch Fyne, the Firth of Clyde, the islands of Argyllshire. and the shores of Ireland.

An excursion frequently made from Brodick or Corrie is along the coast to Loch Ranza, which is about twelve miles distant from the former and seven from the latter. This loch lies on the north side of the island, where the scenery is particularly wild and picturesque.

Upon a small peninsula near the entrance of the loch are the ruins of an old castle, which was enumerated in the year 1380 among the hunting-seats of the Scottish sovereigns. A row of very handsome cottages now forms

"The lone hamlet, which the inland bay

And circling mountains sever from the world."

Lord of the Isles.

<sup>\*</sup> Ponies are charged 6d., cars 1s. per mile, and half-fare returning.

The Convent of St. Bride, "the lonely abode of the maid of Lorn," occupied a site near the castle; but all traces of the place are swept away. To the back of the loch are "the steep Ben-Ghoil" and the two beautiful glens, Chalmadeal and Esis-na-berradh.

On leaving Brodick Bay the steamer sails round Clachland Point into Lamlash Bay, which is beautifully sheltered on the east side by the Holy Island, and thus forms an excellent Harbour for the accommodation of ships of all sizes. Holy Isle (an irregular cone, 900 feet high) was once the site of an ancient church, said to have been founded by St. Molios, a disciple of St. Columba. The cave in which the saint resided is still to be seen on the sea-shore, with the shelf of rock which formed his bed. He spent the latter part of his life at Loch Ranza, where he died at the advanced age of 120 years, and his remains repose in the burying-ground of Clachan, a hamlet on the roadside between Brodick and Blackwaterfoot, about two miles before reaching the latter place. The spot is marked by a tombstone, cracked across the centre and otherwise injured, but on which the rude figure of a saint is still visible.

At the southerly point of Lamlash Bay (three miles from Lamlash) is King's-cross Point, whence Robert Bruce and his followers are said to have embarked for the coast of Carrick, and a simple unhewn slab or monolith marks the site.\*
Farther south are Whiting Bay and Glen Ashdale, where there are two cascades.

Arran possesses some specimens of rude sepulchral pillars, cairns, and circles, which mark the common origin of the Celtic tribes. One of these, an erect monumental stone, may

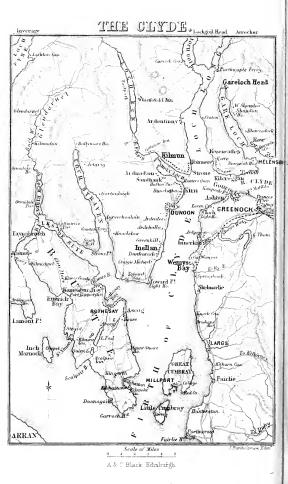
<sup>\*</sup> There are a number of places in this island traditionally connected with the romantic carreer of King Robert the Bruce. Among others, "the King's Cave" is said to have been his abole on his first arrival in the island, situated about a mile from the road, at Blackwaterfoot, a little to the north of the basaltic promontory of Drumidoon, on the west coast of the island. On the wall at the entrance are inscribed the letters M. D. R.; and several rudely-cut figures are said, though with little probability, to have been executed by the figitive monarch. The cave is 114 feet long, 44 broad, and 47½ high. Some of the adjoining caves are equally large; one being called the King's Kitchen; another his cellar; a third his stable; while the hill above is called the King's Hill. At the northern side of this hill, on the farm of Tormore, are the Drudical remains above referred to.

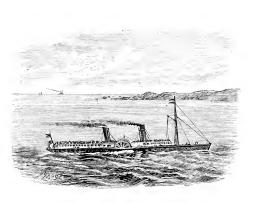
be seen on the roadside at Brodick, and there are two others in a field not far distant. The most remarkable of these stones, which are minutely described in Dr. Landsborough's interesting work, are situated at Tormore, on the west shore of the island (straight across from Brodick). Besides several remains of circles, there are three upright columns, about 15 feet above ground, and not less than half that, perhaps, under the surface. These gigantic obelisks are of old red sandstone, and must have been brought from a distance. A well-worn perforation in the side of one of them is pointed out as the hole through which the cord passed that bound the victim to the altar; others say it was used by Fingal to tie up his dog Bran.

The shores of Arran are, for the most part, formed of beautiful red sandstone. This sandstone is tolerably continuous from Brodick to Kildonan Castle, where it is obscured or displaced by a body of trap, and it is found to reach to a considerable distance in the interior of the island. The rocks which are next most conspicuous are of a schistose nature, and of various composition.

To the botanist, as well as to the geologist, the island presents very interesting features. The numerous varieties of soil give birth each to its own system of vegetation; and thus we have plants of the sea-shore, of the secluded glen, of the open morass, and of the bleak mountain-top, within the compass of a few miles. In cryptogamic plants Arran is peculiarly rich, though few-of its mosses can be said to be strictly local







"Iona" Steamer Route.

# GLASGOW to OBAN, via Dunoon, Rothesay, Ardrishaig and Crinan Canal.

The journey all the way from Glasgow occupies about 12 hours.

The following are the usual hours of "The Iona's" arrival at the various places
on the route, subject to variation caused by weather and accidents.

From Glasgow	аt 7 л.м.	From Ardrishaig	at	12.45	P. M.
Greenock	at 8.55 ,,	Tarbert	about	1.20	.,
Kirn	about 9.20 ,,	Kyles of Bute	,,	2.20	,,
Dunoon	,, 9.25 ,,	Rothesay	11	3.5	,,
Inellan	,, 9.40 ,,	Inellan	,,	3.30	,,
Rothesay	,, 10.5 ,,	Dunoon	,,	3.45	,,
Kyles of Bute	,, 11.10 ,,	Kirn	,,	4	,,
Tarbert	,, 12 noon.	Greenock	,,	4.20	,, 1
Arriving at Ardrishai	g " 12.30 р.м.	Arriving at Glasgow	,,	6.20	,,

This is deservedly one of the most popular routes in Scotland, and its enjoyment is in no small degree attributable to the efficiency and comforts of the excellent steamers. Having already described the sail from Glasgow (page 424), we shall continue it from the bustling quay of Greenock, on leaving which the steamer crosses the estuary of the Clyde and approaches the Cowal district of Argyleshire, in which is situated the now much-extended town of Dunoon.

#### Dungon

[Hotels: The Argyll; Crown; Royal; Queen's, at Kirn.]

is provided with two piers, at the more easterly of which, named Kirn, the steamer stops first. Including Kirn, it is one of the largest and most lively watering-places on the Clyde.\* Besides the parish church, which occupies a conspicuous position overlooking the pier, the town contains two Episcopal and several Presbyterian chapels; and, in addition to the hotel accommodation, lodgings may be obtained in various parts of the town. Great facilities are afforded here for excursions, as most of the steamers touch at the pier. On a conical hill which rises close above the pier stand the ruins of Dunoon Castle, the hereditary keepership of which was conferred by Robert Bruce on the family of Sir Colin Campbell of Loch Awe, an ancestor of the Duke of Argyll. It commands an extensive prospect. Near it is the modern castle of Dunoon. The villas of Dunoon now extend along the coast as far as the Holy Loch, and embrace those of Kirn and Hunter's Quay. This loch, with the hills above Kilmun, has been much admired for its aspect of solemn repose. The mansion of Hafton (---- Hunter, Esq.) is beautifully situated on the southern shore, and farther on is the village of Sandbank or Ardenadam, with a good pier and inn, from which the tourist may return by a cross road to Dunoon. At the head of the loch is "The Cothouse," a favourite inn for anglers in the Great and Little Eck, both of which are preserved. The walks and drives in this direction, by Loch Eck, Glen Messen, and Glen Lane, are highly picturesque. On the north side of the loch is the retired village of Kilmun† [Hotel: Kilmun], where there are the ruins of a Collegiate Chapel, founded in 1442 by Sir

A coach awaits the arrival of the steamer at Kilmun pier during summer months, conveying passengers to Inverary by Loch Eck and the valley of the Cur—a beautiful drive, and agreeable variation among the numerous other ways of reaching the capital of Argyleshire. "The Fairy," a new steamer, conveys passengers across Loch Fyne from Stracture to Inverary.

<sup>\*</sup> For more detailed information regarding Dunoon, see Colegate's Guide, published by Mr. Colegate, Dunoon.

<sup>†</sup> COACH FROM KILMUN TO INVERARY.

Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, and which has long formed the burying-place of the Argyll family.

Adjoining Kilmun is STRONE [Hotels: Argyll; Strone], built on the point of the loch, round which, on the Loch Long side, is Blairmore.

Leaving Dunoon, the steamer skirts the shore of the Bullwood, where there are numerous fine villas, and shortly after reaches Inellan [Hotel: The Royal], the houses of which form almost a continuation of Dunoon.

The peninsula of Cowal terminates a few miles lower, at Toward Point, where there is a lighthouse. Turning this point, we come in sight of Toward Castle, the seat of A. S. Finlay, Esq., near which are the ruins of an old castle, said to have been a seat of the Lamont family.

From Toward Point the steamer crosses to

# ROTHESAY.

[Hotels: The Queen's; Star; Bute Arms; Victoria; Royal.]

the capital of the county of Bute, agreeably situated at the head of a well-formed bay, which affords safe anchorageground in any wind. In the middle of the town are the ruins of Rothesay Castle, once a residence of the kings of Scotland, and supposed to have been built about the year 1100. Robert II. created his eldest son, David, Duke of Rothesay, a title still borne by the Prince of Wales, and the first dukedom conferred in Scotland. In 1400 he granted the charter of erection of the burgh of Rothesay. He died here in 1406, and was buried in the Abbey of Paisley. The castle was burned by a brother of the Earl of Argyll in 1685, and has since lain in ruins. Adjoining the parish church, which is situated about half-a-mile southwards, are the ruins of the choir of the old kirk of St. Mary's, containing several interesting sepulchral stone effigies, and the burial-vault of the Bute family.

The climate of Bute is so mild and genial that it has been compared to that of Devonshire; in consequence of this Rothesay is much resorted to by consumptive invalids. There is an excellent hydropathic establishment close to the town.

On the east side of the island, 5 miles from Rothesay, is

Mountstuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, a large but plain building, surrounded by woods. An extensive view may be obtained from Barone Hill, near Rothesay.

Leaving Rothesay, and continuing our course towards Ardrishaig, we enter The Kyles of Bute, a sound or strait lying between the northern part of the island of Bute and the coast of Cowal. Loch Striven and Loch Ridden are two arms of the sea which run up into the mainland on the north, and are both remarkable for the wildness of their scenery. On the tongue of land formed by these two lochs is South Hall, the seat of John Campbell, Esq. Between Colintraive pier and the mouth of Loch Ridden, the channel is contracted by four small islands, one of which (called Eillangheirrig, or Red Island) contains the ruins of a fort erected by the Earl of Argyll in 1685, during the unfortunate invasion made in concert with the Duke of Monmouth. Near the head of Loch Ridden are Ormidale, with a good pier, and Glendaruel House (Archibald Campbell, Esq.) A little to the west of the entrance to Loch Ridden a beautiful mansion has recently been erected by Mr. Stevenson.

The Kyles of Bute terminate towards the west at Ruban Point, passing which the steamer halts for a few minutes at Teighnabruich pier, and then emerges into the open space between Lamont Point on the mainland, and Ettrick Bay in Bute. On the right is Kaimes with its powder-mills, from which a road strikes across to Loch Fyne. On the left, off the west coast of Bute, is the islet of Inchmarnock, with the ruins of a chapel. On turning Lamont Point, Ardlamont, the seat of the Lamont family, is seen on the right; opposite, on the left, is the peninsula of Cantire, and to the south the hills of Arran.

The peninsula of Cantire is joined to South Knapdale by a very narrow isthmus, at the fishing village of Tarbert [Inn: Islay Arms], where a temporary pier has been constructed outside the loch for the use of the steamer, the access to the village pier being contracted and dangerous, owing to the projecting rocks and islands. During the herring-fishing season an immense number of boats collect here, exhibiting a most lively scene. The ruins of an old castle, built by Robert Bruce in 1326, overlook the harbour. From Tarbert a coach

plies during summer to Campbeltown, the chief town, situated in a bay near the southern extremity of the Mull. [Hotel: Argyll Arms.] It is well built, and contains a beautifully sculptured market-cross, a copy of which may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum of Edinburgh.

# ARDRISHAIG.

Hotel: Ardrishaig. 2 miles from Lochgilphead, 11½ from Tarbert, 26½ from Inverary, 49 from Campbeltown.]

## Coaches to Loch Awe.\*

the south-eastern terminus of the Crinan Canal, is a small village surrounded by several villas which have sprung up since the opening of the Canal. The more important village of Lochgilphead [Hotels: Argyll and Stag] occupies a position at the head of the sea arm of the same name, and on the opposite side of the bay is Kilmory Castle (Sir John P. Orde, Bart.) There are good roads from this northwards to Oban by the coast and by Loch Awe; the latter being the one followed by the coach. The Crinan Canal was formed to avoid the circuitous passage of 70 miles round the Mull of Cantire. It is 9 miles in length, with fifteen locks. The canal boats are comfortably fitted up and drawn by horses. After going on board we pass, two miles from Ardrishaig, on the left, Auchindarroch (--- Campbell, Esq.), and the Bishop of Argyll's chapel and palace, and farther on Carnbaan Inn, a good station for anglers. Along the whole course of the canal there stretches an extensive plain, on the rising ground to the right of which is Poltalloch House (John Malcolm, Esq., M.P.) Before reaching Crinan, we may observe the old village of Crinan, built upon a picturesque rock, which becomes an island at high water. Beyond it is seen Duntroon Castle. The new village of Crinan forms the north-western terminus of the Crinan Canal. Upon the right, on the

<sup>\*</sup> During summer a four-horse coach plies in connection with the Iona from Ardrishaig to Ford on Loch Awe, where a small steamer conveys passengers to the head of the loch. Here another coach is in waiting to take on passengers to Oban. The road, between Ardrishaig and Ford, passes the village of Kilmartin, famous for its sculptured stones. The sail up Loch Awe from Ford is beautiful, but somewhat tedious.

opposite side of the bay, is the modernised castle of Duntroon; and northward, on the same side, is Loch Craignish, a fine arm of the sea, intersected by a chain of beautiful islands.

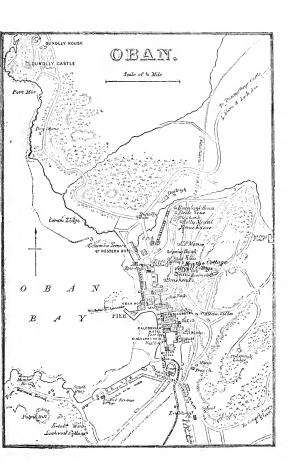
The sail from this to Oban occupies 2¼ hours, and dinner is served on board immediately on leaving Crinan—charge 2s. 6d. each. The steamboat proceeds through the Dorishtmore or Great Gate, between the point of Craignish and one of the chain of islets just mentioned. The islands of Islay, Jura, and Scarba, come in sight looking westwards, and between the two latter is the traditional whirlpool of Corrivacckin.

On the south are the shores of Knapdale, and to the north the islands of Shuna and Luing, while Loch Melfort opens on the right.

Passing through the Sound of Luing, between the islands of Luing and Scarba, we obtain a view of Benmore (3170), the highest mountain in Mull. Two miles from the point of Luing is Blackmill Bay, opposite to which is the island of Lunga. Three miles farther north is the slate island of Balnahuay, and farther to the west the Garveloch Isles. The steamer stops generally at the circular islet of Easdale, celebrated for its slate-quarries, and which is separated from the island of Seil by a very narrow strait, through which the steamer passes.

The shores of Seil on the right descend into the sea in great columnar masses. The steamer keeps close to the shore, passing on the left a small island called Innishcapel.

On arriving in front of Kerrara Island, the mountains of Mull appear to great advantage. Loch Feochan opens on the right, disclosing to view the broad-shouldered and double-peaked Ben Cruachan. On approaching nearer to the island of Kerrara, the ruins of Gylen Castle, an old seat of the Macleans of Duart, may be seen a little to the left, while on the right is passed the house of Macdougall of Galanach. This island forms a natural breakwater to the bay and town of Oban.



# OBAN.

[Hotels: The Great Western; ALEXANDRA; IMPERIAL; CALEDONIAN; KING'S ARMS; QUEEN'S; CRAIG-ARD, on hill above.

Tourists for Inverness via Caledonian Canal do not stop here, but continue their journey the same day to Banavie.

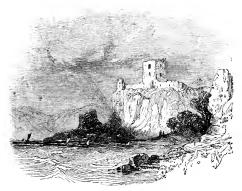
Passengers going by coach from Ballachulish through Glencoe to Loch Lomond, require to be at Ballachulish the previous night, as the coach leaves at 8 a.M. Passengers for Loch Awe and Inverary should book their seats at once at the office.]

Oban, the great rendezvous for tourists in the West Highlands, is built along the margin of a semicircular bay, which, from the depth of the water, is capable of affording excellent harbourage for vessels of any class.

The town has recently undergone great improvements. Along the shore, in front of the Great Western and Alexandra Hotels, a marine parade has been formed, which, probably, as fening goes on, will be extended to Dunolly, while, on the heights above the town, numerous villas have been erected, which command views of varied beauty and extent. Oban is a town of very recent origin, having been commenced at the beginning of last century through the enterprise of two gentlemen engaged in the trade of shipbuilding at that time, and a Renfrew company engaged in the fisheries. The town now contains churches of various denominations, several branch banks, and a court-house. It is lighted with gas, and is supplied with plenty of good water. Whisky and tobacco are the only articles of manufacture, and, while the imports from Glasgow and Ireland are large, the general trade carried on between the islands and surrounding district is very con-The rental of the burgh is £10,010, and there is siderable. a local newspaper. Oban itself does not offer many advantages to bathers or sportsmen.

About half-a-mile distant from the town are the ruins of Dunolly Castle, situated on a bold and precipitous promontory overhanging the bay? Access to the ruins by the lodge to Dunolly House is granted on certain days, or the interior may be visited by a boat from the shore. "The principal part which remains is the donjon or keep; but fragments of other

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DUNOLLY CASTLE, OBAN.

buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had once been a place of importance, as large, apparently, as Ardtornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments enclose a courtyard, of which the keep probably formed one side, the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended, doubtless, by outworks and a drawbridge. Beneath the castle stands the present mansion of the family, having on the one hand Loch Etive, with its islands and mountains, on the other two romantic eminences tufted with [copsewood. There are other accompaniments suited to the scene; in particular, a huge upright pillar or detached fragment of that sort of rock called plum-pudding stone, upon the shore, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. It is called clack-a-choin, or the Dog's Pillar, because Fingal is said to have used it as a stake to which he bound his celebrated dog Bran. Others say that when the Lord of the Isles came upon a visit to the Lord of Lorn, the dogs brought for his sport were kept beside this pillar. Upon the whole, a more delightful and romantic spot can scarce be conceived; and it receives a moral interest from the consideration attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Robert Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life."\*

### Dunstaffnage Castle.

Three miles to the north of Oban, upon a promontory where the waters of Loch Etive debouch into Loch Limbe, stand the ancient ruins of Duustaffnage Castle, to which there is admittance at all times. The site is singularly commanding; and from the bold position of the rock upon which the castle is built, it forms a fine feature, viewed from almost any This castle is said to have been the seat of the Scottish monarchy until the overthrow of the Picts, when that honour was transferred to Scone : and it is still the property of the crown (nominally), the Duke of Argyll being hereditary keeper. The real right of property, however, is in the depute-keeper (Sir Donald Campbell of Dunstaffnage, Bart.), to whose family it was assigned as an appanage at an early period. The original part of the building was consumed by fire in 1715, but what remains bears marks of extreme antiquity. It is square in form, with round towers at three of the angles, and is situated upon a lofty precipice, carefully scarped on all sides to render it perpendicular. The entrance is by a staircase, which conducts to a wooden landing-place in front of the portal-door. This landing-place could formerly be raised at pleasure, being of the nature of a drawbridge, and when raised the place was inaccessible. It was necessary then to pass under an ancient arch, with a low vault (the porter's lodge) on the right hand, and flanked by loopholes, for firing upon any hostile visitor who might force a passage thus far. This arch gives admission to the inner court, which is about eighty feet square, and contains two mean-looking buildings of comparatively recent construction. There is a splendid prospect from the battlements.

The most noted portion of Dunstaffnage history is that which has reference to the famous Stone of Destiny (called Lia Fail), which now forms the support of the coronation-

<sup>\*</sup> Note to the Lord of the Isles.



consideration attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Robert Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life."\*

#### Dunstaffnage Castle.

Three miles to the north of Oban, upon a promontory where the waters of Loch Etive debouch into Loch Linnhe, stand the ancient ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle, to which there is admittance at all times. The site is singularly commanding; and from the bold position of the rock upon which the castle is built, it forms a fine feature, viewed from almost any This castle is said to have been the seat of the Scottish monarchy until the overthrow of the Picts, when that honour was transferred to Scone; and it is still the property of the crown (nominally), the Duke of Argyll being hereditary keeper. The real right of property, however, is in the depute-keeper (Sir Donald Campbell of Dunstaffnage, Bart.), to whose family it was assigned as an appanage at an early period. The original part of the building was consumed by fire in 1715, but what remains bears marks of extreme antiquity. It is square in form, with round towers at three of the angles, and is situated upon a lofty precipice, carefully scarped on all sides to render it perpendicular. The entrance is by a staircase, which conducts to a wooden landing-place in front of the portal-door. This landing-place could formerly be raised at pleasure, being of the nature of a drawbridge, and when raised the place was inaccessible. It was necessary then to pass under an ancient arch, with a low vault (the porter's lodge) on the right hand, and flanked by loopholes, for firing upon any hostile visitor who might force a passage thus far. This arch gives admission to the inner court, which is about eighty feet square, and contains two mean-looking buildings of comparatively recent construction. There is a splendid prospect from the battlements.

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]

chair in Westminster Abbey. The connection this stone is supposed to have with the destinies of the Scots is commemorated in the celebrated leonine verse, which has been thus rendered—

> "Unless the fates are faithless grown, And prophet's voice be vain, Where'er is found this sacred stone. The Scottish race shall reign." \*

A little westward from the old castle there is a lonely ruinous chapel, about 60 feet long by 20 broad. It still presents some pretty pieces of Gothic architecture, and is surrounded by a burial-ground which is known to share with Iona the sepulchral honours of Scottish kings and chieftains. A portion of the chapel, which is divided from the other by a wall, is used as the family burying-ground of the proprietor. There is said to be a good echo in the wood which surrounds the chapel. At the castle there is a visitors' book, where tourists may inscribe their names.

#### DISTANCES FROM OBAN.

#### OBAN TO TARBET BY INVERARY AND GLENCROE. Miles.

Oban.

12 Taynuilt. 26 Dalmally. 32 Cladich.

42 Inverary. 52 Cairndow.

64 Arrochar. steamer). 66 Tarbet (here meet Loch Lomond 12 Taynuilt. 26 Dalmally. 38 Tyndrum.

42 Crianlarich. 48 Inverarnan.

Miles

Ohan.

50 Loch Lomond-head Pier (here meet steamer).

OBAN TO LOCH LOMOND-

HEAD BY TYNDRUM.

<sup>\*</sup> According to national tradition, this stone formed the pillow of Jacob at Bethel, and served for many ages as the coronation-throne of the kings of Ireland. It is said to have been conveyed to Iona by Fergus, the son of Erc, who led the Dalriadic Scots to the shores of Argyleshire, then to have been deposited in Dunstaffnage, and to have been transported from thence to the Abbey of Scone by Kenneth II. in 842, when the kings of the Scottish race had extended their sway over the ancient kingdom of the Picts. All that is known with certainty of this venerable relic is, that it was used as the coronationchair of the successive kings of Scotland who were crowned at Scone till the time of John Baliol, when Edward Longshanks conveyed it to Westminster Abbey. Edward II. promised to restore it to Robert Bruce, but the London mob prevented its removal. See Memorials of Westminster, by Dean Stanley; and Notes and Queries, Feb. 1, 1868.

# OBAN TO ARDRISHAIG BY

Coach and Steamer.

Miles.

Oban.

16 Brander Pier. Loch Awe steamer.

40 Ford Pier (here meet coach).

48 Kilmartin. 56 Kilmichael Glassary.

56 Kilmichael Glassa 64 Cairnbaan.

72 Ardrishaig (here meet 'Iona').

OBAN TO ARDRISHAIG BY COAST ROAD.

Oban. 8 Kilninyer. Miles. 16 Kilmelfort.

24 Kintra. 30 Kilmartin. 40 Ardrishaig.

OBAN TO GREENOCK, via LOCH AWE, LOCH ECK, AND KILMUN.

Oban. 8 Stonefield Inn.

12 Taynuilt Hotel.
16 Brander Pier.
Loch Awe steamer.

21 Cladich. 30 Inverary.

Cross Loch Fyne. 35 Strachur.

55 Kilmun (here meet steamer).

Glasgow. Daily,

Ballachulish and Glencoe. Daily.

Inverness. Daily.

Staffa and Iona. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

SWIFT AND OTHER STEAMERS FROM OBAN.

Skye and Stornoway (per goods steamers). Tuesday and Friday. Skye and Gairloch (Ross-shire). Swift excursion steamer. Saturday.

#### OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA.

Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

In fine weather the sail occupies eleven hours, allowing an hour at Staffa and another at Iona. Passengers are landed at both places in small boats belonging to the steamers. In rough weather the landing is on the north-east side of island, involving a walk of three quarters of a mile to the entrance of Fingal's Cave.

LEAVING the pier of Oban in one of the excellent steamers that ply on this route, we cross the mouth of Loch Linnhe, keeping on the right of the southern extremity of Lismore, a fertile island, about 9 miles in length and 2 in breadth, on which is a lighthouse. "Lios-mor," which in Gaelic signifies the Great Garden, was anciently the residence of the bishops of Argyll, "Episcopi Lismorienses."

A very little beyond this may be observed at low-water the Lady's Rock, a marrow reef on which Maclean of Duart exposed his wife, a daughter of the second Earl of Argyll, intending that she should be swept away by the returning tide—an incident which has been made the subject of Joanna

Baillie's drama of "The Family Legend." The steamer now enters the Sound of Mull; on the left are the ruins of Duart Castle, once the principal residence of the Macleans, one of the most powerful clans in the west of Scotland.

Sailing westwards, we pass the mouth of Loch Aline, which runs up into the district of Morven. Here are situated the ruins of Ardtomish Castle, which,

> "Slender and steep, and battled round, O'erlooks, dark Mull, thy mighty Sound."

In former days this was one of the principal strongholds of the Lords of the Isles, and afterwards one of the residences of Maclean of Duart. The steamer next passes on the right Loch Aline House, and on the left Salen, situated in a bay of the same name, where there is a small hotel. Aros Castle, another residence of the island kings, is a powerful rock-built fortress situated on the left shore, about half-way from either end of the sound. A short way beyond, on the Morven coast, is Killundine Castle; and on the right Drimnin House, where there is a Roman Catholic chapel, built by the late Sir James Gordon.

The steamer now enters the harbour of TOBERMORY, "the well of our Lady St. Mary"—[Royal Hotel]—the only village of any size in Mull. It was founded in 1788 by the British Fishery Company, and is situated at the head of the inner recess of a well-protected bay. In the immediate vicinity is Drumfin Castle, one of the old possessions of the Laird of Col. About 4 miles from Tobermory is Loch Frisa, 4 miles in length, and the largest inland lake in the island.

Quitting Tobermory, we pass, on the right, the entrance to Loch Sunart,\* and on the left Bloody Bay, the scene of a clan battle. Sailing round Ardmore Point, we pass, at the distance of 7 miles from Tobermory, the castle of Mingarry, anciently the residence of a clan of Macdonalds which claimed kinship with the Lord of the Isles. The ruins are tolerably entire, and surrounded by a very high wall, forming a kind of

<sup>\*</sup> At the head of Loch Sunart is Salen Inn, which is within 10 miles of Loch Shiel, a famous resort of anglers. The whole of the peninsula of Ardnamurchan has been opened up by excellent roads recently formed, which furnish most inviting walks or drives from Banavie or Fort-William.

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polygon, for the purpose of adapting itself to the projecting

angles of the precipice overhanging the sea.

To the north may be seen the lighthouse erected on Ardnamurchan Point. We now find ourselves moving freely on the bosom of the Atlantic, and at the same time, if the weather be fine, there may be seen, to the westward, the islands of Coll and Tiree, and to the north, Muck, Eig, Rum, and the Cuchullin Hills of Skve; and to the north-west the faint outlines of South Uist and Barra. Passing Tresnish Point, we reach the group of islands of the same name, whose aspect from a distance is so singular. They are disposed in a ridge extending for 5 miles in a north-easterly direction. and in some degree form a breakwater toward the north-west for the island of Staffa and the Bay of Loch Tua in Mull. There are four principal islands, besides some intervening rocks-Cairnburg (which indeed forms two distinct islands), Fladda, Linga, and Bach. In fine weather may also be seen, beyond Tiree, the Skerryvore lighthouse, a granite column 150 feet in height, erected on a solitary rock by the Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses, from the design of Alan Stevenson, Esq., engineer to the board.

The columnar island of Gometray is now passed on the

left-

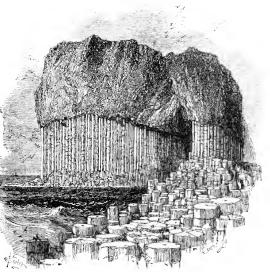
"And Ulva dark, and Colonsay, And all the group of islets gay That guard famed Staffa round."

Nearer to Mull lies the beautiful little island of Inchkenneth, now uninhabited, but formerly the island-home of the chief of the Macleans, whose hospitable entertainment of Dr. Johnson is so cordially recorded by the sage and his biographer.

# STAFFA,

no less the wonder of the geologist than of the admirer of nature, is about 8 miles distant from the western coast of Mull. It is of an irregularly oval shape, and about a mile and a half in circumference. The greatest elevation lies towards the south-west, and is about 144 feet. The surface is covered with a rich and luxuriant grass, affording pasture for cattle. In calm weather, passengers are conveyed from the

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FINGAL'S CAVE, STAFFA.

steamer in small boats at once into the mouth of Fingal's Cave, which is accessible at all states of the tide except that of extreme high water with a heavy sea rolling into it; and the boatmen are provided with boat-hooks and short poles, which they use with great dexterity in guarding the boat from being driven against the rocks by

#### "The mighty surge that ebbs and swells."

The other caves are the Clam or Scallop shell Cave and the Herdsman. The former presents the extraordinary phenomenon of having its basaltic columns bent like the ribs of a ship, while the opposite wall is made up of the ends of 466 STAFFA.

horizontal columns, resembling the surface of a honeycomb. This cave is 30 feet in height, and 16 or 18 in breadth at the entrance, its length being 130 feet. The noted rock Buachaille, or the Herdsman, is a conoidal pile of columns about 30 feet high. From this spot the pillars extend in one continued colonnade along the whole face of the cliff to the entrance of Fingal's Cave.

Fingal's Cave is an archway of nearly 70 feet in height, supporting a massive entablature of 30 feet additional, and receding for about 230 feet inwards. The entire front, as well as the great cavernous sides, are composed of countless complicated ranges of gigantic columns, beautifully jointed, and of most symmetrical though somewhat varied forms; and the roof exhibits a rich grouping of overhanging pillars,—some of snowy whiteness from the calcareous covering by which they have become encrusted,—the whole rising from and often seen reflected by the ocean waters. "How often have we since recalled to mind," says Mr. Wilson in his Voyage round the Coast of Scotland, "the regularity, magnitude, and loftiness of those columns, the fine o'erhanging cliff of small prismatic basalt to which they give support, worn by the murmuring waves of many thousand years into the semblance of some stupendous Gothic arch.

"" Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,"

the wild waters ever urge their way,—and the receding sides of that great temple, running inwards in solemn perspective, yet ever and anon, as ocean heaves and falls, rendered visible in its far sanctuary, by the broad and flashing light reflected by the foaming surges sweeping onwards from below! Then the broken and irregular gallery which overhangs that subterranean flood, and from which, looking upwards and around, we behold the rich and varied hues of red, green, and gold, which give such splendid relief to the deep and sombre-coloured columns—the clear bright tints which sparkle beneath our feet from the wavering yet translucent sea—the whole accompanied by the wild yet mellow and sonorous moan of each successive billow, which rises up the sides, or rolls over the finely-formed crowns of the lowlier and disjointed pillars."

Among the numberless poetical offerings made to the glories of the place, we must content ourselves with the fine sonnet of Wordsworth:—

"Thanks for the lessons of this spot—fit school For the presumptuous thoughts that would assign Mechanic laws to agency divine;
And, measuring heaven by earth, would overrule Infinite power. The pillar'd vestibule,
Expanding, yet precise, the roof embow'd Might seem designed to humble man, when proud Of his best workmanship by plan and tool.
Down-bearing with the whole Atlantic weight Of tide and tempest on the Structure's base, '
And flashing to that Structure's topmost height, Ocean has proved its strength, and of its grace In calms is conscious, finding for his freight Of softest music some responsive place."\*

The Boat Cave and Mackinnon's or the Cormorant's Cave, are two others of less extent and beauty, which are usually visited after Fingal's.

#### Eona.

The island of Iona or Icolmkill, celebrated as an early seat of Christianity, is about nine miles to the south of Staffa.† It is nearly three miles in length and one in breadth, contains about 500 inhabitants, and is the property of the Duke of Argyll. The origin of its celebrity is to be traced to Saint Columba, an Irish Christian missionary, who took up his abode at Iona in the year 563.‡ His exemplary life and sanctity of manners procured for him universal respect, and he died here in the arms of his disciples in the 77th year of his age. Whether or not he was buried on the island is disputed. His grave is still pointed out, but his relics are alleged to have been afterwards removed to Dunkeld. He is said to have foretold the subsequent destiny of his beloved retreat, and the prediction is preserved in the following lines:—

"O sacred dome, and my beloved abode Whose walls now echo to the praise of God,

<sup>\*</sup> See also Lord of the Isles, Canto iv.

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger$  There is a small hotel in the village, the St. Columba, where visitors can be accommodated.

<sup>‡</sup> For an interesting account of St. Columba and his adopted home, see the work on Iona by the Duke of Argyll.

The time shall come when lauding monks shall cease, And lowing herds here occupy their place; But better ages shall hereafter come, And praise re-echo in this sacred dome."

The first part of this prophecy was literally fulfilled in the course of a few centuries after his death, through a piratical invasion of the Norsemen and Danes, who assailed the monastery, slew some of the monks, and forced the remainder to seek safety in flight. A long period elapsed before "the praise recehoed in the sacred dome." "All these buildings before us," says the Duke of Argyll, "are the monuments, not of the fire, the freshness, and the comparative simplicity of the old Celtic church, but of the dull and often the corrupt monotony of mediæval Romanism." In the 12th century Rome was everywhere triumphant; Scotland and Iona passed into the possession of the Cluniac Monks,\* who, following the rule of St. Bennet, continued to lead here an existence of comparative ease and quiet, until the dissolution of monastic establishments. At this time Iona was annexed to the Bishopric of Argyll.

"It has occurred to me in Iona (as it has on many similar occasions)," says Sir Walter Scott, "that the traditional recollections concerning the monks themselves are wonderfully faint, contrasted with the beautiful and interesting monuments of architecture which they have left behind them. In Scotland particularly, the people have frequently traditions wonderfully vivid of the persons and achievements of ancient warriors, whose towers have long been levelled with the soil. But of the monks of Melrose, Kelso, Aberbrothock, and Iona, they can tell nothing but that such a race existed, and inhabited the stately ruins of these monasteries. The quiet, slow, and uniform life of those recluse beings, glided on, it may be, like a dark and silent stream, fed from unknown resources, and vanishing from the eye without leaving any marked trace of its course. The life of the chieftain was a mountain-torrent thundering over rock and precipice, which,

<sup>\*</sup> Columba and his disciples were called Culdees. "They were a kind of reduce relates who lived in retriet places; and this is probably the reason why Iona was fixed upon by St. Colum as the seat of his monastery. At St. Andrews, Dunkeld, Dunblane, and Brechin, there were convents of Culdees from remote antiquity. They lingered longest at Brechin, but with the 13th century they vanish."—Cunningham's Church History of Scotland.

less deep and profound in itself, leaves on the minds of the terrified spectators those deep impressions of awe and wonder which are most readily handed down to posterity."

In visiting the ruins, which consist principally of the Cathedral, Nunnery, and Chapel, the stranger is generally conducted first to the Nunnery of St. Mary, an elegant structure, supposed to have been erected a few years later than St. Oran's Chapel, about the close of the 12th century. Being thus the second in order of antiquity, it is in comparatively good preservation, and the Chancel and Nave, and part of the vaulted roof, still remain. Within the church is the tomb of the Prioress Anna, with date 1511, and other monumental stone slabs may be seen on the floor and outside, but all much defaced.

The nuns, who followed the rule of St. Augustine, were not displaced until some time after the Reformation. Their original settlement was in a small neighbouring island, called the Isle of Nuns. "St. Columba," as an old writer remarks, "knew the human heart, and that it was well to keep the fair tempters out of the way of the monks."

From the Nunnery we proceed along the "Straid-na-Marbh," or street of the dead, to the burial-ground of Iona, called Reilig Oran. We pass on the way one of those celebrated Runic crosses for which this island is famous, named Maclean's Cross, but of the hero it commemorates nothing is recorded. The carving is of the usual scroll work, and it is regarded as a beautiful example of the monumental art of a bygone time.

Arrived at the ancient cemetery, we resume our investigation of the monuments, of which, as Scott remarks, it may be said with more than usual propriety—

> "You never tread upon them but you set Your feet upon some reverend history."

The tombs were not long since covered with weeds, and their inscriptions quite illegible; but, by the exertions of the Iona Club and other antiquaries, they have been restored to light. They are disposed in nine rows or ridges, one being the grave of the Macleans,\* and another of the Macdonalds,

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Among the various monuments exhibited at Iona, is one where a Maclean lies in the same grave with one of the Macfics or Macduffies of Colonsay, with

while a third is traditionally pointed out as the spot where

"The mighty Kings of three fair realms are laid."

"This celebrated ridge," says Scott, "called Jomaire na'n Righrean, or Graves of the Kings, can now scarce be said to exist, though the site is still pointed out. Undoubtedly, the thirst of spoil, and the frequent custom of burying treasures with the ancient princes, occasioned their early violation; nor am I any sturdy believer in their being regularly ticketed off by inscriptions into the tombs of the Kings of Scotland, of Ireland, of Norway, and so forth. If such inscriptions ever existed, I should deem them the work of some crafty bishop or abbot, for the credit of his diocese or convent. Macbeth is said to have been the last King of Scotland here buried; sixty preceded him, all doubtless as powerful in their day, but now unknown—carent quia vate sacro.

'Once foes perhaps, together now they rest; No slaves revere them, and no wars invade.'

A few weeks' labour of Shakespeare, an obscure player, has done more for the memory of Macbeth than all the gifts, wealth, and monuments of this cemetery of princes have been able to secure to the rest of its inhabitants."

As a specimen of Celtic art, the finest tomb in the cemetery is the memorial slab of the four Friars. It occurs in the fifth row, along with several other richly carved stones. "All these monuments," says the Duke of Argyll, "even the most ancient of them, belong to an age removed by many hundred years from Columba's time. But they represent the lasting reverence which his name has inspired during so many generations, and the desire of a long succession of chiefs and warriors, through the Middle Ages, and down almost to our own time, to be buried in the soil he trod."

We now enter St. Oran's Chapel, which, excepting any remnant of Druidism, appears to be the most ancient building in Iona, having been erected partly about the close of the 11th century, as Dr. Reeves the antiquarian supposes, by the pious Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, on the site of

whom he had lived in alternate friendship and enmity during their lives. 'He lies above him during death,' said one of Maclean's followers, as his chief was interred, 'as he was above him during life.'"

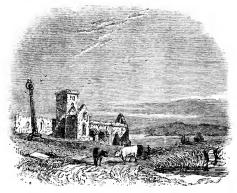
St. Columba's original cell. It is of small extent (40 by 20), and of rude Norman architecture. It contains some interesting monuments both on the walls and pavement. Some consist of tracery, on which we are often at a loss whether most to admire the elegance and intricacy of the designs, or the perseverance that overcame the refractory nature of the material in which they have been executed. Swords, ships, and armorial bearings, with roughly-executed bas-reliefs of warriors, form the chief objects of representation. The supposed burial-place of St. Oran is pointed out, and in a canopied recess is the broken shaft of Abbot Mackinnon's memorial cross, of date 1489. A much-worn sculptured stone bears the name of Macdonald of Isla, and in a corner is the tombstone of one of the Argyll family, said to be the only Campbell buried on the island.\*

#### The Cathedral.

We now proceed along the causeway to the Cathedral Church of St. Mary. But before entering we must stop in front of the door to admire the beautiful St. Martin's Cross, which is considered a model of handsome proportions.† It is formed of one piece of red granite, 14 feet high, and covered

\* There is a monkish legend regarding this chapel, which may interest those who inquire into the subject of future punishments. It is to the effect, that, by the machinations of an evil spirit, the walls of this chapel tumbled down as fast as they were built up. Columba, thus foiled, betook himself to prayer, in a remote part of the island, during which it was revealed to him by an angel, that the building would never be completed until a human victim was buried alive. His friend and companion Oran generously offered himself as the victim, and was intered accordingly. Columba, desirous of taking a parting look of his old friend, revisited the tomb three days after, and ordered the earth to be removed, when, to the surprise of all present, Oran started up and began to reveal the secrets of his prison-house, telling many strange things, and in particular, that hell was only a creation of the priests, and that no such place existed. "The politic Columba immediately ordered the earth to be thrown in again, and so poor Oran was overwhelmed and an end put to his prating."

† Many families of distinction in the Highlands had burying places in Iona, and votive chapels and crosses existed in different parts of the Island. A little to the north of the above-named cross may be seen the broken shart of St. John's cross, and on the top of Torr Abb, the Abbot's Mount, the fragment of another, exists. These are all that remain of the 360 that are said to have once covered the Island, but which were thrown into the sea by order of the synod of Argyle, at the time of the Reformation.



CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY, IONA.

with a profusion of Runic sculpture. The Cathedral Church of St. Mary is built in the usual form of a cross; the length being 160 feet, and the breadth 24. It consists of nave, transepts, and choir, at the north side of which is a sacristy, and there are side chapels on the south. It is chiefly in the first Pointed style of architecture, but, as in other buildings of the same kind in Scotland, there is also a mixture of the Romanesque and second Pointed styles, indicating different periods of erection, ranging from the 13th to the 16th centuries.

The tower, which is divided into three storeys, is supported by four arches, resting on thick-set pillars, with sculptured capitals of grotesque figures. One of these represents an angel weighing souls in a pair of scales, one of which is kept down by a devil's paw. The tracery of the windows is almost all of different patterns, and in the belfry so contrived as to admit light, and yet exclude the wind and rain. The high altar, which was of white marble, was in existence at the time Mr. Pennant visited the island, but it has now disappeared, and the only portion known to exist is contained in the



A & C. Black Edmburgh



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Andersonian Museum at Glasgow. Very near the place where it stood is the black marble tombstone of Abbot Mackinnon, whose cross is in St. Oran's Chapel; and opposite, on the other side, is one of Abbot Kenneth, much defaced. In the centre of the chancel is the tomb of Macleod of Macleod, the largest tombstone in Iona, and said at one time to have had a brass. There is also the tomb of Macleon of Ross of Mull, the chief of a sept called "the race of the iron sword."

On the north of the Cathedral are the ruins of the cloisters, or monastic buildings, consisting of the chapter-house and Library,\* near which is the spot pointed to as St. Columba's tomb. The Bishop's house is also shown. In the neighbour-hood of this, also, a particular spot is pointed out as the place of concealment of the black stones of Iona, on which it was customary to swear to contracts and alliances. The only memorial of the Druidic times is the name of a green hill near the Cathedral, called Claodh nau Druineach, or the burial-place of the Druids.

"Strangers visiting Iona," says the Duke of Argyll, in his interesting work already referred to, "who have time to do so, should take a boat from the landing-place to the Port-na-Churaich, the creek where Columba landed. The beach consists of fragments of rocks rolled and polished by the surf, and is almost like a beach of precious stones."

Leaving Iona, the steamer keeps close by the southern shore of the Ross of Mull, which is very rocky. About eleven miles to the south lies the island of Colonsay, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Colonsay. Farther east the coast is intersected by two arms of the sea, Lochbuy and Loch Spelve. At the head of the former is Moy, the seat of Maclaine of Lochbuy, whose ancestors' tombstones we have seen at Iona. The castle, clad with ivy, stands upon a rock, which in old times had been surrounded by the sea. It is

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;There is a general tradition that there was within the Monastery of Iona a noble library, in which the learned once dreamt there might be found the lost books of Livy. Gibbon alludes to this in a note to The Deckine and Fall of the Roman Empire."—Cunningham's History of the Church of Scotland.

the most entire of the Hebridean fortresses in this quarter. "Standing near the excellent modern mansion, it presents an interesting contrast, illustrating the change from ancient power, with comparative poverty and inquietude, to modern insignificance, with wealth and comfort." Here Johnson and Boswell spent a pleasant evening on their return from the Hebrides in October 1773.

We have now returned to the south-western shores of Kerrara, an island about 4 miles in length and 2 in breadth—its form being irregularly oval, and but little indented by bays or diversified with headlands. At the northern extremity it assists, with the small island called the Maiden's Island, in forming the harbour of Oban. It was here that Alexander II. died on his expedition in 1249, and where Haco, king of Norway, met the Highland chieftains who assisted him in his ill-fated descent on the coast of Scotland. Upon the south point of the island are the ruins of Castle Gillian, another of the strongholds of the Macleans of Duart.

#### OBAN TO BALLACHULISH AND GLENCOE.\*

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

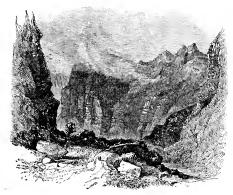
During the summer months a steamer sails from Oban to Ballachulish, where vehicles are in waiting to convey passengers to Glencoe. After viewing the glen, passengers are conveyed to the hotel or steamer which returns that evening to Oban.

This may be pronounced the most agreeable mode of visiting Glencoe; the tedious drive from Loch Lomond-head, through a comparatively uninteresting moorland country, being avoided, and in its place one of the finest coasting voyages that Scotland can boast of being substituted, on water almost invariably smooth, and with all the comforts of an excellent steamer.

The course pursued is the same as the route to Inverness,

<sup>\*</sup> Tourists who wish to join the stage-coach at Ballachulish for Loch Lomond and Glasgow may book at Oban. The coach leaves at 8 in the morning.

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through the Caledonian Canal, as far as Loch Leven, into which the steamer diverges, halting, as already mentioned, at Ballachulish. The most striking object in the scenery on the way is Ben Cruachan, with its finely-formed peaks. The scenery is especially fine at Loch Etive, the first arm of the sea passed by the steamer on the right, where Dunstaffnage Castle, situated on a low promontory, guards the entrance to the loch. From this the steamer sails between the island of Lismore on the left, and Loch Creran, the second arm of the sea, on the right, at the mouth of which is the small island of Eriska. Getting out of the lee of Lismore, we have on the left the shores of Morven, and on the right the mountainous district of Appin or Upper Lorn.

Loch Linnhe, which separates the two districts from each other, is the commencement of the entrance to that great chain of inland lochs forming the Caledonian Canal. On the Appin side, the scenery gradually becomes wilder and more picturesque as we advance towards Loch Leven; not far from the mouth of which is situated the fine new hotel of Ballachulish. Here passengers are landed, and vehicles in waiting to convey them to GLENCOE.

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The cluster of precipitous mountains whose rugged summits impart such wildness to this scene has been aptly called the Alps of Glencoe, and their extent from east to west is from six to eight miles. The coach-road leading from the hotel passes through the village proper of Ballachulish, a dirty and unpicturesque little place, chiefly inhabited by the workers in the neighbouring slate-quarries. Shortly after the road bears round to the right, and we come somewhat unexpectedly upon the entrance to the "Glen." This is divided by a gentle ridge crossing the road into an upper and lower valley; and although the former is justly considered the more striking, the mountains of the latter rise to a greater height. The leading character of the mountains, however, is the same throughout, and is stamped by that sublimity and grandeur which fill the mind with solemnity and awe:—

"In dark Glencoe such gloomy raptures rise."

In general, the valleys in Scotland are walled by continuous banks of mountain and rock, seamed by corries and fissures; there are separate summits to the great hills, but they generally recede far back from the passable valleys, and stand each in a solitary elevation. Glencoe is, however, a crowd of mountains heaped in wild confusion in close proximity to each other, so that, instead of passing along a valley with high banks or mural precipices on either side, one conical mountain succeeds another, all rising with steepness to a great height.

The spot so remarkable for its scenery is also notorious in Scottish history as the scene of the massacre of the clan Macdonald, which took place in the beginning of the year 1692. The story is thus told by Mr. Tytler:—

"In the August preceding a proclamation had been issued, offering an indemnity to such insurgents as should take the oaths of allegiance to King William III. on or before the last day of December; and the chiefs of such clans as had been in arms for James soon after took advantage of the proclamation. But Macdonald of Glencoe was prevented by accident rather than design from tendering his submission within the limited time. In the end of December he went to Colonel Hill, the governor of Fort-William, and tendered to him his oath of allegiance. But this officer had no power to receive it. Sympathising, however, with the distress of the old

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chieftain, he furnished him with a letter to Sir Colin Campbell, sheriff of Argyllshire, requesting him to receive Macdonald's submission, and administer the oath to him, that he might have the advantage of the indemnity. Macdonald hastened from Fort-William to Inverary with such eagerness that, though the road lay within half-a-mile of his own house, he stepped not aside to visit his family. But the way to Inverary lay through almost impassable mountains, the season was extremely rigorous, and the whole country was covered with snow. In consequence of these obstructions, the ill-fated chief did not reach Inverary till after the prescribed time had elapsed. The sheriff, however, in the circumstances of the case, yielding to the importunities and even tears of Macdonald, administered to him the oath of allegiance, and sent off an express to the Privy Council certifying the fact, and explaining the cause of the delay.

"But Macdonald had unfortunately rendered himself obnoxious to Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair, Secretary of State for Scotland, and to the powerful Earl of Breadalbane, whose lands the Glencoe men had plundered, and whose plans for the pacification of the Highlands the chieftain had himself thwarted and exposed. He was now made to feel the weight of their vengeance. The sherilf of Argyll's letter was treacherously kept back, and the certificate of Macdonald's having taken the oath was blotted out from the books of the Privy Council. The king was persuaded that the Macdonalds were the main obstacles to the pacification of the Highlands; and sanguinary orders for proceeding to military excention against the clan were in consequence obtained. The warrant was both signed and countersigned by the king's own hand, and the Secretary urged the officers who commanded in the Highlands to execute their orders with the utmost rigour.

"Campbell of Glenlyon, a captain in Argyll's regiment, and two subalterns, were ordered to repair to Glencoe, on the 1st of February, with a hundred and twenty men. Campbell, being uncle to young Macdonald's wife, was received by the chief and his followers with the utmost friendship and hospitality.\* The men were lodged with

\* In connection with this, an interesting ancedote is told by Colonel Stewart in his Sketches of the Highkanders, illustrating the popular belief that the punishment for the crnelty or miscondinct of parents descended as a curse on their children to the third and fourth generations. In 1771 the late Colonel Campbell, an officer of the 421 regiment, and grandson of the laird of Glenlyon, who commanded the military at the massacre of Glencoe, was ordered to superintend the execution of a soldler of marines, condemned to be shot. A reprieve was sent, but the whole ceremony of the execution was ordered to proceed until

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free quarters in the houses of the clan, and received the kindest entertainment. Till the 13th of the month the troops lived in the utmost harmony and familiarity with the people, and on the very night of the massacre Glenlyon passed the evening at cards in his own quarters with Macdonald's sons. In the night, Lieutenant Lindsay, with a party of soldiers, called in a friendly manner at the chieftain's house, and was instantly admitted. Macdonald, while in the act of dressing himself and giving orders for refreshments to be procured for his visitors, was shot dead at his own bed-side. His aged wife had already dressed, but she was stripped naked by the soldiers, who tore the rings off her fingers with their teeth. The slaughter now became general, and neither age nor sex was spared. In one place, nine persons, as they sat enjoying themselves at table, were butchered by the soldiers. At the hamlet where Glenlyon had his own quarters, nine men, including his landlord, were bound by the soldiers, and then shot one by one. Thirty-eight persons in all were massacred by the troops, and several who fled to the mountains perished by famine and the inclemency of the season. Those who escaped owed their lives to a tempestuous night. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, who had received the charge of the execution from the Secretary of State, was on his march with a hundred men to guard the eastern passes from the valley of Glencoe, but he was prevented by the severity of the weather from reaching the scene of the massacre till the survivors of the unfortunate clan had made their escape. He entered the valley next day, laid the houses in ashes, and carried away the cattle and spoil, which were divided among the officers and soldiers."

In the middle of the valley is the small lake Treachtan, from which issues the streamlet Cona, celebrated by Ossian, who is said to have been born on its banks, and whose cave is pointed out among the rocks.

the criminal, upon his knees, blindfolded, was prepared to receive the volley; then he was to be informed of his pardon. Colonel Campbell was directed not to inform even the firing party, who were warned that the signal to fire would be the waving of a white handkerchief by the commanding officer. All was prepared; the clergyman had left the prisoner on his knees in momentary expectation of his fate, and the firing party were looking with intense attention for the signal, when Colonel Campbell, putting his hand into his pocket for the reprieve, pulled out by mistake his white handkerchief along with it. The party fired, and the unfortunate prisoner was shot dead. The paper dropped through Colonel Campbell's fingers, and clasping his hand to his forehead, he exclaimed, "The curse of God and Glencoe is upon me; I am an unfortunate, ruined man." He instantly quitted the parade, and soon afterwards retried from the service.

In the event of the tourist returning by the same route, the journey altogether occupies about twelve hours.

For the coach-route between Ballachulish and Loch Lomond, see page 290.

#### OBAN TO SKYE.

Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday.

During the summer months a swift steamer sails from Oban for Skye and Gairloch (Ross-shire) on Saturday mornings, calling at various places, and among others Tobermory, Glenelg, Balmacarra, Kyle Akin, and Broadford, arriving at Portree the same afternoon, and then proceeds on its journey to Gairloch, returning to Portree the same afternoon. On Monday it returns to Oban, thus affording a delightful cruise of three days among the Western Islands, and about the picturesque shores of Wester Ross-shire. (In case of change, see Company's advertisements.)

Those who dislike the sea have now a more rapid and convenient access to Skye, by means of the Dingwall and Skye Railway (see Ross-shire).

The regular Skye steamers sail from Glasgow twice a-week (during the summer season)—viz. Monday and Thursday.\* Both take the long route round the Mull of Cantire, and do not arrive at Oban till the next morning (Tuesday and Friday) between six and eight o'clock. As this involves sleeping one night on board and exposure to a rough sea, tourists generally prefer proceeding as far as Oban by the "Iona" swift steamer, and joining the other next morning.

For the exploration of the island of Skye, the tourist should leave the steamer either at Kyle Akin or Broadford, proceeding thence, by Lochs Scavaig and Coruisk, to Sligachan, and thence to Portree. There are hotels at Kyle Akin, Broadford, and Sligachan, as well as the principal one at Portree.

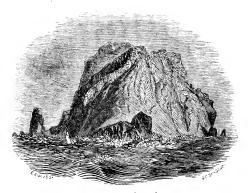
After leaving Oban by steamer, we proceed by the Sound of Mull in the same way as already described in the route from Oban to Staffa, until we start on the second stage from Tobermory, where the steamer generally arrives about noon. Crossing the mouth of Loch Sunart, which extends twenty miles among the hills to the eastward, the steamer leaves the

\* In case of change, it is advisable to verify this by consulting the proprietors' advertisements. Time-bills, with maps, may be had free, by post, on applying to Messrs. David Hutcheson & Co., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

Sound of Mull, and doubles Ardnamurchan Point. Here the heaviest sea throughout the voyage is experienced, and a stiff breeze from the westwards is apt to poison the pleasures of the picturesque. The long-shaped low-looking islands of Coll and Tiree, seen towards the west, are left behind, when the more picturesque heights of Muck, Rum, and Canna start into view.

"Canna's tower, that steep and grey, Like falcon's nest o'erhangs the bay."

Here it is said one of the Lords of the Isles confined a beautiful lady of whom he was jealous, and the peasants allege that



COMPASS HILL (CANNA).

the ruins are haunted by her restless spirit.\* A rocky eminence on this island is called the Compass Hill, on account of an alleged variation caused in the compass while passing it. Rum is a series of high sharp-peaked mountains, of which Ben More rises to the height of 2320 feet. The steamer touches at Faskadle, and afterwards passes the mouth of Loch Moidart, into which the fresh waters of Loch Shiel discharge them.

<sup>\*</sup> Lord of the Isles, Canto iv.

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selves by the river of the same name. On a rocky eminence on the shore stand the ruins of Castle Tyrim, an ancient stronghold of Clanranald, which was burnt in 1715, in order that it might not fall into the hands of the Campbells, the hereditary enemies of the clan, who had set out to join the Earl of Mar, prior to the battle of Sheriffmuir. The barren promontory on which the castle stands, and a small wooded islet near it, are the last remaining territorial possessions of this once powerful chief.

At this point, looking west, the tourist has a good view of the island of Eig. Scuir-Eigg is a high peak in the centre of the island, well known to mineralogists as affording many interesting specimens, and to others whom chance or curiosity may lead to the island, for the magnificent view of the mainland and neighbouring isles which it commands. It is also noted for a cavern on the shore which was the scene of a dreadful tale of feudal vengeance. The cave has a very narrow opening, into which it is difficult to creep on knees and hands. Inside it rises to a considerable height, and runs into the bowels of the rock to the depth of 255 measured feet. The rude and stony bottom was found strewn with human bones, the sad relics of the ancient inhabitants of the island, 200 in number, who are said to have been suffocated within the cavern by a neighbouring chief, M'Leod, in retaliation for some private injury.\* The romantic coast which we continue to skirt is indented by numerous sea-lochs, of which Loch Aylort and Loch-na-Naugh are interesting as the melancholy scene of the commencement and close of Prince Charles's unfortunate expedition. Here he first landed; and from this place, after his defeat at Culloden, he sailed for France.

The steamer occasionally calls at Arisaig, where there is an inn, and from which there is a picturesque road by the head of Loch Shiel, Prince Charles's monument, and Lochiel, to Banavie, a distance of thirty-five miles.<sup>†</sup> About twelve years

<sup>\*</sup> See note to Lord of the Isles, Canto iv.; and Cruise of the Betsy, by Hugh Miller.

<sup>†</sup> Arisaig Inn to Banavie, 35 miles; from the Landing, 38½; an agreeable route by which to return from Skye.

Although there are no public conveyances on this road, a choice may be had of adg-cart with one horse, or an excellent carriage that could be made either open or close, carrying two.

ago, upon draining a fresh-water loch in Arisaig, a crannog or lake-dwelling was discovered. These lake dwellings are now being discovered in various parts of Scotland, and are very interesting, as throwing some new light upon the habits and history of the early Celtic races, who inhabited Scotland many centuries ago; and also as forming a new link with the early populations of other lands.

The steamer now enters the Sound of Sleat, and gradually draws near to the south-eastern shore of Skye, on which is situated Armadale Castle, the seat of Lord Macdonald, the largest proprietor in the island, and chief of his clan.\* The castle occupies a fine situation, on a gentle slope, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and is surrounded by thriving plantations, which, with the woods of Dunvegan, in the district of Kilmuir, may be said to form the whole woodland scenery of the island. A little beyond this are the ruins of Knock Castle, seated on a rocky promontory projecting

For the varied beauty of wooded though rocky hills and fine sheets of water, both salt and fresh, there is nothing in Scotland to surpass the first part of this route. The whole way as far as Kinloch Aylort, about ten miles, there is a succession of beautiful views; and in the autumn the colouring of the leaves, in their richest tints, the brown ferns, the scarlet mountain-ash berries, the dark rocks, and the blue water of the lochs, make a really gorgeous combination.

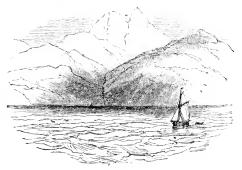
Beyond Kinloch Aylort the trees become fewer and the mountains more bare; the road rises considerably, and descends again to Finan, at the head of Loch Shiel, where the snow-clad summit of Ben Nevis comes into view. From this point to Banavie, Ben Nevis is constantly before us, and we can judge of our progress by his gradual exaltation above us. We soon come to the head of Loch Eil, along the shore of which the road, which is most excellent, runs the whole way. Here the hills are bare and comparatively unimposing, and though this part of the drive, taken by itself, would be beautiful and interesting, it seems somewhat dull after the greater beauties left behind. Altogether this is a most pleasing and beautiful route to take in returning from Skye. The crossing to Arisaig may be made by sailing from Ardivazar, close by Armadale Castle; the time occupied by this passage in favourable weather is about an hour and a ouarter.

\* Lord Macdonald's claims to be the rightful successor of the Lords of the Isles have been keenly disputed by the chiefs of Clanranald and Glengarry (see notes to the Lord of the Isles). The Macdonalds were the fierce rivals of the Campbells, who had superseded them in much of their ancient power as well as their possessions. "It was still constantly repeated in verse and prose," says Lord Macaulay, "that the finest part of the domain belonging to the ancient heads of the Gaelic nation—Islay, where they had lived with the pomp of royalty—Iona, where they had been interred with the pomp of religion—the Paps of Jura, the rich peninsula of Kintyre, had been transferred from the legitimate possessors to the insatiable MacCallum More."

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into the sea, while to the right are seen the massy mountains of Loch Hourn, which bounds on the north the mountainous district of Knoydart. On a level plain on the northern shore, sheltered by a grove of ancient timber trees, stands the house of Barrisdale, and farther west is Inverguseran.

On the left, off Skye, we pass the island and inn of Oronsay (from which a road strikes across to Broadford), then enter the bay of Glenelg, which on the north appears land-locked. "The whole mountains around Loch Hourn are lofty and pictur-



BEN SCREEL.

esque, sweeping down in grand lines towards the water's edge, often green where crags and copse are not prevalent. The summits are for the most part bare and rocky. Conspicuous in the range is Ben Screel, a mountain with a noble outline, ascending from the loch with a regular slope."\*

There is an excellent inn at Glenelg, from which an excursion can be made to the village of Arnisdale, on Loch Hourn, and to the *duns* or Pictish forts in Glenelg. These forts are in good preservation and well worthy of inspection. From Glenelg or Armisdale, the ascent may be made of Ben Screel, from which the view is one of the most magnificent

in Europe. Near the village of Glenelg are the ruined barracks of Bernera, which were built as a military station to maintain the authority of the Hanoverian government among the clans. The alpine road from this to Shiel Inn and Loch Duich is carried over a mountain called Mam-Rattachan, and is a triumph of engineering skill. On the side of the hill, ascending from Glenelg, a fine view is obtained of Ben Screel and the other mountains of Loch Hourn, and the views of Loch Duich from various points on the other side are very striking.

Proceeding onwards, we pass through the narrow strait of Kyle Rhea, where there is a ferry in connection with the roads on either side. We emerge from the Kyle into Loch Alsh in front of the excellent hotel of Balmacarra.\* This arm of the sea divides, at its upper extremity, into the lateral branches of Lochs Ling and Duich, and presents altogether a magnificent land-locked lake. At the mouth of the former lies the fishing village of Dornie, where there is a ferry for the parliamentary road between Loch Alsh and Kintail.

Upon an insular rock near the inn are the ruins of Eilan Donan Castle, an ancient stronghold of the Earls of Ross, and subsequently of the Mackenzies of Kintail, and said to have been built in the time of Alexander II., as a defence against the Northmen. On the angle next the land there is a small hexagonal tower, or walled space, filled with water, probably the ancient well. The castle was burned by Donald Gorme of Sleat, in 1539, on which occasion he was killed by an arrow shot from the walls. After the battle of Greenshield, which took place between the armies of the Royalists and the Pretender in 1719, it was again destroyed by a ship of war. Leaving Loch Alsh we touch at the first port in Skye,

## KYLE ARIN,

where there are a substantial pier and a good hotel [The King's

<sup>\*</sup> Balmacarra is the nearest point for Strome on Loch Carron side, the terminus of the Dingwall and Skye Railway; and from Totaig Point, on the southwest side of Loch Duich, there is an excellent level road to Shielhouse Inn, which is very much to be preferred to that on the other side, which is steep and hilly, and considerably longer. By this road we may cross to Invermoriston or Glengarry, on the Caledouian Canal.

Arms], containing excellent accommodation. Kyle Akin is 8 miles from Broadford, and 6 from Balmacarra.

From Kyle Akin the steamer proceeds along the coast by the Sound of Scalpa and Raasay Narrows to Portree. But in order to view aright the scenery of Lochs Scavaig and Coruisk, tourists should disembark at Broadford, where there is a small inn, and proceed from thence by the following route:—

From Broadford by the Spar Cave, Lochs Scavaig and Corusk, and Glen Sligachan.

Leaving Broadford (by road to right of the inn, and by the side of the Broadford water), the bare peaks of Ben-na-Caleach are seen on the right. As we advance, the remarkable peak of Blaven comes in sight. Five miles from Broadford is Torrin, a small cluster of huts at the head of Loch Slapin, and where, during the summer months, there are generally boatmen with two or three boats waiting for hire. One boat may accommodate six persons besides the rowers and guide. The charge for a boat is 24s., including stopping at the cave, carrying out and in the passengers if necessary, landing them safely at the head of Loch Scavaig, and returning to Camasunary with those who have ponies waiting for them at that place. Those who dislike the sea may save part of the voyage by leaving the boat at Kirkibost, and walking by Kilmaree to the cave, which can be entered from the land at low-water. The walk may thence be continued across Strathaird Point to Elgol (three miles), where a boat may be hired for 6s, or 7s, to the head of Loch Scavaig. Or they may omit the Spar Cave and cross from Kilmaree to Camasunary.

From Torrin to the head of Loch Scavaig is a distance of about 10 miles, and the sail by means of stout rowers occupies about two hours. On the right will be observed Blabhein (pron. Blaven), 3019 feet in height. The ascent may be made from this quarter, but in no case should it be attempted without a guide; for not only is it beset with dangerous crags and precipices, but it is peculiarly liable to sudden envelopment in mist. Passing the farm-house of

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Kilmaree, and coasting along the island, the boat at length reaches the celebrated

#### SPAR CAVE OF STRATHAIRD.

At high-water the landing is difficult, and passengers require to encounter the often rather ludicrous process of being carried through the water on one of the sailors' backs. The cave itself is so steep and slippery, that the guide may render material assistance by ascending to the top of the cave with a rope, and allowing visitors to pull themselves up by it.

The entrance to this cave lies through a rather rude and unpromising opening, and it recedes for some 160 feet into the solid rock. An advance of a few yards from the opening unfolds the interior, which appears to be paved with marble. The roof and walls were at one time encrusted with frostwork and stalactite ornaments, but most of these have disappeared. The floor, which forms a steep incline, may be fancifully compared to a sheet of water, which has been suddenly arrested and consolidated by the spell of an enchanter. The innermost recess opens into a gallery, adorned with crystallisations, and finally descends to the brink of a deep pool of beautifully limpid water, 10 feet in diameter, which forms the internal boundary of the cave, so far as yet discovered.\*

Leaving the cave and rounding Strathaird Point, with the island of Soa on the left, we enter the far-famed

\* A recent party, on arriving at this pool, with the combined light of their candles thought they perceived a cavern-like-opening in the rock on the opposite side. Curiosity was awakened, and an adventurous member having stripped, swam across, candle in hand, and obtained a footing on the other side. After proceeding about three yards through a narrow passage of the rock, and descending about six feet, he found himself in a large inner chamber of peculiar and striking contrast to the other portions of the cave. The region of rock had apparently ended, the footing was soft and spongy, and the walls were of a dark crusted nature. Blackened and decayed branches of trees and twigs were lying about, and at the farther end what in nature and appearance seemed like a eart of coal upturned was seen. A specimen of this was obtained, but unfortunately left in the boat on disembarking. The guides had never known of the previous existence of this chamber, although one of them-a native about seventy years of age - remembered a childish tradition of its extending and having an outlet far into the island. Probably this notice may tempt renewed exploration, and assist speculation as to the formation, and, it may be, the former uses of the cave.



MAD STREAM, LOCH SCAVAIG.

## LOCH SCAVAIG,

bounded by the romantic forms of the Cuchullin Hills, which rise nobly at the head of the loch, while columnar and needle-pointed rocks shoot abruptly from the water. The bold rocky coast is broken up by the action of the sea into ravines and caverns, one of which, passed on the right, is said to have been inhabited by Prince Charles shortly before his final departure for France. At the foot of Blaven, to the right, is Camasunary, a station where ponies may be engaged to be in waiting.

The upper portion of Loch Scavaig is divided into two smaller basins, and it is the leftward or westerly one which conducts to Loch Coruisk, distant only a mile from the landing-place. Around a portion of this little basin rise high basaltic cliffs, over which a wild cataract pours its sounding waters. To the right the rocks become lower, and there form a sort of semicirque upon the entrance, thereby affording a complete protection from the sea. The water is deep all around, even close upon the shore.

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Starting on foot from this, by an indistinct path over broken and disjointed ground, we reach

#### LOCH CORUISK.

"reposing in the bosom of the majestic solitude before us." The margins of this lake are composed of sloping rocks and gigantic stones, rising ridge above ridge till they blend with the higher sides of the mountains. The pervading colour of the surrounding mountains is an ashy brown, and there is an air of volcanie desolation about them. The loftier portions are extremely jagged and precipitous, rising here and there into spires and pinnacles.

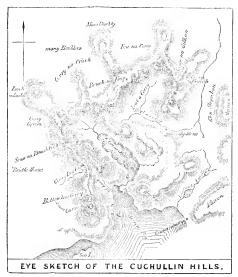
"From the almost constant atmospheric moisture, thousands of small silvery streaks of waterfalls course downwards, and throw a partial cheerfulness over the prevailing sadness. The whole scene is one of sterile grandeur, and reminds us of what many have imagined (or Danby painted) the fabled valleys of the upas-tree—

'Dark, sultry, dead, unmeasured.'"

The lake abounds with trout, and their flavour and condition satisfied the present writer that they at least are not sufferers from the general sterility around them.

If the tourist is accompanied by a guide,\* he may at once strike across from Loch Coruisk to Glen Sligachan, by skirting the ridge on the right called Drumhain, and sloping upwards until the top is reached—a stiffish climb. Loch Coruisk and Loch Dhu, which are connected by a stream, are passed on the left, and have a beautiful appearance from the heights above. From the top of Drumhain, looking back, may be seen at once Loch Scavaig, Loch Coruisk, and Loch Dhu; and on the right, at the head of the glen, Scuir-na-Gillean and Hart-o'-Corry.

\* If the tourist have no guide he must return to Camasunary, where he will be directed to the footpath conducting to Sligachan; distance nine miles, and so rough that it will occupy three or four hours to reach the inn. On the left the pedestrian passes two sheets of water, called Loch-na-Creach and Loch-na-Nain, and on his right he will perceive the precipitous side of Blaven. Pursuing his route, he will observe upon the left the opening of Hart-o'-Corry, and at this point join the road described above.



By the late Principal Forbes,

- the Rock of the Young Men) is generally regarded as the highest. As far as is known the summit of this mountain was first reached by the late Principal Forbes in 1836, accompanied by a local guide, but it has since been frequently ascended by tourists, who have generally not found the climb either so difficult or dangerous as they expected. Exceptional cases, however, of fatal accidents are on record, and may be taken as warnings.\* A correspondent who made the ascent
- \* Two gentlemen left Sligachau Hotel, at 11 o'clock on a Friday forenom in September 1870, to ascend Scuir-na-Gillean. Before the summit had been reached darkness had come on, and one of the travellers declined to proceed any

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in September 1869, accompanied only by a collie dog, found no part dangerous or even very difficult, as may be judged from the fact of his reaching the top in less than three hours from Sligachan Inn. The course he took in the upper part of the ascent was along the ridge sloping towards Blaven. mist came on when he was about 500 feet from the summit, but on its clearing off there was exposed a splendid panoramic scene of mountains and inland seas. The peak of the mountain, he observed, consisted of a thin ledge, which seemed to overhang a precipice on each side, forming a very hazardous position. He measured the height by aneroid barometer, and found it 60 feet higher than stated by Professor Forbes. Its height was computed by barometrical observations in 1845, and was found to be between 3200 and 3220 feet. Bruch-na-Fray is considered by the same authority to be about 40 feet lower. Scuir-na-Banachtich (The Small-pox Rock), a very acute summit of the western range, appears to the eye as elevated as Scuir-na-Gillean itself, and there is yet no evidence that it is not so.

Descending on the other side into Glen Sligachan, at the head of the glen will be seen the small Loch-na-Nain, where the road from Camasunary is met. This is the point to make for, and from Camasunary to it is nearly the same distance as from the head of Loch Scavaig by Coruisk and Drumhain (4½ miles).

The road through this desolate valley is excessively rough and stony, and although said to be only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles it will appear to many at least double in point of fatigue. On the left rises Scuir-na-Gillean, and on the right Marscow. Following the course of the rivulet, we reach

farther, and resolved to remain over night on the hill, while his companion completed the ascent. The former arrived at the hotel at about nine o'clock the next morning on his return journey, but no information concerning the whereabouts of his friend could be obtained. As the day wore on his alarm increased, and throughout the whole of the aftermon and evening parties were engaged searching after the lost traveller. On Sunday morning his body was found at the foot of a precipitous rock, over which it is supposed he had fallen when descending the mountain; for afterwards it was ascertained that he had left his card in a bottle on the top, apparently as a proof of the success of his adventurous ascent. The deceased gentleman belonged to Liverpool, and it is said had made himself known by ascents of the Alps. The spot where the bottle containing the card was found was within thirty vards of his friend's resting-place on the Friday night.

# SLIGACHAN HOTEL,\*

situated about ten minutes' walk from the head of the sea loch of that name. Opposite the hotel rises Glamaig, and to the east Marscow, both extraordinary-looking peaks. In front of the hotel is a milestone, on which the various distances are marked as follow:—To Sconcer Inn,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles; to Portree,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; to Dunvegan,  $25\frac{1}{4}$ ; to Inverness, 100; to Broadford, 15. The road between Sligachan and Portree presents no particular feature of interest excepting the distant view of the Storr Rock, which is seen conspicuously all the way ahead. The distance is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles. On the left is the river Amhaim, which about half-way joins the Chean-na-loch, and flows into the bay of Portree opposite the town.

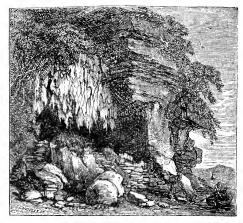
# PORTREE,

[Hotels: Poytree; Royal (Cumming); The Caledonian. 25 miles from Broadford, 22 from Dunvegan, 80 from Tobermory, 110 from Oban, and 113 from Inverness.]

the chief town in Skye, is situated on a steep acclivity at the side of the loch of the same name, the bay of which forms a land-locked spacious natural harbour. The entrance is surrounded by bold headlands, forming the commencement of a noble range of coast scenery extending northward to the point of Aird. It derives its royal designation from James V., who anchored here for some time during an expedition to the Isles. To the right of the hotel, and about five minutes' walk from it, is a rocky eminence partly planted with firtrees, and surmounted by a tower, from which there is an extensive and beautiful prospect. At the end of the first cross street, on the left of the hotel, is a very neat Free Church.

\* The following manner of approaching Cornisk from Sligachan is recommended by a pedestrian:—Proceed from Sligachan to Camasunary, then cross the stream, over the hill (frodhu in sketch-map) on the north-west, and up to its top. Here we look down on Cornisk, see much more of the Cachullins than from the level of Cornisk, and have besides a magnificent view of Blaven, and of the sea, all from one spot, and to be seen at the same time. There is some stiffish climbing on the Camasunary side, but not more than a fair pedestrian, in fine weather, may venture upon.

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PRINCE CHARLES'S CAVE.

Five miles to the eastward of Portree is the island of Rasay, formerly the property of the Macleods, but now belonging to George Rainy, Esq. Dr. Johnson and Boswell spent several days on this island, and the latter has given a very amusing account of the manner in which they passed their time among the untutored but hospitable inhabitants. Upon it are the hill of Duncan (Duncan, the fortified head or summit), which rises to an elevation of 1500 feet, and the ruins of Brochel Castle.

Four miles from Portree, and close upon the water's edge, is Prince Charles's Cave, "a piece of natural rock-work, moulded outwardly like a cathedral window, and large and lofty in the interior, though somewhat damp and dripping."

This cavern, in which Prince Charles lay for a time concealed, is entered almost from the water by a few steep and rather difficult steps immediately beneath the drooping fretwork, so that the view outwards to those within is chiefly through the little natural arches.

### THE STORR ROCK\*

is seven miles from Portree, and a mile and a half from the shore, and will take at least three hours' walking. It is sometimes visited from Prince Charles's Cave, from which it is 3 miles distant. In this way the steep cliffs near the cave have to be clambered.

The summit of this mountain is cut down in a vertical face four or five hundred feet in height; while the steep declivity below is covered with huge masses of detached rock; the more durable remains of the cliffs above being separated from that precipice, of which they once formed a part. These are combined in a variety of intricate groups; while their massy bulk and their squared and pinnacled outlines present vague forms of castles and towers, resembling, when dimly seen through the driving clouds, the combinations of an ideal and supernatural architecture. The most remarkable of these rocks is 160 feet in height from the ground, 2348 above the level of the sea, and its form emulates at a distance the aspect of a spire, presenting from afar a sea-mark well known to mariners. The prospect from the top of the Storr is very extensive, and embraces the greater part of Skye, the mountains of Ross and Sutherland, the Hebrides. and other islands.

\* It is well to devote a whole day to Storr, although it and Quiraing may both be visited in one day by throughly good pedestrians, with the help of a vehicle either to or from Uig, as follows:—Engage a vehicle to be met at Uig at four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and walk or go by pony to Storr and Quiraing. To go on foot or by pony from Portree to the Storr will take at least three hours, and from that over the moor to Quiraing four hours more, including stoppages.

The route may of course be taken the reverse way, by driving first by Uig and Quiraing to Steinscholl (pronounced Stenshal), and walking or taking pony the rest of the way by the Storr to Portree. In this way the chaise may be taken all the way to Uig and Steinscholl,

There is a very comfortable little Inn at Steinscholl, which is 2 miles from Quiraing, and near the lauding-place for Loch Staffin. The tourist will do well to remain here if in any danger of being benighted. Guides may be got here for Quiraing, etc.

# PORTREE TO QUIRAING,

By Uig, which is 14 miles distant. The path from thence to Quiraing is 6 miles in length, making the whole distance 20 miles from Portree. At the head of Loch Staffin, 2 miles from the mountain, there is a small Inn named Steinscholl. This Inn is 8 miles from Storr and 16 from Portree in a direct line; but the track over the moor is scarcely discernible.

The approach to this wonderful mountain is most easily made by carriage-road from Portree to Uig, a small hamlet on the west coast of the peninsula of Totternish,\* where a fine new hotel has been erected. Here guides and ponies may



Diagram of the geological structure of Totternish:—a, Lias; b, inferior oolite; c, middle oolite; d, imperfectly columnar basalt; e, estuary shales; f, Oxford clay; g, amygdaloidal trap.

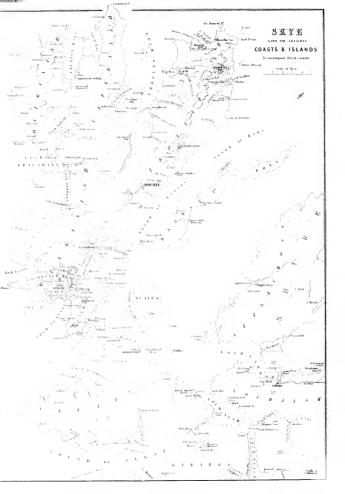
be hired, and the average time occupied by the whole excursion (when a vehicle is employed) is eleven hours. About midway between Portree and Uig we pass the house of Kingsburgh, where Dr. Johnson and Boswell were entertained by Flora Macdonald in 1773.

The old Kingsburgh mansion, which sheltered Charles Edward in 1746, and afforded entertainment to Pennant and Johnson, has, we regret to say, been removed, but some venerable plane-trees mark the site of a large garden that was attached to the house. One of these grew close to the house, and at the time of our inquiries the respectable tenant of Kingsburgh (Mr. Macleod) was sending part of the timber to a lady in England, to be made into a frame for a picture of

<sup>\*</sup> We are indebted for the view and part of the description of Quiraing to the late Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder, Bart., who kindly allowed the writer the use of his interesting sketch-books, and the perusal of his Ms. journal. For an interesting account of Quiraing, see A Summer in Skye, by the late Alexander Smith.



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Flora Macdonald. This may be considered part of the bright reversion of fame which has waited on the memory of the Celtic heroine. Flora had seven children, five sons and two daughters; the sons all became officers in the army, and the daughters officers' wives. She died on the 4th of March 1790. aged sixty-eight, and was interred in the churchyard of Kilmuir, in a spot set apart for the graves of the Kingsburgh family. Her funeral was attended by about three thousand persons, all of whom were served with refreshments, in the old Highland fashion. One of the sons (the late Colonel Macdonald of Exeter) sent a marble slab, suitably inscribed, to be placed near his mother's remains to point out the spot; but it was broken before it reached Skye, and the whole has since been carried off piecemeal by tourists. Thus the grave of Flora Macdonald remains undistinguished within the rude enclosure that holds the dust of so many of the brave Kingsburgh family.\*

# Quiraing.

This mountain, famous for the wonderful formation of its rocks, is 1774 feet in height, sloping by a steep declivity towards the west, but presenting north-eastwards a face of rugged precipices, varied by huge columns of basalt and massy fragments of fluted rock. In other parts large concave sections, ribbed by fissures, form outlets in moist weather for number-less streamlets, which descend in lengthened silvery streaks. That part which is more particularly entitled to the name of Quiraing consists of a verdant platform, covered with an even turf, about 1500 feet in height, 100 paces long, by 60 broad. On approaching the inlet to the platform, the passage is much obstructed by heaps of stones and rubbish, washed

<sup>\*</sup> Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, edited by Robert Carruthers, D.C.L. Nine miles from Uig (by the road that leads directly northwards, by Kilmuir Kirk, Flora Macdonald's burial-place) is Duntulm Castle, the ancient residence of the Macdonalds—standing upon a high and rocky, almost sea-girt point, which in remote times must have been nearly impregnable. Previous to its erection into a lordly mansion by the clan Donull, in the 12th century, it is believed to have been a dun or fort, inhabited by one of the Vikingr or island kings, a pirate race who had subdued the Western Isles prior to the great Norwegian conquest in the days of Harold Harfager.

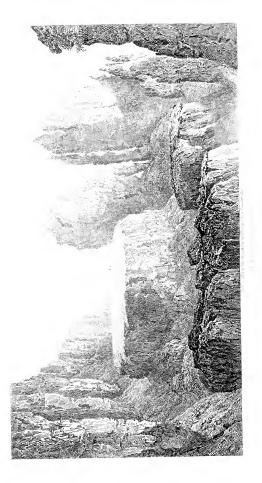
down or fallen during the waste of ages, while all around are gigantic columns of rock, rising up in lofty peaks, and, for the most part, inaccessible.

One of these called the Needle, an isolated pyramidal cliff, stands guard to the right of the entrance. The traveller gains the top of the rugged pass, and is struck with wonder at the scene which presents itself. Instead of a dark and narrow cave, he beholds the spacious opening spread before him, with the verdant table in its centre, to which by a short descending path he may thread his way. He now beholds the rocks frowning aloft, and the rugged cliffs ranging themselves in circles. Peeps of the sea are obtained in detached fragments, through the clefts.

# DUNVEGAN CASTLE,

the residence of the Macleods of Macleod, is 22 miles from Portree, and 251 from Sligachan. There is very little to interest the tourist in either of the roads, and even the castle itself will hardly repay the time and expense of visiting it. It is situated on the shore of Loch Follart, in the district of Vaternish, very near the northern extremity of the island. The most ancient portion is said to have been built in the 9th century; another portion, consisting of a lofty tower, was added a few hundred years afterwards by Alastair Crotach, or the humpbacked son of William, who was slain at the battle of the Bloody Bay in Mull, and was head of the family in 1493. The lower and more lengthened edifice which conjoins these two was the work of Rory Mor, who was knighted in the time of James VI. Various additions have since been made in later ages, and the whole is now a large massive building. pathway round the bay, the castle is approached by a wooded ascent, and its more immediate precincts are gained by crossing a bridge which now spans a narrow chasm. From this side the castle is seen to greatest advantage, and the general pile is imposing from its size and situation.

The castle contains a Hebridean drinking-cup, and the horn of Rory Môr and the fairy flag, mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in the diary of his Hebridean voyage, and more particularly described in the notes to the Lord of the Isles.





This quarter of Skye was at one time famous for its hereditary race of pipers of the name of Macrimmon, who were also musicians to the Macleods of Dunvegan. The family became so celebrated that pupils were sent from all parts of the Highlands, and at length a regular piping college was established on the farm of Boreraig, on the opposite side of Loch Follart.

#### THE RETURN FROM SKYE.

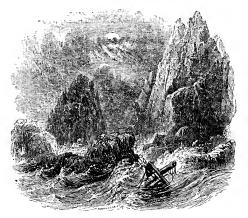
Tourists who have come to Skye by the ordinary steamer route, may vary the return by taking the new railway route from Strome or Loch Carron to Dingwall, a route exhibiting a most agreeable diversity of scenery. Another route is to pursue the coast road by mail via Sligachan, Broadford, and Kyle Akin, crossing thence to Balmacarra, as already noticed.

# THE WESTERN HEBRIDES.

### LEWIS, HARRIS, ETC.

By steamer from Portree or Strome across the Minch,

The scenery of the Hebrides may be generally described as partaking of the wild and sublime. Large masses of mountains, of all forms, cover the interior; and the coasts, indented by arms of the sea, are rugged and varied in outline. Spots of great beauty—green pastoral glens, sheltered bays and lakes—are interposed amidst the wildest scenes. Even among the rough rocks of Harris and Barra, enchanting marine views burst on the spectator. In winter they are terrible; but "what can be more delightful," asks a native of that solitary coast-the late Professor Macgillivray-"than a midnight walk by moonlight along the lone sea-beach of some secluded isle, the glassy sea sending from its surface a long stream of dancing and dazzling light, no sound to be heard save the small ripple of the idle wavelet, or the scream of a sea-bird watching the fry that swarm along the shores? In the short nights of summer, the melancholy song of the throstle has scarcely ceased on the hill-side, when the merry carol of the lark commences, and the plover and snipe sound their shrill pipe."

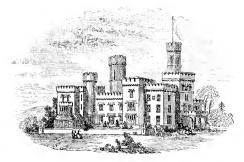


COAST OF ST. KILDA

Long Island, one of the largest of the Hebrides, embraces 561,200 square acres of land, all the available portions of which are brought under cultivation, or otherwise applied to rearing of stock. The island is divided into two districts, Lewis and Harris. Its coasts are full of bays and inlets, and abound with shellfish; while the fishing-grounds in the immediate vicinity furnish constant employment, and yield profitable occupation, to the inhabitants.

# STORNOWAY,

the only town of Lewis, and principal seaport, is situated at the head of a bay on the east side of the island. It is a great fishing station (taking precedence of all others save that of Wick), is well and regularly built, and its streets are lighted with gas. The most prominent of its buildings are the Parish Church, Free Church, and Episcopal Chapel; the schools, jail, and masonic lodge; it contains also a good inn. On an



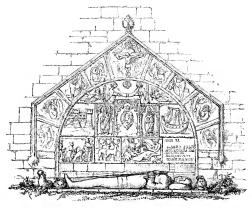
STORNOWAY CASTLE.

eminence overlooking the town is the fine mansion of the proprietor, Sir James Matheson, Bart., a building in the castellated Tudor style. The castle grounds are extensive, and laid out with great taste, and great improvements have been made in the property since it came into the possession of the present lord of the manor, who has expended upwards of half-a-million on it in various useful ways. The population of the island is now estimated at about 25,000.

An interesting antiquarian relic may be visited from Stornoway—viz. the Druidical Standing-Stones or Temple of Callanish, perhaps the most perfect remains of their kind in Britain. They are situated on an eminence about 16 miles westwards, near Loch Roag, on the western coast. The road crosses a boggy uninteresting moor, and there is an inn near the temple. The stones are 48 in number, and are arranged in a cruciform manner, with a circle at the intersection. The long leg of the cross extends from south to north 392 feet, and the transverse line, approximating to right angles, measures 141 feet.

Harris, the southern portion of this island, is much the smaller of the two, and appended to Inverness-shire, whereas Lewis forms part of Ross-shire. It is the property of the

Earl of Dunmore. The boundary-line between the two divisions extends from Loch Resort on the west to Loch Seaforth on the east, where the island is only about six miles in breadth. Harris is distinct from Lewis not only in name, but also in general features, consisting mainly of an irregular group of lofty mountains, some of them rising to the height of 3000 feet, rugged and precipitous on their eastern, but generally verdant on their western, declivities. At the head



ANCIENT MONUMENT: ROWDILL CHURCH, HARRIS.

of Loch Seaforth is Ardvourlie Castle, the shooting-lodge of Frederick Milbank, Esq., and on west Loch Tarbert, Fincastle, that of Earl de Grey.

At the southern point of the island are the remains of the ancient church of Rowdill, to which attention was first drawn by Sir Walter Scott, who visited it in 1814:—"This pile," he says "(burned down by accident), is a building in the form of a cross, with a rude tower at the eastern end. Within the church, on the right hand of the pulpit, is an ancient monument which presents the effigy of a warrior completely armed

in plate armour, with his hand on his two-handed broadsword. His helmet is peaked, with a gorget or upper corselet which seems to be made of mail. His figure lies flat on the monument, and is in bas-relief, of the natural size. The arch which surmounts the monument is curiously carved with the figures of the apostles. In the flat space of the wall beneath the arch, and above the tombstone, are a variety of compartments, exhibiting the arms of the Macleods, being a galley with the sails spread, a rude view of Dunvegan Castle, some saints and religious emblems, and a Latin inscription, of which our time (or skill) was inadequate to decipher the first line; but the others announced the tenant of the mounment to be Alexander, flius Willielmi MacLeod, de Dunvegan, Anno Dni MCCCCXXVIII."

The climate of Long Island is mild, owing, as is supposed, to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The temperature, even in the interior, rarely continues long at the freezing-point, and snowfalls are of very brief duration. Observations taken for nearly four years, at Stornoway, give the mean annual temperature of the year 46.5, and the average annual fall of rain 30.2 inches. The animal kingdom is especially rich in the ornithological department. The swan, grey goose, raingoose, eider-duck, teal, widgeon, heron, snipe, woodcock, red grouse, and ptarmigan, are among the most important. Otters and seals abound on the rivers and shores; and deer and hares are common. The salmon and trout fishings are among the best in Scotland

The other islands of the Western Hebrides are Uist, Benbeeula, Barra, St. Kilda, and a number of small islands, almost wholly destitute of wood. The extent of the whole from Barrabeach to the Butt of Lewis is 130 miles.

St. Kilda is an elevated rocky island three miles from east to west by two in breadth, and containing about six square miles. It is inaccessible on all sides except at a bay on the south-east, where a narrow path conducts to the interior. Congara, the highest hill on the island, is 1800 feet above the level of the sea.

### OBAN TO INVERNESS BY CALEDONIAN CANAL.

The Caledonian Canal was commerced in 1803, and completed in 1847. The engineer was the late Mr. Telford. The whole distance from the Atlantic to the German Ocean is 60½ miles, of which 37½ are natural sheets of water, and 23 cut as canal. The depth of water at the standard level is 17 feet. The swift passenger steamers of Messrs. Hutcheson and Co. ply regularly from each end.

Passengers for Inverness pass the night at Banavie Hotel. The steamer coming northward leaves Oban about 5 p.M., and reaches Banavie about 9 p.M.; but as the hours are subject to change, the towirs should invarie at the office.

Taking our departure from Oban in one of the steamers which navigate this chain of salt and fresh water lakes, we proceed as far as Ballachulish, as described at page 474, passing between the island of Kerrara and Dunolly Castle, and keeping to the leeward of Lismore. Loch Linnhe, the first of the lakes, presents on both sides scenery of a highly romantic character. Opposite the southern extremity of the island of Lismore, Loch Etive branches off to the right; and towards the northern extremity Loch Creran diverges in the same direction into the district of Upper Lorn. Passing on the right the lands of Airds and Appin, we reach the mouth of Loch Leven and Ballachulish, to the east of which are the mountainous districts of Appin and Glencoe, which separate Argvll from Inverness-shire. At Coran Ferry we enter, as by a gate, Loch Eil, on a bend of which, near the confluence of the river Lochy, stands

# FORT-WILLIAM. \*

[Hotels: Caledonian; Temperance; Queen's.]

This small Highland town, which has sprung up in connection with the adjacent fort, lies under the shadow of Ben Nevis. It is built with some attention to regularity, and consists of one main street, containing some good shops, the parish and other churches, and branch banks. The quay where the

\* A stage-coach runs daily between Fort-William and Kingussie on the Highland Railway, for the description of which route see page 346.

steamer stops is at Maryburgh, a stirring fishing village, half-a-mile distant from the hotels.

The fort from which the town takes its name was one of the old keys of the Highlands, and was first creeted by General Monk during the Protectorate, avowedly to overawe the untameable Sir Ewan Cameron of Loch Eil, who persisted in waging war against the forces of the Commonwealth long after every other chieftain had recognised its authority. It was afterwards rebuilt on a smaller scale in the reign of William III. It is provided with a bomb-proof magazine, and barracks to accommodate about 100 men. In 1715, and again in 1745, the Highlanders besieged it, but without success. A little beyond it there is a primitive cemetery, whose grave-stones are scattered over a green knoll, on the top of which an obelisk has been erected to Ewan MacLachlan, a local poet, From this spot a fine view is obtained of Ben Nevis and Loch Eil. A path by the side of the Post-office in Fort-William conducts up the hill-side to a spot on which a monument has been erected by Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassifern, Bart., in memory of his brother, the late Captain Peter Cameron, commander of "The Earl of Balcarras" East Indiaman. There is a good view from this point also.

The Nevis, a small stream descending from Ben Nevis, flows into Loch Eil by the side of the fort. It issues from a solitary glen of the same name, which encloses in its bosom some of the wildest and most romantic scenery in the Highlands. This secluded valley, though buried in precipices and mountain wastes, is remarkable for its fertility and rich pasture.

Near the mouth of the Lundie, a river that falls into Loch Eil a short way northwards of this, stands the ruined castle of Inverlochy, a spacious quadrangular building, with circular towers at each angle, formerly encompassed with a most and rampart. The name of the founder has perished, but tradition dubs it a royal residence, and adds that in the 8th century a treaty between Charlemagne and King Achaias (one of the ill-painted worthies whose portraits figure in the gallery of Holyrood Palace) was signed here on the part of the Scottish monarch. Banquo, Thane of Lochaber, the mythical father of

the Stewart dynasty, afterwards inhabited it; and, from the name still given to one of the towers, it would appear that in latter times it appertained to the puissant family of Comyn, an ambitious and turbulent race, whose frequent struggles for power occasioned many sorrows to Scotland, and eventually their own overthrow. Here also the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, achieved one of his most decisive victories over his great adversary the Marquis of Argyll, whom he defeated with the loss of upwards of 1500 men. This engagement is described at great length in Scott's Legend of Montrose. A few years since a quantity of bones was dug up on the scene of this sanguinary rout. Time and violence conjoined have gutted the fabric so completely that there is little left beyond the bare walls.

Above the ruins rise the "Braes of Lochaber," a mountainous district inhabited by the clan Cameron. The name was originally MacMartin, and MacMartin of Letterfinlay still retains the original patronymic. A mile and a half eastward is the modern eastle of Inverlochy, the seat of Lord Abinger.

From the pier at Maryburgh the steamer proceeds to Corpach, situated at the northern bend of Loch Eil, and commencement of the canal proper. Tourists disembark at the pier, from which they are conveyed in omnibuses to the hotel of

# BANAVIE.

[Hotel: Lochiel Arms. 1 mile from Corpach Pier, 3 from Fort-William.]

This large hotel has been built expressly for the convenience of tourists proceeding by this route, and it occupies a fine position, commanding an excellent view of Ben Nevis.

There is excellent fishing in the rivers and lochs in the neighbourhood, and permission to some of them may be obtained from the hotel-keeper. A beautiful sail or walk extends westwards up the banks of Loch Eil by Kilmallie to Prince Charles's Monument and Glenfinnan, a distance of 15 miles. At the scattered village of Kilmallie, about a mile distant, a lofty slender column has been erected to the memory of Colonel Cameron, of the 92d Highlanders, who fell at the head of his regiment on the plains of Waterloo.

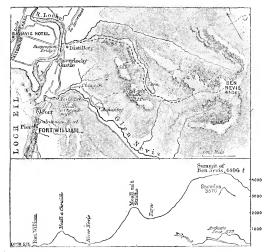


CHART SHOWING ASCENT OF BEN NEVIS FROM DANAVIE OR FORT-WILLIAM,

Beyond this we pass the houses of Fassifern and Loch Eil, and cross over to the head of Loch Shiel, where Prince Charles's Monument is situated.

The read is continued to Arisaig Inn (other 20 miles), off which one of the Skye steamers calls, Tuesday going north, Thursday south. The whole distance from Banavie to the landing-place at Arisaig is 384 miles.

# BEN NEVIS,

the highest mountain in Scotland, is 4406 feet above the level of the sea, and its circumference at the base exceeds 24 miles. It consists principally of a fine brown porphyry, and contains red granite of such a beautiful grain as to be unmatched in any other part of the world. Being eleft in many

places to the very base by rents and glens, its precipices are of great altitude, and in some of the fissures the snow remains unmelted even in the warmest summer. The summit is 8 miles from Banavie, the ascent occupying 31 and the descent 15 hours. Excellent guides may be obtained to accompany tourists to the top, either at Fort-William or Banavie; and by consulting the accompanying chart, and a few directions, it may be undertaken by experienced pedestrians in steady clear weather as follows: -- Walking towards Inverlochy Castle, a path may be observed, at the distillery, across a moorish piece of ground; following this we arrive at the wild mountain-tarn (marked on the map), at an elevation of about 1700 feet. We continue along the side of this tarn, and then cross a gully on the left. Here there are indications of a path all the way to the top. A terrific precipice on the north-eastern side makes a sheer descent from the snow-capped summit of not less than 1500 feet. Another way to ascend is by Glen Nevis as far as the farm-house (Achantee), then making for the tarn by a gully to the side of the height Meall an't Suidhe (see map), and from the tarn continuing as in the former route. Glen Nevis and its waterfalls, without going farther, are well worthy of a visit; and the high range of porphyry rocks is remarkable for its splendour.

The tourist who is so fortunate as to ascend the mountain in a favourable state of the atmosphere is rewarded with a prospect of remarkable extent and grandeur. Ben Lomond, Ben Cruachan, Ben More, Ben Lawers, Schehallion, and Cairngorm, rear their gigantic heads around; while other peaks, scarcely less aspiring, extend in countless number, in infinite variety of form and character, to the extreme verge of the horizon. In mist the ascent is dangerous, and should not be

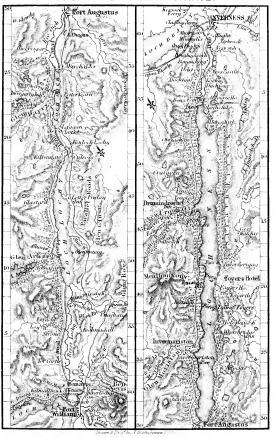
attempted.

# CALEDONIAN CANAL ROUTE-continued.

# BANAVIE TO INVERNESS.

Leaving Banavie in the steamer which plies on the Caledonian Canal, we pass (on the right hand) the ruinous walls of Tor Castle, an ancient residence of one of the Cameron family.

# THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.





Two locks near the mouth of the river Spean admit us to Loch Lochy, which is 10 miles in length by about 1 in breadth. The mountain-banks are covered with clumps of hazel and birch, whose luxuriant foliage relieves the general sterility. On the western side, deep clefts in the hilly ridge occasionally indicate the position of transverse glens, each of which sends forth a tributary stream. One of these clefts opens into the narrow but beautiful valley which holds Loch Arkaig in its bosom. Nearly at its mouth stands Auchnacarry, the ruined habitation of "crested Lochiel," whose fidelity to the last of a "doomed race," and subsequent proscription and exile, are subjects of history. It was on the battlements of his father's tower that the fatal standard was first displayed under which this self-devoted martyr to honour fought without hope. A few months sufficed to leave him and his family homeless and destitute. The victors (under the Duke of Cumberland, 1746) consigned his hereditary residence to the flames; and the hill-fox and the toad long occupied the desolate halls of the chiefs of the clan Cameron, until their restoration to the home of their ancestors. A portion of the ruined castle still remains, and a fine avenue of old plane trees, which adorned the entrance to the castle, and under which the Duke's soldiers encamped, still bear the marks of the fires kindled under the camp kettles, which appear to have been suspended on iron spikes, driven into the trees. Immediately adjoining the ruin is Achnacarry House, the present seat of Lochiel, a substantial modern building, situated in one of the most beautiful and romantic spots—one altogether worthy of a great Highland Chief. Loch Arkaig is a fine sheet of water, 12 miles long and about 1½ broad. It is surrounded with lofty mountains, and the oak and pine trees with which its banks were formerly covered are reappearing from the old stock. A small wooded island at the lower end has been for generations the burying-place of the family of Lochiel. On the shores of this lake, and particularly on a lonely road between Loch Arkaig and Loch Lochy, called the "Black Mile," Prince Charles more than once found shelter after his defeat at Culloden. It was here, too, that, after the suppression of the rebellion, Major Munro of Culcairn was shot by one of the clan Cameron in revenge for the death of his son, who had

been basely murdered by an officer of the name of Grant. Major Munro had unfortunately borrowed the white horse on which Grant rode, and thus met the fate which was intended for another.

On the east side of Loch Lochy is Glenfintaig House. The village of Laggan\* stands between Loch Lochy and Loch Oich. The distance between the two lochs is nearly 2 miles. We now reach Loch Oich, a sheet of water about 4 miles in length, and varying considerably in breadth, being shaped somewhat like an hour-glass. It is the central lake of the great chain as well as the smallest and most elevated, and discharges its waters into Loch Ness. Several small verdant islets are set like emeralds on its bosom; and the characteristic features of the adjacent country are soft and pleasing rather than abrupt and sublime. On the western shore, at the point where the loch is most contracted, stands Invergarry Castle, an old and picturesque ruin, burned in the rebellion of 1745. Formerly it was the stronghold of the chief of Macdonell, and it is now the only portion of their extensive estates retained by the family. On the roadside, near the Castle, a small monument erected by the late Colonel Macdonell of Glengarry over the "Well of Seven Heads," commemorates the summary vengeance inflicted by a former chief of Glengarry, on the perpetrators of the murder of the Keppoch family. This eccentric chief was the prototype of the Fergus M'Ivor of Waverley. The estate of Invergarry now belongs to Edward Ellice, Esq., M.P., who has built a commodious modern mansion on a commanding site near the lake. In front or the old castle there is a small islet, and behind it a high mountain, called Craig-an-phitich, or the Rock of the Raven, which name was used for the war-cry, and is still the motto, of the Macdonells. In passing the castle of Glengarry there

<sup>\*</sup> There are two places on the Caledonian Canal from which Ross-shire and the island of Skye may be approached—viz. Laggan Locks and Invermoriston. Laggan Locks the steamer going north generally reaches at 10.30 A.M. The locks are 5 miles from Invergarry Inn, so that if the tourist is encumbered with luggage, it would be necessary to arrange with the innkeeper to have a vehicle waiting; or to leave the luggage in charge with some one, and walk on to the inn. The route is as follows:—1st, Along banks of Loch Oich to Invergarry Inn, 4 miles. 2d, From Invergarry to Tondoun Inn, 10 miles. This is a beautiful road, and the inn at Tondoun is neat and comfortable. 3d, Tondoun to Cluny Inn, 9½ miles. 4th, Cluny to Shiel Inn, 11 miles.

is a beautiful view, looking south, of Ben Feach (the Mountain of the Deer) and "Glengarry's Bowling-green," a fine range of mountains.

At Aberchalder (which is reached about mid-day) the steamboat descends to Fort-Augustus, on Loch Ness, by seven locks. The distance from the first to the seventh lock is 2 miles, and as the passage occupies an hour and a half, passage occupies an hour and a half, passage occupies an hour and a half, passage occupies and the passage occupies and

sengers generally walk along this part of the route.

Fort-Augustus is situated at the south-western extremity of Loch Ness, and close upon the edge of the water. It was built shortly after the rebellion of 1715, in the form of a quadrangle, with four bastions at the corners. The fort and other Crown property attached to it were sold in 1867 to Lord Lovat. A small village adjoins the fort, and two streams, the Tarff and Oich, fall into Loch Ness, peninsulating the ground on which it stands. From this there is a road across the Pass of Corryarick to Speyside and Laggan. (See page 346.)

Loch Ness (Lake of the Cataract) is nearly 24 miles in length, and averages 14 mile in breadth. In many places it is of great depth - about 130 fathoms - and, from the uniformity of temperature maintained by this depth of water. it never freezes. The character of its scenery, though not so varied as that through which we have already passed, is particularly interesting at some points. At Invermoriston, six miles from Fort-Augustus, a pier (reached on the way north about 12.45 P.M.) has been erected by Lord Lovat for the convenience of passengers. Near it there is a comfortable hotel, opposite which is "The Pig-snout," the flank of a huge hill partly covered with wood, on Lord Lovat's property. The bed of the river westwards consists of shelving rocks, over which the water falls in a series of rapids. These, together with the birch-covered banks, present a very picturesque scene, to view which a tasteful grotto has been erected not far from the hotel.

The house of Invermoriston (the family mansion of the Grants of Glenmoriston) stands on a fine alluvial terrace near the lake, surrounded by high wooded hills. Glenmoriston is one of the principal glens by which Skye and the West Highlands can be approached, and it was by this road that

Dr. Johnson and Boswell travelled to the Hebrides in 1773. The distance, as far as Shiel Inn (Loch Duich, Ross-shire), is 35 miles, and it may be divided into three stages: Torgoyle Inn, 8 miles; Clury, other 16 miles; Shiel Inn, 11 miles.

The road extending from Invermoriston along the banks of the loch to Inverness has been very much admired. The distance is 23 miles.

Proceeding northwards, we reach

# THE PIER OF FOYERS,

where the steamer calls to afford passengers an opportunity of viewing the celebrated falls. A little above the pier is the Foyers Hotel, built upon a knoll commanding a fine view. The site is that occupied by the "General's Hut," named after the celebrated General Wade, who resided here while superintending the formation of the road to Inverness.

#### DISTANCES FROM FOYERS.

		M	iles.	M	Miles.	
Inverness .				18	Upper Killin	10
Fort-Augustus				14	Pass of Inverfarikaig	1
Fort-William				46	Upper and Lower Falls of Foyers	13
Corriegarth Lodg	je.			5	Gorthleg ,	6
Errogy Lodge				6	White Bridge Inn and Dell .	5
Knockie				5		

This famous cataract, from the misty vapour which it sends up, has acquired the appellation of the "Fall of Smoke." It consists of two falls, about a quarter of a mile asunder, the lower being greatly the more imposing. This lower fall makes its descent, in a sheet of spray of dazzling whiteness, into a deep and spacious linn, surrounded by gigantic rocks, and the perpendicular height is stated to be about 200 feet. Burns has given the following description of the fall in rhyme:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;Among the heathy hills and rugged woods
The roaring Foyers pours his mossy floods,
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where through a shapeless breach his stream resounds.
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below,



THE FALL OF FOVERS: INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends, And viewless echo's ear astonished rends. Dim seen, through rising mists and ceaseless showers, The heary cavern, wide surrounding lowers; Still through the gap the struggling river tolls, And still below the horrid cauliforn boils."

The upper fall is about thirty feet high, twice broken in its descent, and an aërial bridge of one arch is thrown over the chasm. It is seen to the best advantage from the channel of the river below the bridge, to which, however, there is no convenient path of access. The cavity of the fall is lined with a profusion of shrubs and plants, which enjoy a perpetual supply of moisture. A fine metal bridge has been erected over an interesting part of the river near Foyers House, by the proprietor of the estate, Fountaine Walker, Esq.

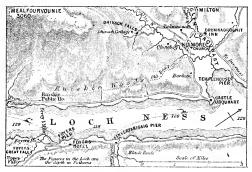
A mile to the north of Foyers is the opening into the Pass of Inverfarikaig, a wooded and romantic road leading to Strathnairn. At the entrance is the Black Rock. A new road has been formed from the southern extremity of the pass westwards, towards the Upper Fall of Foyers, by which some precipitous rocks and fine scenery have been opened up; so that the route from Foyers Hotel eastwards, to and through the Pass of Inverfarikaig, and westwards, by the upper and lower Falls, back to the hotel, forms a most desirable drive.

A delightful road runs along the slope of the eminences overhauging the loch, between Foyers and Inverness.\* Some-

#### \* Walk or Drive from Fovers to Fort-Augustus,

This romantic road follows the east side of the lake, over Stratherrick, and the whole distance is 14 miles. For two or three miles from Foyers the road winds among limestone rocks rising in the most varied forms from amid the birchwood. At Whitebridge Inn (5 miles) the country is more open, and gradually ascending we pass on the right Knockie House and lake, while on the left we have a fine mountain-range in the foreground, and beyond, the summits of the Monaliadh mountains. On reaching the crest of Stratherrick, about 4 miles from Fort-Augustus, the view is most extensive. In front is the summit of Ben Feagh in Glen Garry, which from this point has a most commanding appearance, and beyond, in the extreme distance, are the mountains of Glen Kinnie and Knoidart. Looking backwards, the bare summit of Mealfourvonie is seen to great advantage towards the head of Loch Ness.1 The descent is very steep, partly by two very picturesque glens, the sides of which are clothed with birch and ash plantations, and partly by the bare hill-side. From the top of the last descent an excellent bird's-eye view is obtained of Fort-Augustus and the adjacent country.

times it passes through almost impervious thickets of birch and hazel; at others it rises high like a lofty terrace, or dips under the shadow of steep cliffs. The glorious valley, with its lakes and mountains, spreads perpetually before the eye, either dimly seen through the luxuriant foliage of the trees or in the fulness of its beauty.



LOCH NESS: CALEDONIAN CANAL

The isolated peak of Mealfourvonie rises hugely but gracefully on the opposite side of the lake to the height of 3060 feet, and in its form bears a peculiar resemblance to a hay-rick, for which reason it serves as a landmark at a great distance. At its northern base, and on a peninsula overlooking the bay of the same name, are the ruins of

# URQUHART CASTLE,

distant about 15 miles from Inverness. This ancient eastle, which appears to have been once a strong and extensive building, rises finely over the dark waters of the loch, which, at this point, is 129 fathoms in depth. The mouldings of the corbel table are as sharp as the day they were first carved, and indicate a date about the beginning of the 14th century. The

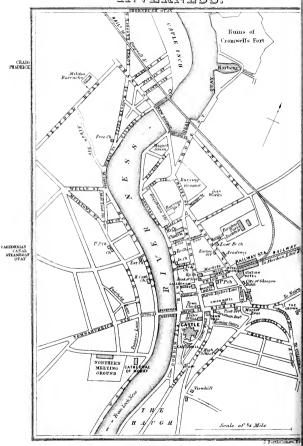
antiquary will notice an unusual arrangement in the windows for pouring molten lead on the heads of assailants. It was besieged in 1303, and taken by the troops of Edward I.; and in 1509 it, along with the barony of Urquhart, fell into the hands of the chief of the clan Grant. It still continues in the possession of that family (the Earl of Seafield), whose residence at Balmacaan is situated in a luxuriantly wooded glen, 10 miles in length. This glen has been pronounced one of the fairest and richest in this part of Scotland. At the excellent inn called Drammadrochit the steamer stops to afford passengers an opportunity of landing. The distances from Drumnadrochit are as follows:—Inverness 14 miles, Invermoriston 13, Fortaugustus 20.

About two miles from the inn a burn descends over a lofty ledge of rock, and forms the falls of Dhivach. Above the waterfall is Dhivach Cottage, in which may be recognised the model of the honeymoon retreat, described by Mr. Shirley Brooks in his delightful novel of Sooner or Later, chap. xx., "Hearts in the Highlands," and which afforded an agreeable Highland retreat to the late John Phillip, R.A., for a few years before his lamented death in 1867. west of the glen is Loch Meikly, a small but pretty lake, round which are the mansions of Lakefield, Lochletter, and Sheuglie. On the south bank of Loch Ness, about seven miles from Inverness, is Aldourie House (Colonel Fraser-Tytler), a castellated mansion with fine woods, and lawn sloping down to the edge of the lake. In this house were born Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Charles Grant. The latter was for a long time chairman of the East India Company, and father of the late Lord Glenely and Sir Robert Grant.

At the ferry of Bona (fare 1d.), 8 miles from Drumnadrochit, the steamer enters Loch Dochfour by a narrow channel about a quarter of a mile in length. On the margin stands Dochfour House, the elegant mansion of Evan Baillie, Esq. At the foot of the lake the steamer again enters the canal and proceeds across to its destination at Muirtown, an outskirt of Inverness, with a hotel. Omnibuses and cabs are in waiting to convey passengers and luggage to Inverness.



# INVERNESS.



Published by A & C. Black, Edinburgh

# INVERNESS.

[Hotels: Station Hotel, entrance from platform; The Calebonian; Union—two excellent old-established hotels in the town; Royal Hotel, opposite the station; Queen's, Church Street; Waverley Temperance, Union Street; Caledonian Canal Hotel at Muirtown Lochs for steamers.]

The Northern Meeting, Northern Rifle Competition and Games, are held in September, when accommodation at hotels is scarce and dear.

Distances: 109 miles from Aberdeen, 144 miles from Perth, 200 from Edinburgh, 193 from Glasgow, and 583 from London. (See also plan.)

INVERNESS, the capital of the Highlands, and chief town of the county, is situated at the mouth of the river Ness, at the spot where the basins of the Moray and Beauly Firths and the Great Glen of Scotland meet one another.

The town, which consists of regular streets and elegant houses, is built principally upon the right bank of the river. but it is connected with the other by two bridges, one of stone the other a fine modern suspension bridge. The exact date of the origin of the town is unknown, but it was erected into a royal burgh by a charter from William the Lion (1165-1214). The remains of antiquity, however, which it contains are but scanty, and few towns so ancient present so modern and cheerful an appearance. The railway station is situated in Academy Street at the east side of the town, and from it we are conducted into Church Street by a perfectly new street, named after its rival in Aberdeen, Union Street. At the northern extremity of Church Street is the High Church, and at the southern the spire of the old Jail, which now serves as a belfry for the town clock. The slight twist perceptible in this tower was caused by a shock of earthquake in 1816. Here we reach the High Street, the most ancient part of the town, in which is situated the Town Hall, a building open to strangers, and containing several pictures. At the door may be seen a blue lozenge-shaped stone called Clach-на-cudden, or "Stone of the Tubs," from its having served as a resting-place for the women carrying water from the river. This stone is regarded as the palladium of the town, and has been carefully preserved since the time of Donald of the Isles, after the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. Behind it is the Old Cross of Inverness built into the wall, and surmounted by the Scottish Arms, as

well as those of the town. The latter are curious, and consist of a shield with a figure of the crucified Saviour, a boar and deer as supporters, and the date 1686. From the Town Hall we ascend by Castle Street or Wynd to The Castle, a large castellated building of chaste design, situated upon an eminence commanding a fine view. The buildings, which were planned by Mr. Burn, architect, are occupied as a county hall, court-house, and jail. They stand upon the site of the old Castle of Inverness, which is said to have been originally one of the strongholds of Macbeth, who was maormor or governor of Ross-shire, and by marriage became also governor of Moray. After the overthrow of Macbeth it was destroyed by Duncan's son, Malcolm Canmore, who erected a new one on this eminence, which continued for several centuries to be a royal fortress. It was repaired by James I., who held a parliament within its walls, to which all the northern chiefs and barons were summoned, and three of whom were executed for treason. In 1562 Oneen Mary visited Inverness, in course of a tour to the north, undertaken for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection of the Earl of Huntly. She was refused admission into the castle. the governor being in the interest of the Earl, but it was shortly after taken by her troops, and the governor hanged. During the civil wars it was repeatedly taken and occupied by the rival forces. It was used as barracks by the Hanoverian soldiers in 1715, and was eventually blown up by the troops of Prince Charles Stewart in 1746.

From the castle we pass conveniently by the new suspension bridge to the other side of the river, where is situated the

# NEW CATHEDRAL.

whose towers form a conspicuous object in the landscape. This elegant building is in the Decorated Gothic style, and externally exhibits a nave, with aisles, transepts, and apsidal chancel of equal height. The transepts, according to the old Scottish model, project only slightly beyond the aisles, and an octagonal chapter-house is situated at the north-east end. The stone used is a pink freestone, procured from a quarry at Conon, near Dingwall, the dressings being of a

warm cream tint, from Covesea, near Elgin. The main entrance is on the west side, between two lofty towers, which are ultimately to be surmounted by spires 200 feet in height. This doorway is deeply recessed, and divided in the centre by a column of Peterhead granite, intended to carry a life-sized figure of the patron saint, St. Andrew.

Entering here, we come into a cloister formed by a handsome stone screen, extending from tower to tower, fitted with clear plate-glass, admitting of a full view of the interior, the effect of which is very fine. From the cloister we enter the nave, which consists of five bays, divided by monolithic columns of Peterhead granite, surmounted by foliated freestone capitals, from which spring the nave arches. Over these are the clerestorey windows arranged in triplets. There are twelve lights on each side of the building and these, with their bold rear arches and columns, form a most effective arcading along the upper storey of the nave. The transepts are carried the full height of the nave, and the arches, where they intersect the nave, are carried up in clustered columns to the roof, 58 feet, which is said to be a novel feature in timber roofs; but the effect is very satisfactory, as giving dignity to the choir, and continuing the line of the nave roof to the end of the chancel. The pulpit, which was presented by Mr. Walker of Foyers, stands at the north-east angle of the nave, and is formed of Caen stone, standing on pillars of Abriachan granite, with a cope of green marble. This Abriachan granite is a stone only recently discovered on Ness-side, and of similar colour to the Peterhead granite, but much finer in the grain. The choir is raised by from two to ten steps above the nave, the floor being inlaid with tiles, as also is the centre passage of the nave. Here there are 22 stalls for clergymen, and 32 seats for choristers. The total number of sittings in the cathedral is 828, and the seats are all movable.

The altar is the gift of the Primus, and along with the reredos (presented by Mr. Fletcher of Rosehaugh), is a beautiful work of art. The front is formed by trefoil arches supported on serpentine marble shafts; the panels between the columns being of alabaster. The centre panel contains an inlaid cross of pure white alabaster set with crystals. The cross and candlesticks are of polished brass, studded with crystals and carbuncles, and on the base of the latter are inscribed the words "Christi crux est mea lux." The altar-desk, rails, and standard lights are beautiful, being formed of solid brass, relieved with crystals and carbuncles.

A leading feature in the cathedral is the beautiful stained-glass windows, which are pronounced by competent judges to be excellent specimens of true stained glass. The organ, a magnificent instrument, was the gift of Miss Macpherson-Grant of Aberlour, and was built by Mr. Hill, under the superintendence of Professor Oakeley. The number of stops is thirty, and it is provided with three manuals, and is blown by Joyce's patent water-engine. It is contemplated to place a peal of eight bells in the north tower, the cost of which will be £800. The large tenor bell has been hung, and is of such great power that it can be heard several miles round; while inside the building it has a fine mellow subdued sound. The cost of the building was about £20,000, and the architect was Mr. Alexander Ross of Inverness.

There is an excellent academy in Inverness, incorporated by royal charter, founded by the late Captain W. Mackintosh, who left a fund of £25,000 for the education of boys of certain families of that name; and there is a public seminary, endowed from a bequest of £10,000. The town also contains a public newsroom, several banking-houses, printing establishments, and has two newspapers.

### ENVIRONS.

On the north side of the town, near the mouth of the river, Cromwell erected a fort at an expense of £80,000, which was demolished at the Restoration, and only a portion of the rampart remains.

A mile to the west of Inverness is Craig-Phadric, a hill 550 feet high, where there is a "vitrified fort," supposed to have been the site of the residence of Brudi, King of the Picts, who was visited by Columba in the 6th century. The sides of the hill are covered by woods, in the nidst of which stands Muirtown House (Fountaine Walker, Esq.) This was the seat of the late Mr. Huntly Duff, the great-grandson of

Catherine Duff, Lady Drummuir, in whose house both Prince Charles and the Duke of Cumberland lodged during their residence in Inverness. A mile to the south-west of Inverness is the singularly-shaped mount of Tom-na-hurich, or "the hill of the fairies." It is situated on the left bank of the Ness, and in shape bears a striking resemblance to the hull of a ship, keel uppermost. By "a bold and original thought the summit of this hill has been laid out as a cemet-ry."

The intervening valley between Inverness and Loch Ness abounds in sylvan beauties and the limpid river flows with a swift regular current over a smooth bed. A pleasant walk may be taken up the bank on either side to the islets, about a mile above the town. These islets are laid out as pleasure-grounds, and connected with the mainland by suspension bridges. Loch Ness is 6 miles distant. There is an agreeable drive from the harbour and Cromwell's Fort along the mouth

of the river and adjoining sea-coast,

The curiously-shaped peninsula to the north of Inverness, on which the towns of Fortrose and Cromarty are situated, is formed by the Moray and Cromarty Firths, and known by the name of the "Black Isle." It may be reached by Kessock Ferry, about a mile from Inverness. On the summit of the ascent from Kessock (two miles from the north side of the ferry) are the village and bay of Munlochy, near which are the parks and extensive plantations of Belmaduthy, on the Kilcov estates. Three miles beyond Munlochy are the mansionhouses of Rosehaugh (James Fletcher, Esg.) and Avoch (Alex. G. Mackenzie, Esq.) The sea-shore is regained at the little fishing village of Avoch, and a mile farther on we reach Fortrose, a small burgh with a comfortable inn, and an academy at which, among others, Sir James Mackintosh, laid the foundation of his distinction in life. Fortrose was once the cathedral town of Ross, and still boasts of a fragment (the south aisle), where the Mackenzies of Seaforth have their family burying-ground. The rest of the building was used as a quarry in constructing Cromwell's fort at Inverness; but recently the foundations of the whole cathedral buildings have been cleared out and traced at the expense of the Government. A canopied tomb of the Countess of Ross, who is said to have been the foundress, has been a fine work in its day.

The sea-coast between Fortrose and Cromarty has acquired a geological interest from Hugh Miller's writings on the lias deposit and fossil concretions at Eathie, the burn of which exhibits the junction of the granite and old sandstone rocks. The cliffs are otherwise interesting both to the geologist and botanist.

The road to Cromarty (passing through the old burgh of Rosenarkie, a mile beyond) ascends a very deep gully, which seams the hills behind at right angles, thence by a recently made road, passing the farms of Glenurquhart, Davidston, etc., from which there is a magnificent view of the country of Rose.

The county town of Cromarty is not now of much importance in itself, but its bay still retains its value as a firstrate harbour of refuge, being completely sheltered by detached rocks at the entrance, named "The Soutars." Immediately above the town is Cromarty House (Colonel Ross), which occupies the site of a castle of the ancient Earls of Ross. An obelisk has been erected near the town to the memory of Hugh Miller, who was a native of Cromarty. Among other objects of interest connected with him there is a well-executed sun-dial, constructed by him in his earlier years, which now stands in a garden behind the house of his uncle. "Doocot" and other caves, "Macfarquhar's Bed," etc., are within two miles of the place. A road about a mile and a half in length crosses the hill behind the town, and extends from the Cromarty Hill to the Moray Firth. About a mile above the town there is an extensive prospect.

## CULLODEN OR DRUMMOSSIE MOOR AND CAWDOR CASTLE.

A very interesting excursion may be made by railway from Inverness to Culloden Moor, one mile from the Culloden station, and six by the high road. This bleak moor is interesting as the spot where the ill-fated grandson of James VII. hazarded and lost his last cast for a crown (16th April 1746). The extensive tract of table land is traversed longitudinally by a carriage-road, and two or three green trenches still serve as melancholy memorials of the spot where the heat of the battle took place, and numbers of the slain were interred. The moor is as grim and shelterless a waste as vengeance could desire for an enemy's grave.

A low hill, on the slope of which the battle was fought, is crowned by a straggling fir-plantation. It slopes gently to the south as far as the river Nairn, beyond which rises somewhat abruptly a dark mountain-ridge. A monumental cairn marks the spot where part of the conflict took place, and a large boulder-stone where the Duke of Cumberland took up his position. The level nature of the ground rendered it peculiarly unfit for the movements of the Highland army against cavalry and artillery. The number of Highlanders slain in the engagement was about 1000; in the Royalist army, the whole amount of killed, wounded, and missing, was 310, including few officers, and only one of distinction, Lord Robert Kerr.\*

The victory at Culloden finally extinguished the hopes of the house of Stewart, and secured the liberties of Britain; but the cruclties exercised by the Duke of Cumberland after the battle have stamped his memory with indelible infamy.

A mile to the north of Culloden Moor is Culloden House (Arthur Forbes, Esq.), where Prince Charles lodged the night preceding the battle, and which, at the time of the rebellion, belonged to Duncan Forbes, the able and patriotic Lord President of the Court of Session. About a mile south of the battle-field, on the opposite banks of the river Nairn, is the plain of Clava, a singular spot, covered with circles of stones and cairns. In the inner cell of one of these rude cemeteries, about 18 inches below the floor, were found two earthen vessels containing calcined bones.†

## FORT-GEORGE.

On the extremity of a low sandy point, which projects far out into the Moray Firth, opposite Fortrose, is Fort-George (two miles from the station, and about 12 from Inverness). The breadth of the firth here is only about a mile. The fort is constructed on the plan of the great fortresses of the Continent,

<sup>\*</sup> See  $\operatorname{\it Guide}$  to  $\operatorname{\it Culloden}$   $\operatorname{\it Moor},$  by the late Peter Anderson, Esq., of Inverness, with plans, etc.

<sup>†</sup> About six miles from Inverness there may be observed, on the left, an old baronial mansion, Castle Stuart, the property of the Earl of Moray, erected about 1624, and much admired for its symmetry and the gracefulness of its hanging turrets.

and was erected immediately after the suppression of the rebellion in 1745, for the purpose of keeping the Highlanders in check. The fortifications cover about fifteen English acres, and there is accommodation for about 2000 men. At the bottom of the peninsula is Campbellon, a modern fishing village, named after the Campbells of Cawdor.

## NAIRN.

[Hotel: Anderson's; The Marine.  $15\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Inverness,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  from Forres.]

This ancient royal burgh is situated on the Moray Firth, at the month of the river Nairn. It contains several public buildings and numerous handsome private residences, the latter having for several years past been on the increase. The town is resorted to in summer for sea-bathing, and a spacious "marine hotel," in an ornamental style of architecture, has been built upon the links. The ruins of Rait Castle, once a seat of a branch of the Mackintoshes, more anciently of the Raits, are about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.W. of Nairn. The principal interest of Nairn to the tourist is its vioinity to

# CAWDOR CASTLE,

distant about 5 miles. The shortest way is by the road leaving Nairn to the right of the station, passing through below the line of railway. At the distance of about 12 mile the road crosses the stream by a wooden bridge. There is nothing deserving of notice till we reach the village of Cawdor, where there is an inn (the Cawdor Arms), near the castle-gate. This relic of antiquity is interesting alike from its architecture, picturesque site, and historic associa-The royal license for its erection was granted by James II. in 1454, and there is a curious tradition that a "wise man" counselled the Thane of Cawdor to load an ass with a chest full of gold, and to build his castle, with the money, at the third hawthorn tree at which the animal should stop. The advice was followed; the castle was built round the tree, and in the lowest apartment of the tower the stem of a hawthorn-tree still remains, about ten feet in height. The castle is in excellent preservation, being used as a

summer residence by the Earl of Cawdor. The entrance is by a drawbridge thrown across a dry moat. The principal apartments over which the visitor is shown are the reception. drawing, and dining rooms. In the first of these there is a series of portraits chiefly connected with the family. The ancient fireplaces, with their carved mantelpieces, will not fail to attract attention. Some of the rooms are hung with old tapestry. A fine view is obtained from the battlements. Within the grounds are some very ancient oak, elm, and ash trees. There is a legend that King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth in Cawdor Castle, but it is wholly without foundation in history. Equally fabulous is the story that Lord Lovat lay concealed here after the battle of Culloden; the old chief escaped to the West Highlands, and was taken two months afterwards in a small island in Loch Morar. The tourist may return by Fort-George or by Kilravock Castle (built in 1460), the seat of Major James Rose, in whose family it has continued uninterruptedly since 1290. The garden and grounds are much admired. Near this is the Loch of the Clans, where there are some curious examples of crannogs or lacustrine dwellings.

Perhaps in no county in Scotland has the reclamation of waste land been pushed on at such a rapid rate during the last few years as in the small county of Nairn. There are several cases of the arable acreage of farms being doubled within a very short period; and one instance of improvement may be referred to as probably without a parallel in the North of Scotland. Thirteen years ago the farm of Drumore (the property of Earl Cawdor), lying partly in Nairnshire and partly in Inverness-shire, was let on a nineteen years' lease, at a rent of £110. It consisted of about forty acres of arable land, with a considerable run of waste ground and hill pasture. The cultivated land was imperfectly drained, and the hill pasture was in a great measure water-fed. The farm had been occupied previously by good agriculturists, but each of them gave it up, the annual loss arising from the death of sheep through such diseases as "rot" and "braxy" being always very heavy. In a very short time this drawback was completely remedied by surface draining the whole hill pasture. The noxious grasses disappeared, and the pasture was permanently benefited. The waste ground about Drumore was as unpromising a subject for cultivation as could be found anywhere. It consisted of barren moor, swamps, shaky bogs, and peat mosses. A large portion of it was utterly useless for any purpose, and the best of it was worth only from 1s. to 3s. per acre as a sheep run. The first experiments at cultivation having proved successful, operations were year after year pushed forward, until the whole extent capable of improvement has been brought under cultivation; and now, at the end of the thirteenth year, the exact result is that 300 acres of new land, producing excellent crops, have been added to the arable acreage of the farm. The economic result of these extensive improvements was, that in the fifth year every penny of outlay has been reimbursed, and by the experiments it has been demonstrated over and over again that every acre of moorland worth improving can be brought into a state of cultivation at an expenditure which will be liberally repaid in the fifth year.

A somewhat more extraordinary reclamation of land has been accomplished at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, where Loch Auchlossan, formerly well known for its wild-duck shooting, has been converted into a fruitful field of 261 acres, yielding fine heavy crops. The drainage was one of great ingenuity, and proved perfectly successful.

# DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY.

This beautiful line of railway (opened in the autumn of 1870) intersects the county of Ross from east to west, and connects the Cromarty Firth with Loch Carron and Skye. It is a single line, 53 miles in length, but provision is made at various stations to allow trains to pass each other. It is essentially a tourist's line, and affords the means of surveying comfortably, from the coupé of a railway carriage, some of the wildest scenes in the Highlands. The scenery is very varied, and nothing is more striking than the suddenness with which the train shoots from one description of scene to another—now fields, next mountains, then a loch, river, or waterfall. The views also of the distant mountains are beautiful and ever changing.

We shall commence the description by a notice of the connecting route between Inverness and Dingwall. Skirting along the southern shore of the Beauly Firth, the wooded

BEAULY, 525

promontory in front is part of the estate of Bunchrew, the favourite retreat of the famous President Forbes, passing which we enter on the estate of Lovat. Thence to Beauly the district is called the Aird or Aird MacShemic, i.e. Lord Lovat's height, Simon being the Gaelic patronymic of the chief of the clan Fraser. Conspicuous on the opposite side of the firth is Redcastle, the seat of Henry James Baillie, Esq. Crossing the river Beauly, a fine view is obtained of the surrounding plain, closed in on the south by a terraced bank, on which the chief's residence, Beaufort Castle, is seen, and farther back the house of Belladrum (James Merry, Esq.) At the distance of 10 miles from Inverness we reach the village of

## BEAULY,

[Hotels: Lovat Arms; Caledonian.]

with its stately old trees and ruins of an ancient priory. The latter was founded by John Bisset of Lovat in 1230, for monks of the order of Valiscaulium, a reform of the Cistercians, who followed the rule of St. Bennet, and had similar establishments at Pluscardine and Ardchattan. At the Reformation the last prior resigned all the lands and buildings (except the chapel), for protection's sake, into the hands of Lord Fraser of Lovat. The cloisters and dormitories are all gone; but what remains of the chapel shows it to have been of the most simple and chaste Early English, with very little of the Decorated style—the windows and arches being all plain and pointed, except three large open trefoil lights on the south side.

There are few parts of the Highlands where more picturesque river scenery is to be found than along the course of the river Beauly; nor are many of our mountains more gigantic and imposing than those which gird the alpine lakes and central glens from which it derives its sources. About two miles west of Beauly it makes the Falls of Kilmorack, which, though not high, are picturesque in appearance. Above them the river, for about half-a-mile, works its way in boiling cauldrons and broken cascades, between high rocky banks crowned by birch and pine trees. A pathway leads from a summer-house in the minister's garden along the edge of the

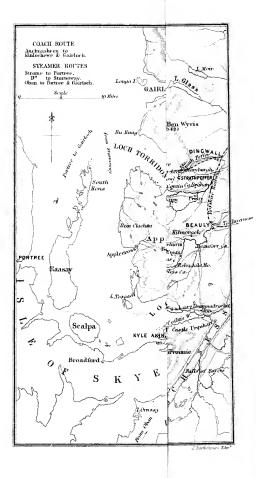
cliffs. Where it rejoins the public road a longer reach, called the Drhuim, is presented, of the river threading its way for two or three miles between more open banks, partly cultivated, and the hillsides clothed to their summits with weeping birches. Fantastic islets and pinnacles of rock jut out in the bed of the river. At the top of the Drhuim the road brings us in front of a round rocky hill in the midst of the valley, beautifully festooned with birches, on both sides of which the river is seen pouring itself down in rocky channels, which again exhibit a series of elegant cascades. This eminence is the island of Aigas, and is adorned by a picturesque shooting-lodge, in which the late Sir Robert Peel passed a few quiet months during his last summer's visit to the Highlands. An open glen succeeds, ornamented at the lower end by Eskdale House, a shooting-lodge of Lord Lovat's, and the pinnacles of a Roman Catholic chapel. About four miles on are the high old castle and the wooded grounds of Erchless, the seat of "The Chisholm," whose domains stretch far inland, and embrace great mountainous ranges of fine pasture. Pursuing the road farther, we reach Struy Inn, about 10 miles from Beauly, and which stands near the confluence of the rivers Glass and Farrar\*

From Beauly the railway proceeds straight northwards across the peninsulated portion of Eastern Ross-shire, named The Black Isle. An extensive plain, called the Muir of Ord, extends upon the west, through which meanders the river Conon, swelled by several tributary streams. A few miles from the station a part of the Seaforth estate, named Arcan, used to be so flooded by this river that it presented more the appearance of a loch than fertile land, and occasionally after the melting of snow it was covered with water to such a depth that a boat might have sailed over it. Now, this flat piece of country is rendered entirely free from water by means of a tunnel, 2000 yards in length, through the lands, passing below the tributary river Orrin, and discharging the water into the Conon. Besides the tunnel, there are also 500 yards of a large open water-course, and other drainage works.

At the head of the Cromarty Firth we reach Dingwall.

<sup>\*</sup> For description of the mountainous routes from this westwards, through Glens Strathfarrar, Glass, and Cannich, see subsequent page.





## DINGWALL,

[Hotels: National; Caledonian.]

The county town of Ross, situated at the junction of the valley of Strathpeffer with the fertile lands around the mouth of the river Conon. The Scandinavian name signifies the Law or Court Hill, and hence it is called Inverpheran by the Gaelic population. It is now a clean and thriving town—has two banks, churches of various communions, a jail, with suitable county and court rooms, and is amply supplied with gas and water. The lands all around are rich and well wooded, and in almost every direction the huge acclivities of Ben Wyvis form a magnificent background to the view.

Dingwall is now an important Railway Junction, from whence the Sutherland and Ross-shire lines diverge. Our course is now along the latter of these, by the southern shoulder of Ben Wyvis, and thence through the valley of

Strath Bran.

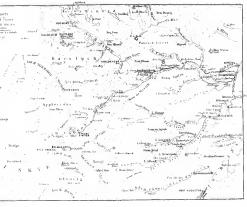
About a mile westwards of Dingwall the line skirts the foot of Knockfarrel, on the top of which there is one of the most extensive and best preserved vitrified forts in the country. The ramparts on the top enclose an oval area about 140 yards long by 40 wide, with breastworks partly vitrified, proceeding down the adjoining slopes; the vitrified matter being in some places from 8 to 10 feet deep. The hill commands an excellent view. A little beyond this we cross the Peffery by a handsome skew bridge, and gradually ascend from the plain to the higher plateau, from whence springs the mighty irregular dome of Ben Wyvis. Passing the old pigeon-house of Dochmalnach, we reach the station of

## STRATHPEFFER,

 $[\mathit{Hotels}:$  Spa and Strathpeffer.]

rather inconveniently situated on a high bank above the village of Auchterneed, where omnibuses are in waiting to convey passengers to the neighbouring Spa. The well of Strathpeffer has long been held in favour by the inhabitants of the north, both on account of its mineral water and its healthy air; but owing to its distant and inaccessible position

#### DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY



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it has not, until recently, received much accession from the south. Now this is changed, and while comparatively easy of access, it has the advantage of being one of the most retired watering-places in Scotland; away from the busy press of large cities, and not liable to the predatory inroads of holiday visitors.

The village is built upon the property of the Duchess of Sutherland, who has done much to beautify and improve it. It consists of handsome villas and substantially built lodginghouses, and there are two large pump-rooms, with public promenades and bowling-green adjoining. The season for



(Copied by permission of Messrs. Collier and Park, Photographers, Inverness.)

drinking the waters extends from May to October. Their properties are undoubtedly valuable to weakly constitutions, but local authority is apt to prescribe them as a certain remedy for all manner of ills that flesh is heir to. The first impression on tasting the water is extreme nausea, not improved by its "drumlie" appearance; but frequent potations, and the exercise of a little perseverance, render it a palatable, and to some even a pleasant beverage. It is strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas—to a greater degree than Harrogate—and contains several saline ingredients, which add much to its medicinal properties. An analysis of

the weaker of the two springs shows the following result to the imperial gallon:—Sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 13:659 cubic inches; sulphate of soda, 52:710 grains; sulphate of line, 30:686 grains; common salt, 19:233 grains; sulphate of magnesia, 4:855 grains—total, 107:484 grains.

Near the pump-room a stone pillar, bearing a rudely carved eagle (the crest of the Munros) commemorates two desperate clan battles, fought in this part of the country in the end of the 15th century—the one between the Mackenzies and the Macdonalds of the Isles, and the other between the Mackenzies and the Munros of Ferindonald, in both of which the "Caberfaeh" was victorious.

Close to the village is Castle Leod, the family residence of the Duchess of Sutherland before her marriage, and distinguished by its truly venerable and baronial appearance, the ivy-clad towers and surrounding avenues, with clumps of tall ancestral trees, being easily distinguishable from the road.

An agreeable excursion may be made from Strathpeffer to the Falls of Rogie, four or five miles distant. The birch-clad hills surrounding the waterfalls, and the rocky course through which the river Conan wends its way, render the spot very picturesque. On the way thither we pass Coul, the mansion of Sir William Mackenzie, Bart, encircled by birch and pine woods, and the inm of Contin. By crossing the river here we may visit Loch Achilty. The road eastwards conducts to Castle Brahan, the seat of Mackenzie of Seaforth, the chief of this powerful clan. Other places of interest—such as Loch Garve, Loch Ochiltie, and the hills of Scuirvullin—are well worthy of a visit.

Strathpeffer may be regarded as the best starting-point from which to make the ascent of Ben Wyvis, the Mountain of Storms, and king of Ross-shire mountains. This honour it has acquired, not so much from its height (which, according to the recent government trigonometrical survey, was ascertained to be 3422 feet) as its stupendous breadth, its heavy massive shoulders stretching over an enormous extent of country, rendered totally uninhabitable save by sheep, deer, and wild game of all descriptions. The distance from Strathpeffer to the summit is about ten miles. When a guide is taken, the ascent is easy and not unpleasant, being gradual, over gently-

sloping eminences, and it may be performed with the assistance of ponies accustomed to the soft hilly ground. The mountain resembles a horse-shoe; the upper ridge being 3 or 4 miles from one extremity to the other, but rising very gradually from the end nearest to Strathpeffer, which ought to be ascended first, and the ridge kept till the other end is reached, on which stands the cairn. The view from the cairn at the summit amply rewards the footsore pedestrian. Away in the far north, the mountains of Sutherland and Caithness are clearly defined; and, more conspicuously, towards the west, ranged like some mighty army, the alpine and conical-shaped peaks of Ross-shire on the west coast; and from south-west to east, the Strathglass mountains, the line of hills enclosing the Great Glen of Scotland, the distant range of the Grampians, among which Cairngorm may be singled out on a clear day, and even the Knock of Brae Moray, in Morayshire. multitudinous assemblage of all that gives dignity and effect to the landscape is strikingly contrasted with the quiet and expansive waters of the Moray Firth, stretching away towards the German Ocean.

On leaving Strathpeffer and proceeding westwards, we feel as if moving along the tops of mountains surrounded by rocks, ferns, and heather. Crossing the Peffery by a fine arch about forty feet above the river's bed, we enter the ravine of the Raven's Rock (Creag-an-fhiothich),\* or, as it is sometimes called, the Echo Rock, 464 feet above the level of the sea. Here the cliffs are very precipitous, and seem to press close upon the carriage. On the north side the rails are laid on a rocky terrace, so as to be beyond the reach of huge threatening semi-detached boulders, which stud the opposite cliff for upwards of a hundred feet above.—

"As if an infant's touch could urge
Their headlong passage down the verge."

The engineering difficulties of the railway may be understood when it is known that here about 20,000 cubic yards of rock had to be blasted through. On emerging from this ravine we come in sight of mountains on the right, some of rock, finely peaked, others feathered with wood. Below, on

<sup>\*</sup> The war-cry of the Mackenzie clan.

the left, is the Blackwater, a fine stream which flows from Loch Garve. On the right appears a wilderness of rocks and heather. We cross the Blackwater, near a series of falls, by a neat iron viaduct, and soon after reach the station of

## GARVE,

where there are a small inn and some primitive huts. The richness of the variety of woodland scenery along the northern and western shores of Loch Garve, the delightful situation of the Lodge—the summer residence of Mr. Hanbury—half-hid in fir and larch plantations, and the loch itself—a fine sheet of water, about one and three-quarter mile in length by three-quarters in breadth—render the drive along this section one of the most delightful,\* On leaving Loch Garve the country becomes tamer, and we find ourselves in a moorland country, diversified by the young plantations and cultivated land around the lodge and farm of Corriemoillie. Ben Eigen and others of the Fannich range are seen towards the north, and on the west the three-peaked Scuir Vuillin.

After passing through the bleak moors and peat-mosses of Corriemoillie, a scene of enchanting sylvan beauty seems to break upon the eve, and we are taken by surprise to find ourselves running along the margin of a large and magnificent lake. Loch Luichart is about 7 miles in length, and varies perhaps from three-quarters to one mile in breadth; it is formed in the course of the river Conan, and the outflow is discharged over a series of cascades known as the Falls of Conan. These, however, and the greater part of the lake, are out of the course of the line. On the railway side the banks descend steeply into the water, but on the other they are feathered with birchwood, Looking down, as we pass along the head of the lake, it seems lost among the distant hills. The railway passes Kinloch-Luichart Lodge, the property of Lady Ashburton, situated near the top of the loch, 17 miles from Dingwall. Here there are several heavy rock-

<sup>\*</sup> From Garve Inn a good road proceeds northwards to Loch Broom, as follows:—Garve to Alguish Inn, 10 miles; Ullapool, 24 (in all 34 miles). After passing the very long upland plain or valley called Strath Dirie and the Dirie More, it reaches the salt-water inlet of Loch Broom (25 miles). From Inverbroom a pleasant walk of 7 miles conducts to the village of Ullapout.

cuttings. To the right, at one or two points, a passing glimpse is got of the lodge—a handsome structure in the Italian style-embosomed in birch woods; and to the south of the lake the rocky face of Scuir Marxy may be observed. Farther on, we have the neat little school-house and teacher's house, and the unpretending kirk and manse. The district through which we are now passing, at no very remote date formed one of the primeval forests of the country; but not a vestige remains, except it may be the immense roots of oak which were turned up in forming the railway cuttings. Passing the church, the line crosses the Luichart river by a handsome lattice girder bridge, 100 feet span. railway embankment comes close upon the Falls of Grudie, where the river Fannich comes tumbling down from Loch Fannich. The falls are of the nature of rapids, and have a wild picturesque appearance, as if rushing into the window.

The stream soon becomes calmer as it opens out into Loch Chullen. Our approach to the soft climate of the west here becomes perceptible by the superior greenness of the pastures, while the mountains become grander and more elegant in their outline. The three peaks of Scuir Vuillin, in Strathconan, bound the view on the left, those of Foin Bhein (Fingal's Hill) 2979, and the clustered alps of Loch Fannich, on the right. Here we cross the river at the old ford which divides Loch Chullen into two, and then reach the station and inn of Achanault, 211 miles from Dingwall. Here the country opens up into the long upland valley of Strathbran, which stretches before us some 10 miles, and direct through which our course lies. To our left the tiny Sheen winds quietly through the centre of the valley; and a mile or so beyond the station is Strathbran shooting-lodge (the property of Alexander Matheson, Esq., M.P.), a neat substantial structure, and the only object before us to break the monotony of pasture and brown heath. At the head of the strath we reach

## ACHNASHEEN,

situated in a rather bleak district of country. A short way above is the inn, where vehicles may be hired, and from which a coach runs daily to Kinlochewe and Gairloch by Loch Maree. (See page 542.) Here also the road for Torridon and Shieldaig branches off.

Immediately on leaving Achnasheen the railway crosses the Sheen, and then winds along the south side of the Led Gowan river, and the small loch of the same name. On the opposite side is Ledgowan shooting-lodge, belonging to Mr. Matheson. Again we get among the mountains, and cross the Alt-Gargan, a considerable stream. At the distance of 32 miles from Dingwall we attain the summit level of the line-634 feet above our starting-point, at the eastern terminus -and cross the watershed of the country. The line descends by the side of the infant Carron, the pretty Loch Scaven, with two beautiful wooded islets. On the north bank of the river Carron, near this, a handsome shooting-lodge has been erected for Mr. Shaw. Beyond Loch Scaven the scenery becomes very fine. The mountains rise close upon the right of the railway, while the stream flows through a deep dell on the left, to which the train approaches so close that we feel as if it would tumble into it. The line for some time keeps alongside the public road, passing close by a waterfall and the old Inn of Craig. At Craig the valley expands into flat meadowland, through which the stream is seen meandering at the Here the hills of Skye come into view, A few miles farther on we reach the beautiful shooting-lodge of Auchnashellach (Mr. Tennant's, formerly Lord Hill's property), a handsome and commodious building, romantically situated close to the Lochcarron road, at the entrance of Glen Corry-Lair, and overlooking Loch Doule-a sheet of fresh water about four miles in length and nearly half-a-mile in breadth. Wild mountains rise up on the north side of the station, and close by are the kennels of the shooting-lodge. On the opposite side of the lake the steep and partially wooded slopes of the deer forest of Craig-aneilan, torn and rent by numerous streams, rise sheer up from the water's edge.

After crossing the Carron by an iron bridge, the line runs almost direct to Strathcarron or New Kelso Station, distant 46 miles from Dingwall. A new hotel has here been erected, and (strange to say), on account of the scarcity of building stones in the district, concrete has been used, made up in square blocks of gravel and Portland cement. From this

point we have a fine view of Loch Carron, which appears land-locked by the distant peaks of the Skye hills. On the north side are the belts of cultivated ground around Jeantown and Slumba, while to our left are the arable lands and sheep pastures around the clachan of Ashantee, with the rocky chain that fringes the south side of the loch from Camault to Strome Pier. From Struthcarron station a branch road has been formed to join the Loch Carron road, by which the traveller can proceed by Jeantown (where there is a good inn) to Loch Kishorn, passing Court Hill, the seat of Sir John Stuart, and onwards to Loch Torridon.

Leaving Strathcarron station, we cross the Udale, a large stream issuing from the glen of the same name, and wind along the southern shore of the loch, the way being raised only a few feet above the level of high water. Through some heavy rock cuttings we reach Attadale, an old family seat of the Mathesons, and, crossing the river of the same name, we proceed along the Strome extension—as it is called—a distance of four miles—by a series of sharp curves close to the shore, through a number of rock cuttings and over a considerable extent of rock embankments, the water at the very edge being several fathoms deep. Along this portion of the line several waterfalls descend the steep rocks on the left side, which are carried by bridges below the railway. Passing the villages of Inver and Ardnarff, we reach the western terminus at

## STROME,

53 miles from Dingwall, where a handsome station and pier have been erected. Two commodious steamers ply from this to Portree, distant 30 miles, and another to Stornoway in Lewis, three times a-week. The whole route of about 275 miles by rail and 70 by water can be accomplished in twenty-three hours from Edinburgh and Glasgow. A fine new hotel, with good accommodation, has been erected at Strome for the accommodation of tourists; should it happen to be full, a plainer though comfortable inn will be found on the opposite side of the ferry, but only sufficient to accommodate a few. A rough road westwards conducts from Strome to the fishing village of Plockton, some four miles

STROME. 535

distant, and Duncraig Castle, the splendid west coast residence of Mr. Matheson, M.P. The grounds, which were all waste land a year or two ago, are laid out on a scale of princely magnificence, and command the most extensive and varied views of the mainland and islands of the west.

Strome Ferry is nearly a quarter of a mile broad, and the ferry-boat being but a large cobble, into which horses have to leap from the pier, it is far from being either a safe or easy means of transit.\* On the north side are the small inn already referred to, and the ruins of Strome Castle, which seems at one time to have been a place of great strength. It existed before 1472, in which year Celestine of the Isles of Lochalsh conferred the office of hereditary keeper of the fortress upon Allan, son of Donald Duff, captain of clan Cameron. In 1503 the Earl of Huntly undertook to reduce it, and again, in 1517, the Earl of Argyll had power to seize it, "if possible." It was not finally subdued until 1602, when it was captured by Kenneth Mackenzie, afterwards Lord Kintail. It was then blown up, and has never been rebuilt.

A drive of 5 miles from this eastwards, up the left bank of Loch Carron, and through the hamlet of Slumba, brings the traveller to the village of Jeantown, where, if time permit, he may spend a day or two agreeably, there being a good inn and a hiring establishment, as well as boats for fishing or pleasure excursions. The old parish church is about a mile from the village. It was anciently called *Chombrich Mulroy*, or "the girth of Maelruba:" it is roofless, and stands in the churchyard, a new place of worship having been built outside the walls

The village consists of little more than a long range of one and two storey houses, many of them in a dilapidated state, and it has a small stone pier or jetty. There is also a jetty at Shumba, a village which lies about a mile to the south, and consists of a number of sorry dwellings, a Free church and manse, scattered along the shore of the loch, and upon the declivity of the hill. At the south end a picturesque grass-

<sup>\*</sup> Rates chargeable at Strome Ferry: 1 horse and 1 man, ls.; 1 man, 6d; 2 men, 3d. each; 3 men, 2d. each; 1 horse and 1 two-wheeled vehicle, 2s. 6d.; two horses and four-wheeled vehicle, 5s. The rates at Dornie and Totaig ferries are much the same as those at Strome.

covered peninsula, of 30 or 40 feet in height, projects into the loch, from the summit of which a good view is obtained of the greater part of Loch Carron. Ruins are traceable upon this promontory, which gives name to the village and a considerable tract of country to the north-west, but whether the ruins are those of a religious house, a fort, or simple dwelling, or whether the name is a corruption of St. Columba, are questions for those to solve who are versed in the history of the Apostle of the Western Isles. Loch Carron is beautified here by the Long and Broad Islands.

#### JEANTOWN TO SHIELDAIG AND APPLECROSS.

Those who have a desire to visit the wild, picturesque district of Applecross may do so conveniently from this quarter, or it may be combined with the shorter tour across the same district, from the head of Loch Kishorn to Shieldaig.

Pursuing this latter route we take the first road on the right, passing the end of a meal-mill. The road is winding, and rather steep, for a mile or two, until near its descent into the glen or Pass of Slumba. Probably no more magnificent Highland scenery is to be met with than this pass; a burn, with a beautiful little cascade, falls rapidly into the glen from the north-east, and is joined about the middle of the pass by a waterfall of great height and beauty, surrounded on all sides by scenery of the most romantic and gloomy description, more particularly when near the bridge at the bottom of the pass. The cliffs are of a rugged overhanging character, and from 400 to 500 feet in height; there the eagle brings forth its young, and numerous white goats are to be seen scrambling among the corries of the rocks, nipping the scanty covering of copse and verdure.

On emerging from this glen, the traveller enters upon rather a bleak district, in which are situated the grazing farms of North and South Glen, Ardoch, and Safnachan, the road being enlivened by a view of Lake Kishorn, bounded by the mountains of Applecross. There is a receiving letter-office at Safnachan, and a private road on the left leads to some cottages which lie on the south side of the loch, where it is said there is a vein of copper-ore; also to Laganduin, the site

of an old circular building. With Loch Kishorn full in view, the Gallowshill and Courthill are passed, at the latter of which is the shooting-lodge of Sir John Stnart (late vice-chancellor of the Court of Chancery), commanding a fine prospect of Loch Kishorn and the hills of Glenelg and Skye. A little beyond Courthill a road crosses a bridge, on the left, to Applecross, while that in front leads to

#### SHIELDAIG.

Although the inhabitants of this village are apparently in no better social condition than their neighbours, the place itself possesses a considerable amount of natural beauty, arising in great measure from the charming wooded isle which lies in the bay, the strange-looking craig of Stron-'each (Stronfitheach), so named from its resemblance to the beak of the raven, at the base of which the village is situated, and the distant table-land of Gairloch stretching out into the sea. The island forms an excellent shelter to the village from the north-west; and the wood with which the mountain of Stron-'each is here and there covered affords shelter for herds of deer, which not unfrequently make raids upon the crofts and gardens of the poor villagers, often very much to the injury of their scanty crops of potatoes and grain. The houses, which appear to have been chiefly constructed with "a but and a ben," and a middle apartment opposite the door for cattle,\* are mostly sorry hovels, and many of them in ruins. There are a church, manse, and school-house, also an inn of two storeys, minus stabling; and the traveller who purposes to stay over a night will do well to carry provisions of all sorts along with him. There is a small stone pier or jetty, for landing and loading boats; and fishing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Boats can be hired here for Torridon and Applecross; also guides to conduct travellers by pony-road to either of those places; the scenery being remarkably picturesque on both routes, whether by sea or through the mountains. scenery owes much of its peculiar character to the geological

<sup>\*</sup> There are yet some parts in Ross-shire where the people and cattle are housed under one roof, and enter by one common door; but such cases, though general not many years ago, are now comparatively rare.

formation of the rocks. "From Applecross to Cape Wrath," says Professor Nicol in the under-mentioned work,\* "a great deposit of red sandstone and conglomerate prevails. Near Gairloch, Coygach, and the Rhu Storr, it forms low flat undulating land. More frequently it rises into lofty mountains, with wall-like sides, built up for thousands of feet, of hundreds upon hundreds of beds, resting in regular succession, one on the other, and almost as level as the layers of stone in a well-built house. They are a strange spectacle those enormous rock-walls as seen in Glen Torridon or Applecross, There is a regularity that speaks strongly of design and art. There is, on the other hand, a sublime grandeur that tells that nature has been alone the architect, working not by wild caprice, but in conformity to the wise laws impressed on all her actions. In the Beallach-nam-Bo, and other corries in Applecross, the beds have been vertically divided by a rude prismatic structure, and the projecting buttresses resemble the fluted pillars of some gigantic cathedral, curved and fretted by the genii of the rain and storm,"

## APPLECROSS.

Returning to the road which strikes off the Shieldaig road, near Courthill, we cross the bridge in a westerly direction, and ascend along one of the stupendous deer-corries of the Bein Bhain of Applecross (to the height of 1500 feet). On the right, but of very difficult access, is a place called the Corry Pot, one of the most romantic hollows and picturesque cascades that is to be met with in the Highlands. The Bein Bhain road attains its summit-level by a series of corkscrew traverses, and displays along its course the wildest description of scenery, scarcely surpassed by that of Glencoe. It commands a magnificent view from the top, comprehending the island of Skye, backed by Muck, Egg, and Rum, and the whole chain of the Hebrides. Its farther slope leads rapidly down to the plain of Applecross, a valley encompassed by high and wild mountains, which completely isolate it from the rest of the world, like the Happy Valley of Rasselas. The road

<sup>\*</sup> The Geology and Scenery of the North of Scotland, by James Nicol, F.R.S.E., Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.

conducts by the village of Milltown to the church and the fine old mansion-house of Applecross. The district of Applecross is believed to have formed a part of the ancient earldom of Ross. The Mackenzies held the estate from the time of James VI, until lately, when it was sold to Lord Middleton. Ecclesiastically it is a place of great antiquity, and was the site of a monastery. The Irish Annalists state that in A.D. 672 St. Maelruba founded a church at "Aporcrosan," and that he died there in 722, aged eighty. The Aberdeen Breviary says that he was slaughtered at Urquhart, in Ross, by a band of Norwegians, and that he ordered his body to be buried here. It is also said that subsequently the Danes sailed to "Apilcroce," robbed the priest, violated the church and the sanctuary, and that their vessels sank on their return when in sight of land.\* As at Iona, there is a tradition that all barges approaching the sanctuary of Applecross had to land at a particular point or harbour, where a cross was erected, and whence a series of other crosses lined or pointed out the way to the church and burying-ground. Some stone crosses (with extremely rude carvings) are still extant, but the religious edifices are all gone, and the modern name of Applecross refers to a mere recent monkish tradition, that every apple that grew in the old orchard bore the mark of the cross. sanctity of the spot is, however, preserved in the Gaelic patronymic, by which the proprietor is universally recognised by his tenantry as "Fer-na-Camaraich,"—"the laird of the sanctuary, or of the land of safety." There is a stone pier or jetty at Applecross; but no inn worthy of the name. Boats can be hired to any part of the adjoining coast, as well as to Skye, etc., or guides across the hills of Applecross, a journey which, although it occupies nearly five hours, is well worth undergoing—there being some magnificent bits of mountain scenery on the way. In returning to Jeantown, there being no ferry at Loch Kishorn (which is a great desideratum in the route), the tourist has to travel along the side of the loch to the bridge beyond Courthill.

<sup>\*</sup> Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. iii.; Origines Parochiales, vol. ii. part 2.

### STROME TO BALMACARRA AND LOCH ALSH.

(Where Oban Steamer Route is joined.)

By this route we may agreeably diversify our previous tours, and join the Oban steamer if desired. The road leads southwards through the valley of Auchmore, where there are some cultivated fields, and a few good farm and other houses. Beyond this it is bleak and uninteresting, until the heights are reached which overlook Lochalsh, and bring into view the mountains of Glenelg and Skye. At this point, if the day be fine, the traveller ought to rest, and look a while upon the fairy scene around and before him. Lochalsh, with its heathclad and rocky sides, and the mountains of Glenelg, on the left-the nicely-cultivated fields and hedgerows on the right, with the parish church, manse, and homesteads-may be said to form the more immediate foreground of the picture; in the middle distance is the pretty district of Balmacarra, while in the more extreme distance, rising abruptly from the sea, are the peaks of Cuchullin in Skye, with the ruins of Maoil Castle and the village of Kyle Akin at their base.

On reaching the valley, a finger-post on the left points to Dornie Ferry (three miles), and the road on the right leads to the village of

## Balmacarra,

passing in succession the old mansion-house, manse, parish church, and burial-ground of Lochalsh. The hotel at Balmacarra is a spacious well-furnished building; and the village, which consists of a few houses, including a post-office and merchant's shop, is much more neatly kept, and the inhabitants appear to be in a much better condition socially than those of any of the villages through which the traveller has hitherto been conducted—a remark which is applicable to those upon other parts of Mr. Matheson's property, arising from the obvious fact that the improvements which are being constantly carried on by him, whether in planting, reclaiming waste land, or in building houses, employ such a number of workmen. There is a road from the village of Balmacarra to that of Plockton, and Duncraig, the proprietor's mansion.

About two miles beyond the inn, prettily situated upon the

slope of the bay, surrounded by planting, stands Balmacarra House, the residence of the factor on the Lochalsh estate. About two miles from the Skye ferry of Reraig, upon the margin of the bay, and opposite Balmacarra House, a waiting-place for passengers by the Skye and Glasgow steamers has been considerately erected. Opposite to Balmacarra village are the inn and narrow ferry of Kyle Rhea.

#### FALLS OF THE GLOMAK.

Balmacarra Inn is the most convenient starting-point whence to visit the Falls of Glomak. An excellent carriage-road leads along the western shore of Loch Ling, crossing the river of that name by a fine wooden bridge, to the lodge and hamlet of Killellan, eight miles from Balmacarra. Here, or at a small hamlet two miles farther up the glen, a guide to the falls should be sought. The road continues traversable by a carriage up Glen Elchaig, for five miles beyond Killellan; here it is continued as a footpath to the point where the carriage-road ceases, and the river must be forded.

The path leads hence for upwards of a mile and a half over a moory tract of tedious walking, parallel to the river, and then turns up a deep narrow gorge to the right; through which, far below, the stream flows from the fall. The lofty sides of this gorge are very steep, and caution is needed by the traveller in rounding the many projecting rocks which overhang the narrow and continually ascend-

ing ledges on which he walks.

After obtaining a glimpse of the upper portion of the fall, half-anhour's farther stiff walking brings the traveller to a point near the summit of the western side of the gorge; whence the path descends to the fall, and continues along the side of the rocky amphitheatre which bounds it, terminating on a platform of rock opposite, and within thirty yards of the fall. From this point an uninterrupted view is obtained of the fall in its whole height (said to be 370 feet), of which one-third is above the point of view. The water tumbles in one unbroken sheet, of an average breadth of about 40 feet, till near the bottom, where it is divided by a projecting rock.

If a lady be of the party, two hours and a half should be allowed from the carriage-road to the fall; and two hours for returning

thence to the road.

#### COACH ROUTE

In connection with Dingwall and Skye Railway.

# ACHNASHEEN TO KINLOCHEWE (Loch Maree) AND GAIRLOCH.

#### ACHNASHEEN.

[Inn comfortable; 6 to 8 beds, and hiring.]

Although situated among muirs and mosses, and at the mouth of a glen down which the wind blows with considerable severity, the inn of Achnasheen is an agreeable resting-place.

"On the corner of a mountain here," says Professor Nicol, "some singular terraces are visible, which appear to be the remains of an old delta laid down at the mouth of a now extinct river in a lake which has also vanished." The peaks of Ben Eay have a striking effect from the bridge, near to which there is a fine trouting-pool. The road from Achnasheen to Kinlochewe is 9 miles in length, and proceeds along the northern shores of Lochs Rusque and Cran. Two-thirds of



CURIOUSLY SHAPED HILL NEAR ACHNASHEEN.

the way are a continual ascent, and the remaining third a steep decline.

On skirting the northern shore of Loch Rusque a very curious hill-top (Cairn-o'-Crubie) appears in the distance, in the shape of a human head. The three peaks of Scuir-naVuillin also appear to great advantage, looking east. At the east end of this loch is Loch Rusque shooting-lodge (Sir Evan M'Kenzie, Bart. of Kilcoy), and on the north are the high hills Mulart and Ben Fin. About 3 miles beyond Loch Cran we reach the head of Glen Docharty, where Loch Maree first comes into view, and we descend by a very steep road to the level of the lake. Shortly before reaching Kinlochewe we pass Kinlochewe shooting-lodge, situated on a height near the junction of the rivers Garrie and Docharty. The house might readily be mistaken for the inn, which, however, we reach a little farther on, after crossing the river Garrie.

## KINLOCHEWE.\*

[Good comfortable inn here.]

Kinlochewe is a pleasant place, where one may agreeably spend a few days wandering along the loch side and its neighbourhood. It is also the most convenient point from which to visit Isle Maree, as well as the singularly wild and romantic scenery of Loch Torridon, 12 miles distant.

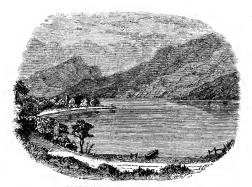
The innkeeper has the power of granting liberty to fish upon the loch. In July sea-trout are abundant. Boats for fishing, or for excursions to the islands, may be hired at Tagan farm, about 2 miles from Kinlochewe, at the rate of 3s. per day, and 2s. 6d. with luncheon to each man. Lodgers at the inn have liberty to fish in the adjoining rivers of the Garrie and the Docharty. Towards the south-east of the inn is Glen Logan, where there is a good trouting-stream.

A tradition exists in the district that at some remote period seven men were slain at Anacan, about a mile from the inn, and their heads carried to Toranean, on the other side of the river—which may possibly have originated in some incident

#### \* FOOTPATH TO LOCH CARRON.

There is a hill-path from Kinlochewe to Loch Carron, which affords magnificent views of the mountains of lochs Torridon and Maree, and joins the Loch Carron road at Achanshellach, one and a half mile west of Craig Inn. By this route, a distance of about eight miles is saved. The road has a steep ascent for nearly two miles; and, when about the highest point, one of the best views is obtained of Loch Maree, its islands, and Ben Sleoch, etc. The road is otherwise uninteresting. Lochs Cran and Rusque are passed on the left, and a small waterfall and a few oottages on the right.

connected with the harrying raid on the district by Donald Gorme of Sleat and his allies in 1539. Soon after this incursion Donald was slain in his attempt to take the eastle of Eilandonan in Lochalsh. A stone bridge spans the river Garrie near the inn, and there is a wooden bridge across the Docharty, a little beyond the lodge, which leads to a number of cottages and farms, also to an old burial-ground, picturesquely situated upon an island, surrounded by ruinous dykes and some venerable trees.



LOCH MAREE FROM NEAR KINLOCHEWE.

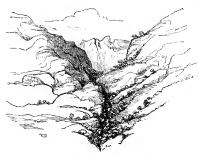
## KINLOCHEWE TO GAIRLOCH.

The distance from Kinlochewe to Gairloch is 18 miles, and the road proceeds westwards by the loch side. Two miles from Kinlochewe we pass on the right the farm of Tagan or Anacan, where the boats are let.

Loch Maree stretches in a north-westerly direction for 13 miles, and is little more than 2 miles at the broadest part, where Isles Maree and others are situated. It differs considerably in character from the more southerly lochs of Scot-

land, partaking much of the awful and solemn grandeur produced by the proximity of the lofty and peculiarly rugged mountains with which it is surrounded, and having little of the softening effect of foliage or vegetation. In this respect it may at first sight disappoint the traveller, if it does not even appear somewhat barren and forbidding. In a geological point of view the loch and surrounding mountains have much interest, and, as remarked by the previous writer referred to, "this region is one where the poet, artist, and tourist, love to linger, while the geologist may spend weeks in studying the most wondrous sections in the British Islands." The mountains amid which it lies are infinitely varied, some abrupt and rocky, others more curved and undulating. The principal of these are Ben Sleoch and Ben Larig or Lair on the northern shore, and Ben Eay on the southern shore, all rising to the height of between 3000 and 4000 feet.

A short way beyond Tagan we come upon the narrow waterfall of Altna Sail, and at the second mile-stone, between



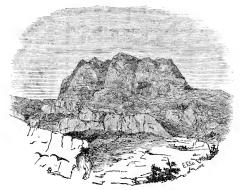
MAN'S HEAD SEEN FROM LOCH MAREE SIDE,

a cleft in the hills on the opposite side, we have a view of a curiously shaped hill-top, resembling a man's head in a horizontal position.

The road (many parts of which have been formed out of the adjoining rocks, and protected from the water by high walls and dykes) winds along the margin of the loch. At the bridge



of Grudie, where there are some natural trees of considerable size and a pretty glen, fine views are obtained of the heathcovered hill of Meaileyse, and of the bare peaks of the lofty Ben Eay, the latter of which is chiefly composed of pure white quartz. "This rock," says Professor Nicol, in his work already referred to, "rests on the Torridon Sandstone, but in many places spreads beyond it to the east, and then covers the gneiss. Hard and refractory, it remains prominent where the softer beds around have been washed away. Hence it appears capping the summits of lofty mountains, rising like snow peaks into the clear blue sky." Should the day be clear, the summit of the high sugar-loaf-shaped mountain of Ben Sleoch is well seen from most parts of the road. The base of this grand mountain is formed of gneiss, while the summit, shown in the accompanying wood-engraving, consists of Torridon Sandstone. The relation of these overlying rocks to each other has been the subject of considerable dispute among geologists. "The lower eastern shoulder of Ben Sleoch consists of vertical hornblende slates, continued below the mountain from Ben Lair (Larig). An enormous fault (slip) has carried the quartzite down 2000 to 3000 feet, to the level of the bottom of the Torridon Sandstone. Could stronger proof be given that this is a region of tremendous dislocation? Is it not evident that the quartrite and limestone, mountains though they be, are mere fragments dropped down between two masses of the older gneiss strata?" \*



PEAK OF BEN SLEOCH.

On reaching Talladale farm we come in view of *Isle Maree*, the largest of the numerous islands in the loch, and which may be easily distinguished by its clothing of oak, pine, and holly. On its southern side there is a curious cairn or circle of stones, probably marking the grave of some old ecclesiastic or lord of the district; and on the west are the ruins of a chapel, which is believed to have given name to the isle and loch. Some writers say that the chapel was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and that the name of "Maree" is a corruption of that of *Mary*, but it has been proved beyond doubt that the patron of the chapel was St. Maelruba, or Mulroy, who died in 722, and that the name Maree originated from him. There are some old tombstones embellished with crosses and other carvings; also a

<sup>\*</sup> Professor Nicol has given a section of the mountains in his work, to which we refer the reader for further information.

548 GAIRLOCH.

well, famous for its miraculous cures in cases of insanity, the success of which is supposed to depend very much upon the depth of the water in the well at the time of the patient's visit. In addition to the drinking of the water, and being ducked in the well, the afflicted have to go through the still more serious ordeal of being towed round the isle after a boat.

Nearly opposite to Isle Maree, on the north-east side of the loch, and beautifully situated among mountain pine and birch, is the shooting-lodge of Letterewe (Meyrick Bankes, Esq.), from whence a private bridle-road leads along the loch side to the eastern boundary of the property. In the neighbourhood of the lodge there is a tramway to the source of a burn which furnishes the country with excellent limestone. It is conveyed across the loch in boats, there being no driving-road on the east side.

Passing along the pretty valleys of Talladale and Slattadale, in both of which there are some houses and considerable patches of cultivated ground, we cross an uninteresting flat, with the Loch of Padnascally (the chief source of the river Kerrie) on the left. The traveller soon enters the pass of Kerrie, at a steep and rather dangerous point of which there are some beautiful waterfalls worthy of notice. At the bridge of Kerrie a road leads to Shieldaig-Gairloch, where there is a shootinglodge, and on the right is the house of Kerrisdale.

On approaching Gairloch the road passes through a wooded defile, and is rather hilly.

## GAIRLOCH.

## [Good inn here.]

"Gairloch is a short arm of the sea (the word gearr in Gaelic meaning short), not above four miles wide, between Loch Torridon and Loch Maree, looking out directly upon the Atlantic, and terribly exposed to the strong westerly and south-westerly blasts that rule in those parts; but just before the mountains on the north side of the bay slope down towards the sea they send forth a little projecting spur, which completely shelters the north-east corner of the loch, forming a little bay within the large bay, as snug and comfortable, and well-clad and warm, as any nook in Devonshire or the Isle of Wight. Here is situated the house of Flowerdale, the

quaint old mansion of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, the most extensive proprietor in the most extensive parish in Scotland; and here lies the little inn of Gairloch, where travellers have their confortable headquarters."\*

The pier or landing for boats, passengers, and goods, is on the left side of the bay, well sheltered by rocks. Herring, cod, and ling fishing is carried on, as in the neighbouring villages.

Gairloch belonged in remote times to the Earls of Ross, and was first acquired by the Mackenzies about 1494. The old kirkyard lies a little to the north of the inn, in a hollow on the left, and contains some old tombstones of the Mackenzies and others; also a monument raised by subscription to Wm. Ross, "the Gairloch bard," who died in 1790, at the early age of twenty-eight. The parish church occupies a bare hillock on the right of the burial-ground; and a little farther on are the free church and manse, and a large building which was erected for a poor-house. The village of Strath (2 miles westwards) contains a number of hamlets scattered along the side of Meoll Hill, and a few houses of two storeys are near the shore, including the parish manse. There are some shops, and a trade in boat-building.

## GAIRLOCH TO POOLEWE.

Near the parish church of Gairloch a steep road branches off on the right to the fishing station of Poolewe (6 miles), where there are from thirty to forty houses, a church, and an inn. The village occupies a rising ground, where the river Ewe discharges the waters of Loch Maree into the sea. At a point about a mile and a half above the village the eye catches almost the whole extent of the loch, with the beautiful wooded little island once sacred to the Virgin Mary. "The traveller," says a recent writer,† "who wishes to take in at a glance the characteristic grandeur of this loch should take a boat here, and, sailing up the loch to a point past Sir Kenneth's hunting-lodge, about two miles on the south side, land upon a jutting knoll that bounds the quiet little bay with a smooth pebbly beach, right beneath Craig Tollie. From this point the

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islands and broadest part of the bright expanse of the lake lie before the spectator, while the background is formed by the hoary peaks of the mountains near Loch Torridon, and the mighty breast of Sleoch."

From Poolewe the mail-car proceeds to Althea (6 miles), where there are two or three cottages and an inn. A road leads from thence to Dingwall by the village of Fisherfield, at the head of Gruinard, by the church of Loch Broom, through Strathgarve. In the course of this route there is some fine loch-scenery; also good rod-fishing.

In approaching Ross-shire by steamer from Oban, the tourist proceeds by Portree, as already described (pages 479, 491). From Portree the steamer enters the Minch, by the Sounds of Raasav and Rona. On the right (eastwards) is the mountainous and picturesque district of Applecross, extending from Loch Torridon on the north to Loch Carron on the south. The upper part of LOCH TORRIDON opens from the north-east side of Loch Shieldaig, and is entered through a very narrow strait. It then opens into a long and wide expanse, surrounded at its head by mountains.

Proceeding northwards, the coast seen on the right is the Gairloch district. All along shore the land is sloping and flat in outline, and of a barren and uninviting aspect. entrance to the Gairloch is rather unpromising, but the character of the scenery improves as we ascend the loch: the mountains towards its head (the same as those seen from Loch Torridon, but now viewed under a somewhat different aspect) are imposing, and considerable variety is imparted by the islands and rocky headlands.

## Kinlochewe to Torridon.

The Torridon road, which is good (as are all the roads in Wester Ross) strikes off from Kinlochewe to the left (southwest), a little north of the inn. It follows the right bank of the river Garvock or Garrie, passing Loch Clare, and two or three lesser lakes on the left, also the rock called Maelruba's Seat, upon which, tradition avers, that saint rested when on his way between Applecross and his chapel on Isle Maree. About two miles from Kinlochewe there are some scattered

hamlets. Ben Eay is seen to most advantage from this road, and its stupendous, bleak, and serrated crest appears almost inaccessible; Benderagh (near the base of which rises the river Garrie) and Ben Linghach follow in succession. The two last-named mountains are remarkable for loftiness and grandeur, more particularly Ben Linghach, in a portion of which a mass of the rock is so peculiarly shelved and perforated as to present an appearance somewhat resembling the rains of the Colosseum at Rome, when seen in dim outline. Along the base of these hills, and on both sides of the road, there are numerous heaps or cairns, which have somewhat of an artificial appearance. These, however, are apparently natural. and had been formed at some very remote period of the earth's existence by the eddying of the waters and the debris of the rocks. The valley in which these remarkable hillocks are situated is called Coir-na-ceud-creugh, or "the Hollow of a hundred Spoils," a name which probably refers to the devastating incursions of the caterans, or freebooters, although no tradition exists in the district regarding them. The mountains on the left, which are covered with heath, are those of Coulder, Ben Lett, and Shannivallan, but beyond their steep and rugged aspect they present nothing remarkable.

The scenery of Loch Torridon is of a wild and inhospitable character, notwithstanding that a shooting-lodge is in the open green meadow at the head of the loch, and a few huts on the north side. There are a school-house and a small pier; also a miserable shieling of two apartments called "The Inn," sans stabling, scarcely suited for the abode of the poorest of the natives, much less for the accommodation of travellers.

Notwith standing its singularly wild and mountainous character, the district is a good grazing country. The river which joins the head of the loch flows from Loch-an-aisgich, so named from its abounding in fish; these are caught chiefly by the trawl-net. Balguie, which issues from Loch Damph, on the south-west of the loch, is the only other river in the district, and it is said to be a good trouting-stream.

Boats can be hired from Torridon to Shieldaig and Applecross; also guides to conduct travellers to the former of these places by a bridle-path on the south side of the loch, a distance of about 6 miles.

#### MOUNTAIN GLEN ROUTES.

From Inverness or Beauly to West Coast of Ross-shire, to Loch Carron and Loch Alsh.

Beauly station is 10 miles from Inverness.

In these days of railways it is often pleasant to get away from the beaten track, and pursue our way through some quiet Highland glen, where we can be undisturbed by noise and bustle. Such solitary spots present themselves in these beautiful glens which stretch across the country from about Beauly on the east coast to Lochs Carron and Duich on the west. Having already described Beauly and the course of the river upwards as far as Struy Inn, we shall now notice shortly the routes diverging from thence by the various Straths which open up towards the west.

Struy Inn stands about 10 miles from Beauly, near the confluence of the rivers Glass and Farrar, and the base of Benevachart, which rises just behind for upwards of 3000 feet.\*

### GLENCANNICH.

About 7½ miles from Struy is Invercannich Inn (small and humble, but clean and comfortable), from which a road strikes westwards up Glencannich, a valley running almost parallel with Strath Affrick and Glenfarrar. The rich soft pastures of Glencannich are, as the name imports, bedeeked with the cotton grass, and by innumerable bright flowering plants. A succession of lakes and tarns occupies, but can scarcely be said to embellish, the surface. At the farther western end of the longest—Loch Lingard, which is seven miles in length—a shepherd's cottage will be found. Here the tourist may endeavour to refresh himself before proceeding, if such be his intention, to Balmacarra on Loch Alsh (Ross-shire), 20 miles farther. Near the head of Loch Lingard the road terminates, and is succeeded by a path, which must be carefully followed, to Glen Elchaig, where the road is regained. From Glen Elchaig a detour may be

\* Before proceeding up Strathglass, the tourist may continue for some miles up Glenstrathfarrar, which is of varying widths, and more or less wooded with birch. There are two small lakes in the glen, and beyond these Loch Monar, about seven miles long, bordered by lofty mountains, at the lower end of which is Monar House. By this route the pedestrian, by crossing a series of lonely heaths and grassy pastures, may reach Craig Ness, and from that proceed to Jeantown on Loch Carron (from 15 to 18 miles from Loch Monar). If so disposed, he will require to bivouac for the night at the shepherd's hut at the farther end of Loch Monar.

made (although, it must be confessed, with great difficulty) to the Falls of Glomak (see page 541).

#### STRATH AFFRICK.

Two and a half miles from Invercannich, and about ten above Strny, is the bridge of Fasnakyle. Here a defile opens to the right, down which the waters of the Glass descend from Loch Benneveian and Loch Affrick. The strath, however, continues southwards, and in this direction lies the beautiful Highland residence of Geusachan, the property of Sir D. Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart., M.P.

The road slants up the hill from near the bridge of Fasnakyle, and is continued along the northern shores of lochs Benneveian and Affrick as far as Colonel Ing's shooting-lodge, where the carriageroad stops. Proceeding westwards, we traverse the hill-side, along which the river Glass pours its infant flood. This road is cut among the remains of an ancient Caledonian pine-forest, of which some magnificent relics may still be seen, while a thick underwood of young birch-trees surrounds the hoary stems, and spreads itself over all the adjoining heights, producing the richest and most beautiful contrasts. The vistas of thickly-wooded declivities are exceedingly extensive and surpassingly beautiful. "The Chisholm's Pass," as it is termed, ushers us on Loch Benneveian, about 5 miles long and 1 broad, and about 15 miles from Struy. The woodland around bears a strong resemblance to the best portions of the Trossachs and of the Mar and Rothiemurchus forests. As we near Loch Affrick, mountain-screens increase in height and grandeur-their long sloping acclivities leading the eye into distant prospects, which are filled up by the graceful sharp peaks of Kintail. A rocky barrier, overmantled with old pines and birches, separates Loch Benneveian from Loch Affrick, which is about the same length as its neighbour. Near the head of Loch Affrick, and about 25 miles from Struv. is Colonel Ing's shooting-lodge, and there is a footpath from the west end of the loch right up to the top of Mamsoul, 3861 feet in height, according to Trigonometrical Survey. Here commences the footpath which we must follow in order to reach Kintail, at the head of Loch Duich. This path ascends Glen Grivie, a wild glen, and passes of Loch Duich. This path ascends of the through the pass of Beallach, between the mountains Ben Attow (4000 feet high), and Scuir-na-Cairan. After passing a shooting-lodge the path joins the main road at the head of Loch Duich, the nearest inn being that at Shiel House (see page 484).

## SUTHERLANDSHIRE,

The Sutherland railway is now extended as far as Helmsdale, and from Larko, as a central point, travellers may proceed to any part of the interior of the county. Mail-cars to Lochinver, Scourie, Durness, and Tongue, leave Lairg on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Between Tongue and Thurso there is a mail-coach thrice a-week.

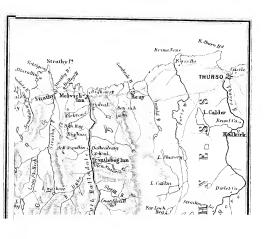
The mail-coach from the south for the east coast of Sutherland and Caitness leaves the railway daily for Berridale, Wick, and Thurso. There is also a day-coach in the summer months travelling by the same route as the mail. There is steamboat communication from the west coast by Oban, formightly.

The extensive county of Sutherland presents the striking peculiarity of having the whole of its surface of 1800 square miles under sheep, with the exception of a narrow border of arable land along the coast. More than four-fifths of this great territory belong to the Sutherland family, and when to this are added their adjoining Cromarty estates, on the west of Ross-shire, we have an extent of property altogether unparalleled in this kingdom. In its superficial configuration and aspect Sutherlandshire is distinguished by several marked features. It is washed by the ocean on three of its five sides. On the west and north coast, and in the section of country intermediate between the extreme points of these, are groups of huge mountains; while the bulk of the rest of the county is spread out in spacious undulating plains, edged by continuous chains of hills, of comparatively moderate height.

The gold discovered in Sutherlandshire is very pure, and worth quite as much as the best Australian gold. It has been found throughout the course of the Kildonan and Seisgill burns, as dust in the deposits of alluvial matter washed

into hollows and crevices of the rocks.

The mountains of Sutherlandshire are characterised by their general isolation from each other, but all of them rest on a general table-land of considerable elevation. They are thus distinguished by boldness of form and outline. Of wood, excepting close by the eastern shore, and the lower parts of the Oykel river, which falls into the Dornoch Firth, there is none, save the plantations about Lochinver and Tongue, and a few ancestral trees around the family seat of the Reay family. From the care, however, taken to keep the heath



#### SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

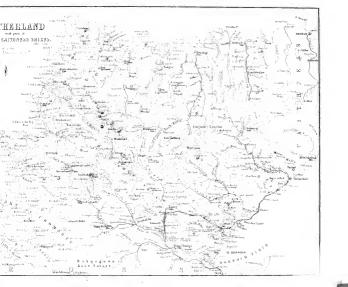
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short, the luxuriant pastures, though wanting the emerald brilliancy of the Argyle Highlands, clothe the landscape in a subdued verdure, redeeming it from the gloom which would otherwise attach to its sequestered and extensive solitudes. The tourist must not look for woodland beauties, nor for the infinite variety of scenery which gives such a charm to other parts of the land of mountain and flood. But he may find himself recompensed by the severe grandeur of the majestic mountain forms, the unbroken stillness of the large salt and fresh water lakes, and the impressive altitude of its abrupt and sea-worn cliffs.

The chief interest of the lover of the picturesque will be confined to the western and northern parts of the county, where he will be removed from the ordinary thoroughfares. English is universally understood, and well spoken.

At many of the inns and public-houses conveyances may be hired.\* The inns in all parts of Sutherlandshire are in most cases excellent, clean, comfortable, and frequently provided with unexpected accessories of progress in the arts of life. Among these may be instanced those at Golspie, Lairg, Lochinver, Scourie, Inveran, Aultnaharra, Achintoul, Inchnadamph, Tongue, Dornoch, and Durness. A few are not very commodious, and more suitable for single travellers than families, such as those at Helmsdale, Brora, Melvich, Rhiconich, Ovkel Bridge, Meikle Ferry. Of a humbler description are those at Houna and Heilim Ferry. The whole county is beautifully intersected by roads (free of toll), which have been carefully laid down on the accompanying chart. Angling is one of the great attractions, and some of the innkeepers have the privilege of salmon-fishing for a period of the year. But most, if not all, of the rivers are let, and the right of salmonfishing, if to be had at all, must be well paid for. On the lakes there is more license, and trout-fishing may be had by hiring a boat at any of the hotels.

\* Dog-carts can be obtained at all the hotels and inns, except those at Mckke Ferry, Heilim Ferry, and Houna. The uniform charge for a dog-cart (capable of accommodating three and a driver) is QL per mile, and the driver is well paid at 2d. per mile. At Golspie, Lairg, Inveran, Lochinver, and Dornoch, covered as well as open carriages may be hired. Hires—Is, per mile; driver, 3d. per mile. Gig, 9d. per mile; driver, 2d. per mile. Pair of horses, Is, 6d.; driver, 3d. per mile.

## SUTHERLANDSHIRE RAILWAY.

INVERNESS, DINGWALL, TAIN, BONAR BRIDGE, GOLSPIE, AND HELMSDALE:-

Inverness.					Miles.
Beauly .					10
Muir of Ord					13
Dingwall (chan	ge for 8	skye bi	anch)		201
Invergordon					313
Tain .					443
Meikle Ferry					463
Bonar Bridge					58
Invershin .					614
Lairg .					66
The Mound					803
Golspie .					841
Helmsdale .					1011

The whole eastern coast of this part of Scotland exhibits a belt of cultivated ground, varying from 1 to 10 or 12 miles in breadth, on which a hardy and intelligent tenantry are contending with one another to perfect every kind of husbandry; and it may be observed that almost the whole of the cultivated zone or belt lies on strata of the old red sandstone, with a subsoil of mixed clay and gravelly beds, and having over them a thin but kindly covering of vegetable loam or mould. On all hands the drainage of the ground is executed upon the most extensive scale; farm-steadings and enclosures are formed on the most scientific principles; the finest breeds of horses, sheep, and cattle are reared; the tall chimneys of steam thrashing-mills are seen in all directions; and, in short, the agriculture of Easter Ross and Sutherland is on a par with that of the best portions of the country.

Having already described the route between Inverness and Dingwall, we shall now continue it from thence in its farther progress.

The greater part of the district between Dingwall and Invergordon is that of Ferrindonald, or the district of the Clan Munro, a race distinguished for military achievements, especially in the religious wars of the Commonwealth and of Germany, in which they always appeared on the Protestant or Covenanting side; and more recently in the wars which consolidated our Indian empire.

This district is nearly bisected at Evantown by the Aultgraad Burn, which flows from Loch Glass, at the base of Ben Wyvis, and which, for about two miles of its course, plunges through a rift or fissure in rough conglomerate rocks upwards of 150 feet deep, and so narrow as to be almost overgrown at the top by the trees from the opposite banks. At the mouth of this stream is the house of Balcony, built upon the foundations of another castle of the old earls of Ross. At Alness, eight miles from Dingwall, a road strikes off northwards to Ardgay Inn (18 miles) and Bonar Bridge, passing Ardross Castle erected by Alexander Matheson, Esq., M.P. The effect of capital, skill, and intelligence is well displayed here, thousands of acres being drained and planted. The first station reached is

## INVERGORDON,

a village provided with a commodious mole or pier, and a good inn—the Commercial. In the neighbourhood is Tarbat House, a seat of the Duchess of Sutherland, which has been built close upon the foundations of the Castle of her ancestors, the Mackenzies, earls of Cromarty. There is a ferry communicating by good roads through the Black Isle with Cromarty, Fortrose, and Inverness.

Before entering the pine-woods of Calrossie, the railway crosses the Balnagown water, affording a glimpse of the beautiful old baronial residence of the proprietor, Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown. Mr. Ross of Pitcalnie, in this district, is the heir-male of the old earls of Ross, and chief of the clan Ross. This portion of the country, from the Alness water to Tarbat, is the locale of the original Celtic race of Ross or Anrias.

At Fearn (the station preceding Tain) are the remains of an abbey church, founded by the first Earl of Ross in Alexander III.'s reign, and which, though greatly mutilated and decayed, is still used as the parish church. The chancel, nave, and two side chapels still remain (though greatly fallen in), and the windows, the extent of which has been mostly filled up and disfigured by modern masonry. They are almost wholly of the earliest or First Pointed style. Fearn Church is within three or four miles of Hilton and Shandwick, and about the same distance from Nigg Church, at each of which places there are ancient sculptured crosses. Patrick Hamilton, the first Scottish martyr who suffered at the stake in 1527-28, was titular Abbot of Fearn.

#### TAIN.

[Hotels: Royal; Balnagown Arms. 442 miles from Inverness.]

This town is crected upon a high gravel terrace on the southern shore of the Dornoch Firth. The houses are substantially built of yellow freestone, and many of them have large gardens attached. In the centre of the town there is an old tower, surmounted by a spire of polished stone, connected with an elegant court-house and record rooms; and near it are the offices of various banks, the Mason Lodge, and a double row of shops. The prison is an unpretending but neat building above the town, on the road to the more spacious poorhouse. To the north, on an airy and roomy playground, stands an excellent academy, provided with a rector and two masters, at which a good classical and commercial education is given to 100 pupils. There is also a flourishing mechanics' institution, affording the advantages of a circulating library. On a little sequestered mount in front of the town is an old burying-ground, with the rains of a very ancient chapel, extremely rude and simple in its architecture, said to be the original shrine of St. Duthac ; and in the centre of the town, surrounded and half-hid by large trees, is the collegiate church, erected in 1471, a beautiful specimen of Middle-pointed or Decorated Gothic. The roof is still entire, and the whole might be easily restored, though at present it is in a state of neglect and decay. King James IV. made an annual pilgrimage to St. Duthac's chapel, supposed to have been performed as an act of penance, the chapel having been founded by his father, James III. His last journey was made in August 1513, or only one month before he was slain on Flodden Field.\*

\* Opposite Tain, on the north shore of the Dornoch Firth, is the town of Dornoch, the capital of Sutherlandshire, which, owing to the wide bead made by the railway, is completely isolated from such communication. The town is clean and regularly built, and the low tower of the cathedral, and the tall square tower of the bishop's palace, give it a pleasing and venerable appearance. The principal hotel is the Sutherland Arms. In Episcopal times it was the principal seat of the Bishop of Sutherland and Catthness, and consequently enjoyed the honour of being one of the fourteen cities of Sociland. The palace, or castle, a large building of massive structure, was burned to the ground in 1750, by banditit, under the Master of Catinness and Mackay of Stratinaver, who made an inroad into Sutherland for the sake of plunder. The old edifice was recently removed, with the exception of the picturesque high western tower; and on the site a handsome prison and court-house, with record and county meeting rooms, have been erected. The cathedral of Dornoch was built by Gilbert de Moravia (bishop from 1232 to 1260), the near hismann of Andrew

An enormous stretch of flat links, called the Fendom or Morich More, runs along the sea-shore. The approach to the town, from the Dornoch Firth, is by a narrow channel, impeded in one place by a bar and sandbanks, over which tremendous breakers, called the "Gizen Briggs," are continually rolling.

About two miles to the north of Tain is Meikle Ferry (46<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> miles from Inverness). The first station beyond this is Calderton, and the distance between this and Bonar Bridge is eight miles.

At Bonar Bridge there is a good hotel, where tickets for angling on the Carron can be had on application. Vehicles may also be obtained for tours in Sutherlandshire, for which this is by no means an unfavourable starting-point.

At Bonar Bridge we enter Sutherlandshire, skirting the left side of the Kyle of Sutherland. For the first mile or two there are seen large farms with fine residences and steadings, a beautiful, wellcultivated haugh lying between the railway and the Kyle, which thus far has the appearance of an arm of the sea, the tide flowing for several miles above Bonar Bridge. The Carron Water is crossed by a very handsome bridge of two arches, 55 feet span each, through which the copious stream tumbles down rapidly to the Kyle. Looking forward from the carriage window, on the right, after starting from Bonar, a fine view is obtained of the lattice-girder bridge by which the line crosses to the left side of the Oykel. The span of this part is 230 feet, and the height from the water to the bottom of the girders is about 50 feet-to the rails 70 to 80 feet. On crossing the Oykel the appearance of the country changes. And while the train is crossing the bridge, a passing view is obtained of the scenery of the Oykel. At the Sutherland end of the viaduct is the station of

# Invershin, after leaving which the river is seen low down on the left, a broad

sheet of water winding round the foot of a partially wooded hill, while a very fine expanse of level haugh extends between it and the de Moravia, who erected the more magnificent minster of Elgin. The church was restored by the Sutherland family, and consists of chancel, nave (but without the aisles), transepts, and short central tower, crowned with a stunted spire. The distance from Dornoch to Golspie is 11 miles. About the sixth milestone the road crosses Loch Fleet (an arm of the sea which extends 3 miles inland) by a huge mound, about 1000 yards in length and 60 broad at the base, having four sluices on the north side, and constructed at the cost of £9600, for the double purpose of gaining land from the sea, and affording a passage for carriages more convenient than the ferry.

560 LAIRG.

railway. A little onward and the line diverges into the valley of the Shin; "a short but picturesque river," seven miles in length, along which the railway runs nearly the whole way. After passing through some rocky cuttings and patches of stunted birches, we approach close to the side of the river in a narrow pass. From the left-hand side of the carriage the river may be seen tumbling into dark whirling pools amongst rocks between two and three hundred feet, almost perpendicularly from the side of the railway. crevice of the rock here had to be supported by a wall some 30 feet in height, and about 100 yards in length. The precipice upon which this wall is built is over 200 feet in height, and is washed by the river, which flows in a narrow trough at the bottom.

On the hill-side, on the right bank of the Shin, directly opposite the railway, is the beautifully-situated mansion of Achany, and the well-wooded and now highly-cultivated estate of that name. The property belongs to Sir James Matheson, Bart., M.P., and the house is occupied by his brother, General Matheson. Nearly opposite Achany the gorge ends and the valley widens, the railway curving to the right, through rough stony ground partly covered with heath, while the birches that were so thick by the side of the Shin get thinner "by degrees, and beautifully less," until near Lairg we see them rising not much over three or four feet from the ground. Here the open, quiet, pastoral character of the country becomes more and more striking.

#### LAIRG.

Village and Hotel (Sutherland Arms) 2 miles from Station.

We are here in the middle of a heathery moor, and take leave of the valley of the Shin. From the left window of the carriage, while the train is waiting at Lairg, the river may be seen coming down almost at a right angle, a broad, peaceful-looking stream, which has just made its début from the loch, which, unfortunately, is hid from view, through over twenty miles in length, and varying in breadth from one to two miles. On a winding of the Shin the Free Church manse and school-house occupy a conspicuous position, and the village, Parish Church, and Manse of Lairg, are a little beyond, pleasantly situated on the banks of the loch. Lairg, besides being one of the prettiest inland spots in Sutherlandshire, is the centre where the mails are made up and despatched, and the great rendezvous for sportsmen and tourists during the summer months. contains a handsome new Established Church, a Free Church, and

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a large and well-conducted hotel, from the windows of which there is a fine view of the lower part of Loch Shin, which stretches away to the north-west.

Loch Shin is one of the largest sheets of fresh water in Scotland, being 24 miles long and averaging 1 mile in breadth. Its scenery is of a very softened character, and it is a most convenient and excellent lake for trout-fishing.

Beyond Lairg the railway runs through a heathery moor on the right side of the valley, which may now be called Strathflect, although not for some time is there any stream which deserves a name. The country becomes wilder, and at length cultivation ceases. Scarcely a human habitation is within sight. The only signs of life are the lone shepherd, sheep, and dogs. The bottom of the valley is for most part meadowy and carefully surface-drained, but at the highest point it becomes heathery nearly all over. The hills are not high on either side, but they come very close to one another, and are knolly and stony. Here, however, is life again—a good slated house in the midst of the desert, and a number of large sheepfolds. By and by on the hillsides we see where cultivation had been. Tumble-down stone dykes are seen which had fenced little patches of land, their outlines as crooked as the serrated Skye line of mountains seen beyond.

At Strathfleet the watershed is passed, and several streamlets from the hillsides form a considerable burn that winds through the bottom of the hollow. This is a pretty and a fertile valley, its width being about half-a-mile, and having on both sides of the river a considerable extent of haugh-land, generally well cultivated. Large slated houses and farm-steadings are to be seen everywhere, but it is evident that sheep receive the great proportion of the farmer's attention. The fine grazings of Morvich, and many others, are in this valley. Every farm, in fact, seems to have grazings attached to it, and the parks which are in grass are, for most part, thickly dotted over with sheep, which have added much to the wealth of Sutherland.

On passing Rogart station the valley becomes woody, and then the top of the Little Ferry comes into view, close by the side of the railway. A little farther on we see the Mound, an embankment which was constructed across the ferry many years ago, to carry the Parliamentary road. It is about 1000 yards in length, and is of very considerable height and breadth. Its formation cost £12,500, and the sea is held back by sluices erected on the north side, within a few yards of the Mound station. By this means a great

deal of fine haugh-land is now under cultivation which formerly was covered with water, except when the tide was at its lowest.

#### THE MOUND STATION

is so closely surrounded with wood that scarcely anything is seen from it. But no sooner does the train leave it than a very pretty view opens up on the right—the glassy waters of the Little Ferry, and beyond it the old castle of Skelbo, and several fine farms and thriving plantations. The old castle was at one time the residence of Lord Duffus, of the family of Sutherland. The village of Little Ferry is not seen, but lies close to the estuary where it joins the Moray Firth.

Curving round a bold rocky headland covered with wood on the left, the line leaves the ferry and enters upon the broad plain which lies between Little Ferry and Golspie, and runs along through the large and level fields of Kilmalie, Kirktown, and other fine farms, which travellers used always to admire so much from the coach. The railway, by the way, crosses the great through road at the end of the mound, and goes along the side of it all the way to Golspie, never being distant more than three or four hundred yards. From the left window of the carriage, as the train passes along this extensive plain, the traveller will see Ben Bhraggie, crowned by the statue of the late Duke of Sutherland, after a model by Chantrey, erected by the tenantry as a memorial of his Grace.

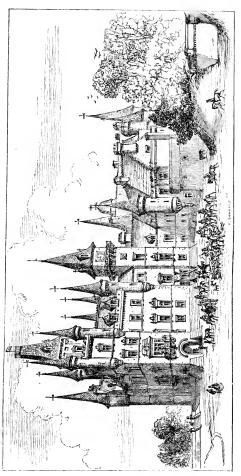
Looking along the side of the carriages on the left, the traveller will notice the tops of the lofty towers of Dunrobin Castle rising over the grand ancestral trees by which it is surrounded, but the main part of the castle itself is not visible. Soon the train drives into the station of Golspie, which is at the south-west corner of the village.

#### GOLSPIE.

[Hotels: The Royal Sutherland Arms, particularly good; Sutherland Railway.] This neat and thriving village is situated at the mouth of the Dornoch Firth, and on its northern shore. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, a Parish Church and a Free Church, the best Parish School perhaps in the north, and a very good Free Church School, a capital hotel, two banks, and many excellent shops.

In the immediate vicinity is DUNROBIN CASTLE,\* the

\* Admission to the castle and grounds is liberally granted to all respectable visitors,

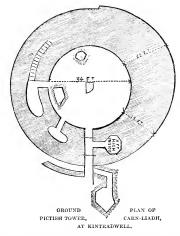


DUNROBIN CASTLE, GOLSPIE, SUTHERLANDSHIRE: THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND,

magnificent residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and which was founded by Robert, second Earl of Sutherland, A.D. 1097 (whence its name Dunrobin). By recent additions the building now exhibits a solid mass of masonry, about 100 feet square by 80 feet in height. There are three main storeys, besides the basements and attics, connected by a lower range of buildings with the old structure. This in itself is a large building, though modernised and almost lost amidst a multitude of high towers and fretted pinnacles, but still it serves to preserve much of the pristine dignity of the castle. A magnificent elevation, springing from terraced basement, and pierced with rows of oriel and plain windows, ornamented with varied tabling, forms an extensive and imposing frontage to the sea, over which rises a series of lofty towers at the angles of the large square mass, while the whole edifice is crowned by numerous turrets and minarets. The main tower at the north-east corner rises to a height of 135 feet above the basement terrace, and forms the porte cochere underneath. The general character of the whole building is that of a large French château, or German palace, with details borrowed from the best old Scottish models. The grand entrance and staircase are lined with polished Caen stone; but the exterior is all of a hard white silicious freestone from Brora and Braamburgh Hill, on the Duke's own property. Internally the private rooms are arranged into numerous suites of apartments, each appropriated to some member of the family, and distinguished by its own peculiar style, and coloured decora-The state-rooms command the seaward view-comprehending almost the entire circuit of the Moray Firth-and are furnished in the most sumptuous manner with rich flowered silk panelled ceilings, ornamented cornices, and wood-work. The best view of the castle is obtained from the sea, or about 11 mile on the way to Caithness, just where it first comes in view to those coming from that quarter.

Dunrobin Glen is well worthy of a visit; and a footpath, commencing at the Golspie Hotel, extends for about a mile up the burn. A fine waterfall is seen half-way.

The coast of Sutherland from Golspie to Helmsdale is soft and beautiful, and consists of a range of moderately-sized hills, diversified by hanging woods and arable slopes, with a frequent belt of rich cultivated ground. Substantial farmhouses, comfortable stone-and-line cottages, a well-clad peasantry, and superior farm-stock, present themselves as unequivocal signs of a thriving population. But the improved agricultural aspect of the country as yet extends to no great distance from the coast. Beyond the first line of hills, which in general border on the sea, and which consist of sandstone and conglomerate rock, others of wilder and bleaker



aspect present themselves, covered with a heathy pasture, and almost all composed of hard gneiss, granite, and quartz rock.

The railway keeps along the sea-shore, passing into the interior only at a few points; but there is no finer sea-side drive in Scotland. About five miles from Golspie we reach Brora, a small modern village, with two good inns, situated at the mouth of the excellent salmon stream of the same name. It is inhabited chiefly by workers in the neighbouring

freestone quarries, a stone abounding in shells of the neighbourhood. An excursion may be made from this up Strathborora, to the rock Carrol, Kilcalmkill (which still perpetuates St. Columba's name), and Cole's Castle, a fortress of enormous trength built of uncemented stone, on the rocky banks of the Blackwater. At Kintradwell a Pictish tower may be seen upon the roadside, which has been recently opened up and pronounced one of the most remarkable in Scotland.

Within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Helmsdale is the neat fishing-village of Portgower, where there is a good inn [Sutherland Arms].

Three miles beyond lies the small thriving town of

## HELMSDALE,

[Hotels: Commercial; Anderson's; Surrey and Belgrave Arms.]

situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and possessing a convenient harbour, to which fleets of fishing-vessels resort during the herring-fishery. The railway for the present terminates here, but a company has been formed for its extension through Caithness-shire to Wick and Thurso. A ruin, said to have formerly shared with the Episcopal Palace of Dornoch the honour of lodging the Bishop of Sutherland, stands in front of the village, and on the west side of the river's month. This castle was built by Lady Margaret Baillie, Countess of Sutherland, in the end of the 15th century, and "re-edified," says the family genealogist, "the year of God 1615, by Alexander Gordon, son of the Earl." From Helmsdale there is a road to Melvich in the interior of the country, as follows:—

			Miles.
Helmsdale to Kildonan Cottage			10
Kildonan to Auchintoul Inn			81
Auchintoul to Forsinard .			61
Forsinard to Trantlebeg Inn			51
Trantlebeg to Halladale Ferry			7
Halladale to Melvich Inn .			2
			$39\frac{1}{2}$

A little to the north of Helmsdale the county of Sutherland terminates. The continuation of route from Helmsdale northwards to Wick and Thurso will be found at page 575.

## LAIRG TO ASSYNT AND LOCHINVER.

			Miles
Lairg to Oykel Bridge .			$15\frac{1}{2}$
Oykel Bridge to Inchnadamph			18
Inchnadamph to Lochinver			13
			-
			461

By mail-car from Lairg, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Leaving the inn,\* and crossing the Shin, we may observe on the left, to the south-west, a beautiful valley, which was said to have been gifted by one of the Earls of Sutherland to the Bishop of Caithness in the 12th century. Our road runs westwards, through a dreary moorland, until it reaches Rosehall (8 miles from Lairg), the property of Sir James Matheson of Lewis, where there are extensive fir-plantations and a good many small farms. There are a neat Free Church and manse, and a few other houses; and the comfortable appearance of the tenants marks Rosehall as one of the "sunny spots of Sutherlandshire." The river Oykel is here joined by the Cassley, a turbulent stream, which at the bridge has quite a romantic appearance. By following it up to its source there is a direct pass to Assynt, close under Ben More, but only fit for a very hardy pedestrian.

Proceeding from Rosehall to Oykel (7½ miles), the road passes a burial-ground, near which (we were told) a bloody battle was fought in the 15th century, between the M'Leods from Lewis, and the Sutherlandmen of the district, when the former were routed with great slaughter. The place is called Tutumtarvach, "the plentiful fall or slaughter." A few miles farther on we reach Oykel Bridge, where there is a good inn, built by Sir Charles Ross, on the Ross-shire side of the river. There is a track from this to Ullapool (20 miles).

## \* Note of Route from Lairg to Laxford Bridge by Loch Shin.

			Miles
Lairg to Overscraig Inn			$15\frac{1}{2}$
Overseraig Inn to Loch Merkland			41
Loch Merkland to Loch More .			5
Loch More to Loch Stalk			6
Loch Stalk to Laxford			6
			97

Passing the shooting-lodge of Luberov, where the Conchar falls into the Oykel, we get a good view of the lofty conicalshaped hills of Assynt, particularly Canisp, to the north; Suil Vein (Sugar-Loaf), with its forked top, in the centre; Coulbeg, in Ross-shire to the south. These three insulated mountains rise abruptly from the elevated moorland in strongly-defined shapes, and have a very striking appearance. At Ledmore another road to Ullapool branches off, passing which we come to Ledbeg, where marble-quarries were once wrought. A series of moorland lochs or lakes-Craggy, Borrotan, and Loch Awe—serve further to beguile the way as we pass the high ground and descend to Assynt through a valley lined on the west side by a noble range of limestone cliffs, several hundred feet in height, and on the east by that majestic mountain-group which has its culminating point in Ben More. Ben More is the highest elevation in Sutherlandshire, and, according to the Trigonometrical Survey, rises 3235 feet above the level of the sea. The whole mountain consists of loose blocks of white marble, with scarcely any vegetation from the centre upwards, and its spurs extend to a great distance on every side, containing numerous wild and inaccessible lakes. It is most easily ascended from Inchnadamph, and six hours should be allowed for the climb, which is difficult, owing to the looseness of the stones. The view from the top is very extensive, and particularly striking towards the west and north.

## LOCH ASSYNT.

On reaching Loch Assynt we find ourselves in the midst of lofty mountains. Quinag, a mighty mass, stretches along the northern shore, interposing between Loch Assynt and Kyle Sku, a far indenting arm of the sea. Loch Assynt, though not the largest, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the Sutherland lochs, and this it owes partly to the irregularity of its outline, forming numerous small creeks and indentations, which give it a character peculiar to itself; and partly also to the grandeur of the mountains by which it is surrounded. It is a fresh-water loch, 10 miles in length, and very narrow. At its south-eastern extremity, which we now reach, is the commodious hotel of Inchnadamph, 12½ miles

from Loch Inver. Besides the hotel there are the church and manse of Assynt, all situated in a very pleasant and well-sheltered spot. About 3 miles down the loch the north road ascends the shoulder of Quinag. The road to Loch Inver keeps by the side of Loch Assynt, passing by the shell of a large old building, called Edderachalda, and the ruins of an older and ruder stronghold, Ardvreck Castle, once the seat of the Macleods of Assynt, and worthy of note as the place where Montrose was imprisoned by the Laird of Assynt in the year 1650, and basely surrendered to his enemies.

### LOCH INVER.

[Hotel: Sutherland Arms.]

About 3 miles from the western end of Loch Assynt is the village of Loch Inver, 12½ miles from Innisindamff, and 52 from Bonar Bridge. It consists of a few scattered houses and cottages, and a summer residence of the Duke of Sutherland, all pleasantly situated at the head of the bay and at the mouth of the river Inver, a fine salmon stream. It has regular communication with Glasgow by steamer, and a mail-gig leaves three days in the week (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) for Lairg. An extensive trade was at one time carried on here in herring-curing, but like the other establishments along the west and north of Sutherlandshire, it has, after strenuous but hitherto abortive efforts, been abandoned, and the fishing is thus almost at a stand-still. Neither is the deep-sea fishing prosecuted to any extent. Lobsters are shipped in great numbers for the southern markets.

To obtain a good view of Suil Vein will be an object with the traveller, and this may be accomplished in a walk of about a mile; but the most striking view is got from the water, where a farther prospect is obtained of a prolonged succession of lofty single mountains, all quite apart from each other, resting on an elevated table-land of rugged rocky ground. Suil Vein is, however, quite distinctive—at first presenting the appearance of a glass-house, and, as the distance increases seaward, of a perfect sugar-loaf-shaped cone, shooting up at once from the table-land without any supporting base, and certainly a very remarkable-looking mass. Ac-

cording to the Trigonometrical Survey, its summit is 2396 feet above the level of the sea.

Great part of the district of Assynt and of Edderachylis is composed of a network of bare rocky eminences, having innumerable dark motionless tarns or pools, of varying dimensions, frequently margined with water-plants, embedded in the deep intervening hollows.

## LOCH INVER TO DURNESS (Cape Wrath) AND TONGUE.

			Miles.
Loch Inver to Skiag Bridge .			$10\frac{1}{2}$
Skiag Bridge to Kyle Sku Ferry			71
Kyle Sku Ferry to Scourie Inn.			11
Scourie Inn to Laxford Bridge.			7
Laxford to Rhiconich Inn			4
Rhiconich to Durness			14
Durness to Heilim Ferry			18
Heilim to Tongue			$11\frac{1}{2}$
			001

Proceeding from Loch Inver to Tongue, the road winds along the banks of Loch Assynt to Skiag Bridge, and then ascends between Quinag and Glassven, descending on the other side to Kyle Sku Ferry. Some fine mountain-views are presented on this road, but these are surpassed by the prospect obtained while crossing Kyle Sku, a noble inlet penetrating in its farthest reaches the recesses of Glen Coul and Glen Dhu. Its waters are closely hemmed in by rocky barriers, which descend from the northern side of Quinag. Proceeding northwards by the sea-coast, the road winds among inequalities frequently very steep; but there is much of picturesque novelty in the strange ruggedness of the ground. Passing Badcall, where the parish church and manse of Edderachylis are situated, and where there is a large store for packing the salmon caught along the west coast, we reach Scourie \* [good inn], a considerable hamlet or township, with enclosed fields, encircling the termination of a well-indented bay. The small though comfortable inn is on the south, and on the opposite

<sup>\*</sup> From Loch Inver an excursion may be made to Scourie as follows:—Walk or drive from Loch Inver to Drumbeg (where there is a small inn), by Clashness and Stoir—a good road, distance 15 miles. At Drumbeg hire a boat for Backall (distance 7 miles, charge 5s.) From Badcall to Scourie the distance is between 2 and 3 miles.

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side of the bay is the local factor's house—a large substantial structure with a good garden. Off the bay the island of Handa presents a magnificent range of cliffs extending along nearly the whole of its western side, and rising perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 600 or 700 fect. These rocks are tenanted by myriads of sea-fowl during the breeding season. From the rock inclining landward the precipices can be approached with some security. Among the rocky hills of the more inland mountains, that of Stack, which rises 2364 feet above the level of the sea, is remarkable for its high pyramidal summit.

Proceeding onwards from Scourie, the road skirts the extremities of two salt-water lochs—Laxford and Inchard. The outline of the former is very irregular, and at its head the road from Lairg by Loch Shin reaches the coast. At the extremity of Loch Inchard, 11 miles from Scourie, is *Rhiconich* [Inn: Stafford Arms], where good fishing may be enjoyed both for salmon and trout.

Ascending the course of the Achriesgill, we round the shoulder of *The Gualin*, a long ascent, on which a small public-house has been erected for shelter to the wayfarer. Fronting us, on the farther side of the valley, is the massive bulk of Ben Spenne (2535), and more to the right the still loftier precipitous summits of Foinaven (2979). Glasven (2543) is on the left. Having crossed the isthmus which terminates on the north-west at Cape Wrath, the tourist reaches the placid waters of the Kyle of Durness, and keeping in view for some time the farm-house of Keoldale, he strikes along a fertile table-land of limestone rock, which stretches toward Loch Erriboll, and at length reaches the comfortable inn of *Darness* [Durine Inn].

From the window of this most northerly inn may be descried the cliffs of Hoy Head in the Orkneys; and the eye ranges along a long line of coast, edged at intervals by lofty rocks.

Close at hand Farout Head projects into the North Sea; on the west side of the promontory which forms the eastern side of the Kyle of Durness stands the old house of Balnakiel, a residence of the bishops of Sutherland and Caithness, and afterwards of the Reay family. Near it is the old parish church of Durness, the churchyard of which contains a monu-

ment commemorative of Rob Donn, a Gaelic poet of local celebrity. Within the church an epitaph tersely portrays the characteristic qualities of many of the Celtic race—namely, that "Donald MacMhurchie heir lyis lo; vas ill to his frend and var to his fo, true to his maister in veird and vo. 1619."

A mile to the east of the inn, and close below the high-road, is the Cave of Smoo, one of the finest natural excavations in this part of the country, though on a scale not to be compared with others elsewhere.\* At the inner end of a narrow creek the limestone rock has been scooped out into a spacious wide-mouthed cavern, having a span of about 110 feet by 53 feet in height. Two subterraneous chambers—one within the other—branch off from the outer cave. The access to the first is over a low ledge of rock, and as both are filled with water by a burn which forms a cataract, it is necessary to have the boat (obtainable here always on the spot) dragged over. The innermost apartment is attained by the boat making its way under a low bridge of rock which divides the entrance.

The distance from Durness to the celebrated Cape Wrath is 13 miles; the road is good, but a ferry has to be crossed. The scenery may be viewed to greater advantage from the sea, but it is hardly prudent to venture by boat, except in good weather. This bold headland braves the ocean currents in various grand frontlets—some rising perpendicularly to a height of 600 feet, and others in steep acclivities, surmounted by more precipitous ridges. A reef of sunken rocks causes a constant turmoil, while some desolate islets stud the surface of the sea. In this waste of waters a durable granite lighthouse supplies the cheering signal that here two individuals of the human race hold watch and ward to signal vessels off the inhospitable coast.

The road from Durine to Tongue makes a great circuit round the head of Loch Erriboll, but the pedestrian can shorten the distance 10 miles by crossing the wide ferry to Heilin Inn, where a projecting peninsula affords a sheltered refuge, well known to the tempest-tossed mariner. The north-east entrance of this loch rises into the lofty cliffs of Whitten Head.

<sup>\*</sup> See Scott's description of Smoo in Lockhart's Life.

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the head of Loch Erriboll, a road traverses Strathmore to Aultnaharra Inn (18 miles from Erriboll), in the centre of Sutherlandshire, about half-way between Tongue and Lairg. This route is chiefly remarkable for the remains of the celebrated round tower, Don Dornadilla, at Aultnacaillich, about half-way. It also presents fine views of Loch Hope, a long narrow fresh-water lake parallel to Loch Erriboll, and of the rounded bulk and imposing precipices of Ben Hope on its eastern margin (3039 feet high).

Equally good views are obtained of the loch and mountain from the northern end of Loch Hope, at Heilim Inn, where the Tongue road crosses the river by a chain-boat. Between Loch Hope and the Kyle of Tongue rises a lengthened mossy moorland, called the Moin. Here Ben Loyal or Layghal presents its four fantastic summits, the highest of which is 2505 feet high.

From the Kyle of Tongue there is a ferry of about a mile to the promontory on which Tongue House is situated—an old-fashioned mansion, formerly the seat of the Lords of Reay, whose estates were added by purchase to those of Sutherland. The house is surrounded by some of the few trees and plantations to be met with in the county. A few scattered houses on the hill-slope above Tongue House form the village of Kirkiboll, and here will be found a commodious and comfortable inn.\* Towards the head of the Kyle the square shell of Castle Varrick recalls the thoughts to feudal days.

#### \* Tongue to Thurso.

There is little to interest the tourist between Tongue and Thurso, a distance of 44 miles. As already mentioned, a car runs every second day between these places. This route crosses two considerable valleys—Strath Naver and Glen Halladale—watered by rivers of some size, which are bordered by fertile meadow land. These rivers are crossed by chain-boats. Between these valleys are several smaller glens, and about half-way Strathy Head projects far into the sea. At the hamlet of Strathy there is a small inn. On the east side of the Naver is the comfortable inn of Bettyhill of Farr (12 miles), and on the west side of Glen Halladale, the scattered township and good inn of Melvich; 28 miles from Tongue, and towards the mouth and on the farther side of the river, is the mansion-house of Bighouse. On the coast adjacent to Melvich is the boat harbour of Port Skerry. (A road has been constructed across the country by Auchintoul and Kildonan to Helmsdale, a distance of 40 miles.) Four miles beyond the river we pass the house of Sandside (Duke of Portland) and the village of Reay, and beyond these the rains of Castle Down Reay, a still older

## TONGUE TO LAIRG.

This drive of 383 miles is over a tract of country almost uninhabited. Ascending gradually from the coast, and passing two small lakes, the course lies along the shore of Loch Layghal or Loyal, and the eastern base of Ben Loyal, and thence all the rest of the wav across elevated moorlands. At an interval of several miles south of Ben Loyal rises the great central bulk of Ben Clibrick (3155 feet), the second highest mountain in the county. At the foot of this latter mountain the peaceful waters of Loch Naver stretch to the north-east, and discharge themselves through the fertile pastures of Strath Naver into the North Sea at Bettyhill of Farr. Near the west end of Loch Naver, and near about half-way to Lairg, is Aultnaharra Inn (17 miles from Tongue, and 21 from Lairg), one of the best in the county. The stage to Lairg is but a repetition of the latter part of that from Tongue, excepting that the moorland wastes are still more extensive than those we have left behind, and more monotonous.

## CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

Caithness may be described as a broad undulating moorland plain, devoid of trees, and covered in many places by deep peat-mosses. The dwellings of its peasantry are often poor hovels, built of turf and stones, and thatched over with straw or sods. These are made fast by straw ropes thrown across the roof, to the end of which flat stones are attached as safeguards against the violence of the winds. But it is by no means a poor county; and its agricultural products are greater than those of some others of the more southern shires. It has advanced in all sorts of agricultural improvements, and in the feeding of the finest stocks of cattle. The Scandinavian origin, or at least admixture, of the people, manifests itself in their tall but strong-built forms and smooth fair countenances —the proper names, and many words, betraying unequivocal

seat of the Reay family than Tongue. About the middle of the remaining distance of 12 miles between Reay and Thurso is the mansion-house of Forss (Sinclair). Of the tract of country just traversed, and on to Thurso Bay, there is a large portion of minteresting moorland, but little diversified.

indications of a foreign extraction; and the Gaelic is spoken nowhere in the county except on the borders of Sutherland.

## HELMSDALE TO WICK AND THURSO. By Coach.

Soon after passing Helmsdale a rapid deterioration takes place in the country. The strips of arable soil disappear; the hills either impend over the beach in high rugged precipices or are cleft by lonely glens, the abode of silence and solitude, into which the road frequently bends. Here we approach the Ord, the mountain which divides Sutherland and In former times the passage of this mountain was an undertaking of difficulty and danger, but, thanks to the modern system of road-making, the traveller gains its tablesummit without peril to lith or limb. As we advance, sometimes through deep glens, at others over heathy wastes, the sea disappears, and a wild exhibition of mountain scenery opens inland. The most prominent features are a lofty ridge split into two summits, in many places bared to the primitive rock, and a volcano-looking rock of still greater altitude. These summits are named Morven and Scarabein, and the peak with black truncated cone is the Pap of Caithness. This is indeed the land of sterility, and even the lichen tribe refuse to vegetate on steeps which are totally destitute of soil and scourged by hyperborean storms. The whole 10 miles between Helmsdale and Berriedale may be described as occupied by the Ord and its huge ramifications. Several cultivated glens, however, serve to diversify the monotonous succession of brown moorland and grey crags. These cleave the precipitous coast to its base, and betwirt their mighty portals the gleaming sea appears like a sheet of silver. glen which flanks the Ord on the south is called Navidale, and a shapeless mountain at its head bears the appropriate name of Craig Horrodale. In Ausdale, which lies on the north side of the Ord, there are several clusters of cottages and considerable tracts of cultivated ground, but a total dearth of wood gives even that sheltered dingle an air of dreary vacuity.

The inhabitants of Caithness long entertained a superstitious

prejudice regarding the passage of the Ord, which had its origin in the remote national calamity of Flodden Field. It was generally believed that, if any person of the name of Sinclair ventured to cross the Ord or wear green apparel on a Monday, some signal disaster would befall him. On this ominous day the young and valiant Earl of Caithness, with the flower of his retainers arrayed in the forbidden colour, crossed the Ord to support James IV. on Flodden Field, and there the chieftain fell with all his followers, leaving scarcely a representative of the name behind him. Leyden, the Border poet, in a beautiful ode commemorative of that disastrous battle, has celebrated this superstition in the following stanza:—

"What youth, of graceful form and mien,
Foremost leads the spectred brave,
While o'er his mantle folds of green
His amber locks redundant wave?
When slow returns the fated day
That viewed their chieftain's long array,
Wild to the harp's deep plaintive string,
The Virgins raise the funeral hymn
From Ord's black mountain to the northern main,
And mourn the emerald hue that paints the vest of spring,"

Sated with the dreary wilds of the Ord, we hail with satisfaction the sequestered and romantic valley of Berriedale—a narrow, deep ravine, in the bosom of which two mountain streams—Langwell and Berriedale Water—unite and rush cheerfully to the sea. They are shallow but turbulent brooks, and issue from two wild rocky defiles which branch off like the prongs of a fork into the wastes of the interior. On a green eminence commanding a fine view of the whole dell stands Langwell, the shooting-lodge of the Duke of Portland. There is no inn here as formerly. Overhanging the gorge of the dell and situated on a high craig stand the remains of a castle once the residence of the Sutherlands of Langwell, the ancient lairds of the dale.

At Berriedale commence those grand cliffs and stacks, or detached pillars of sandstone rock, which occur round all the coast of Caithness. On one of the loftiest of these stands the castle of Dunbeath, an old melancholy deserted pile. A few trees, unworthy of notice in a more favoured cline, ornament WICK. 577

the neighbourhood. A little beyond the castle, and 6 miles from Berriedale, is the village of *Danbeath*, where there is a good inn. The next station is Lybster, from which Wick is 14 miles distant.

#### WICK.

[Hotels: Wick New Hotel; Caledonian; Wellington; Sutherland's; Lower Pulteney.]

263 miles from Edinburgh; 54 from Golspie,

Mail coach and Defiance coach between Wick and the south daily. Stage-coaches between Wick, Castletown, Mey, Huna (John o' Groat's), and Thurso daily.

Wick lies low, is irregularly built, and divided by a small stream, the mouth of which forms an inconvenient harbour. The bay is shelterless, and avoided by mariners in stormy weather. The new harbour, however, built at an estimated cost of about £120,000, is expected to afford ample safety and harbourage to the vast fishing fleet and foreign craft which visit this port during the course of the year. On the south side of the river is the suburb of Pulteneytown, planned under the auspices of the British Fishery Society. As a royal burgh, Wick has been incorporated since 1589; and it now contains a custom-house, a chamber of commerce, and several branch banks. There is frequent intercourse with Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and the Orkney and Shetland Isles, by means of steamers.

About a mile and a half south is the "Old Man of Wick," a square tower, without window or loop-hole of any description, said to have been the stronghold of the Oliphants and the chiefs of the Catli, from whom the county has its name. A little farther on is a curious natural bridge, formed by a slab of rock thrown across from the mainland to a tall "stack." The chasm is only about 20 feet wide at the top, and the slab is about 300 feet above the level of the sea. Through this rift the waves rush with terrific fury during a storm. Just beyond is the "Stack of the Brough," through which the waves have bored an immense tunnel, which has a very singular appearance.

Besides the main post-road to Thurso, there is another, via Castletown, of 21 miles in length. Some 3 miles from Wick a road (of about 17 miles) branches off from the latter,

conducting along the coast to John o' Groat's House, and passing over an extensive sweep of sands. The castles of Sinclair, Girnigo, Ackergill, and Keiss, on the verge of the seaward cliffs, give a most picturesque character to the scenery. Ackergill, still habitable, gives a very good notion of the rude strongholds which frowned along this iron-bound coast. By some excavations on the property of Keiss, Mr. Laing made some valuable discoveries regarding the customs of the ancient inhabitants. The discovery was made in certain mounds, and included "prehistoric remains, human bones, flint implements, and the jawbone of an infant, which, on being submitted to Professor Owen, was said to have certain marks painfully indicative of the cannibalistic habits of our prehistoric progenitors."

The key of the castle of Girnigo is still preserved amongst many other curiosities in the museum of Dr. Sinclair, Wick.

On Nosshead a lighthouse has been erected for the guidance and protection of shipping passing through the Pentland Firth. About a mile and a half from the inn of Huna the traveller reaches the Land's End, an extreme point upon the rocky shores and shell-banks of the Pentland Firth, well known by the name of John o' Groat's House.

The distance from Huna to Thurso is nearly 20 miles. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east of Huna is Duncansbay Head, the Berubium of Ptolemy, with its numerous deep and lengthened chasms or ghoes, and curious detached stacks or columns of rock rising from the sea.

The Pentland Firth, that great eastern gulf-stream of the Atlantic, may be seen well from this station, flowing with the force of all its united tides through the narrow opening between the mainland and the Orcades. From the Hebrides and Cape Wrath the Western Ocean rolls on in one uniform unbroken stream, which, as it approaches the eastern sea, is dashed and buffeted against the projecting headlands of Caithness and Orkney—the contracted channel imparting to its waters augmented velocity and the utmost agitation. The current then expands; but after crossing the Moray Firth, it again dashes itself with tremendous force on the rocky shores of Banff and Aberdeen shires.

<sup>\*</sup> Pall Mall Gazette.

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For about 18 miles the road proceeds along the margin of the Firth, and affords varied views of the isles of Orkney, the Pentland Firth, and the projecting points of the mainland of Caithness. Agricultural improvement and the planting and reclaiming of waste lands have been carried on in the district with rapid strides, and at Castlehill a number of labourers are employed in quarrying pavement-flags, of which from three to four thousand square feet are annually exported.

#### THURSO.

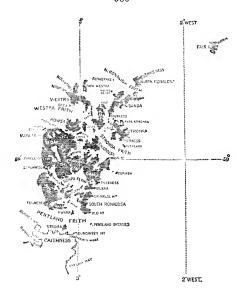
[Hotels: The Royal, very good; Caledonian.]

Royal mail steamer sails between Thurso and Stromness every day during the summer months, affording an opportunity of visiting the Orkneys.

Mail coach to Tongue thrice a-week.

Thurso, or Thor's Town, is a burgh of barony, holding of Sir George Sinclair as superior. It is irregularly built, but contains some neat freestone houses and a handsome church. East of the town stands a fine old castle (Sir George Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.), and farther on, in the same direction, Harold's Tower, over the tomb of Earl Harold, the possessor, at one time, of half of Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness, and who fell in battle against his own namesake, Earl Harold the Wicked, in the year 1190. On the west side of the bay are the ruins of the Bishop's Castle, a residence of the bishops of Caithness.

The bay of Thurso consists of a semicircular sweep of sandy beach, on which the long line of breakers yield their power with hollow moan. It is closed at either extremity by the precipitous rocks which terminate in the high bluff promontories of Holborn and Dunnet Head. Over these, though upwards of 300 feet in height, the spray dashes during storms. In the opening between, the prodigious western precipices of Hoy and other of the Orkney Isles present a range of cliff scenery rarely surpassed in Britain. The view from Holborn Head includes the Clett, a huge detached rock, about 200 or 300 feet high, the boundless expanse and heaving swell of the ocean, and clouds of screaming sea-birds.



## THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Steamer for Orkney and Shetland sails twice a-week in summer from Granton (Edinburgh). Office, 6 St. Andrew Street, where inquiry should be made as to days and hours. The distance to Kirkwall from Edinburgh by sea is 241 miles, and a good-weather passage is reckoned at 26 hours. The voyage may be shortened by going on board at Aberdeen, where the steamer calls on its way north.

This group of islands, with the sister group of the Zetlands, forms one of the counties of Scotland. They are separated from Caithness by the Pentland Firth, a strait of about 8 miles in breadth, whose turbulent and angry waters form a terrible barrier between them and the mainland. In number they amount to 67, of which about 27

are inhabited, the population amounting to upwards of 30,000. Their general appearance is bleak, owing to the want of wood and the tracts of waste uncultivated land. These latter, however, are diminishing, and now both on the mainland and other islands there are some excellent agricultural and grazing farms. The islands have a considerable export trade in live stock and grain, but more especially in cod, ling, and tusk, crabs, lobsters, and periwinkles, also in geese and eggs.

The climate is variable and damp, although by no means generally unwholesome to the inhabitants. Spring can scarcely be said to commence until April, and there is but little general warmth before the middle of June. The summer terminates for the most part with August, though sometimes it continues through September. Autumn is a very uncertain period, and winter commences with the middle of October, and occupies the remaining five months of the year.

The best months for visiting these islands are July and August, where the peculiarly long days constitute one of the charms. At this period of the year the sun rises about 3 A.M. and sets about 9 P.M., but the ruddy gleam of the sun, though set, continues on till midnight, and gradually mingles with the returning light of morning, so that there may be said to be hardly any night.

The Orkney and Shetland islands formerly belonged to the kingdom of Norway and Denmark, and they were not annexed to the crown of Scotland till the reign of James III. (15th century), who received them as a marriage portion with a daughter of the King of Denmark. They possess a distinct Norse dialect, which, however, is fast disappearing. \* A curious remnant of the Norwegian government is still left in the Odallers, + whose landed possessions are allodial, that is, held in absolute right, independently of any superior.

The largest island is called Pomona on Mainland, and on it Kirkwall, the principal town, is situated. Its distance from Edinburgh by sea is 241 miles.

\* A valuable Etymological Glossary of the Shetland and Orkney Dialect has been compiled by Thos, Edmonston, Esq. of Buness, Shetland.

t "The Odallers and Odal-born were the Commons of Orkney and Zetland -the Roithismen and their sons-who constituted the numerical strength of the Althing (Court of Freemen). There is no class in Europe exactly analogous to this Peasant Noble of Orkney and of Norway. He was a peasant, for he tilled his own land, and claimed no distinction among his free neighbours; but he was also noble, for there was no hereditary order superior to his own." -Memorial for Orkney.

#### KIRKWALL.

[Hotels: The Kirkwall, Bridge Street; Castle. There is also a Temperance Hotel at No. 7 Broad Street. Private lodgings can also be obtained. There is a newsroom, to which strangers have access.]

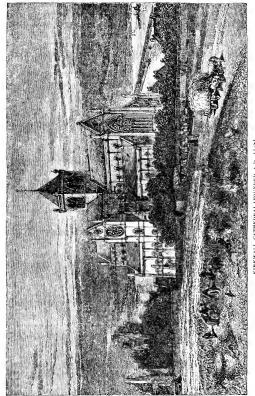
Tourists who visit Kirkwall for the first time, especially those of antiquarian tastes, will find much that is attractive and interesting. The town consists mainly of one long street, exceedingly tortuous and narrow, with the houses standing in all manner of curious positions. The names on the sign-boards are strange; those of Baikie, Cursiter, Groat, and Halero, being common. The town is a royal and parliamentary burgh, the first existing charter bearing the date of 1476. The chief object of interest is the

#### CATHEDRAL OF ST. MAGNUS.

a stately and imposing pile, founded in 1138 by Ronald, Earl of Orkney, and dedicated to his relative Magnus, who had been murdered some years previously, and canonised by the Pope. It was subsequently enlarged in the beginning of the 16th century by Bishops Stewart and Reid. Its length now is 226 feet and its breadth 56. The arms of the transept are 28 feet beyond the side walls, and 28 feet wide. The height from the floor to the roof is 71 feet, and the top of the central tower is 140 feet from the ground. The spire was struck by lightning, and burned down on the 9th January 1671, and never afterwards rebuilt. The roof is supported by 32 pillars, in two rows, 16 feet apart. Four of these support the tower in the centre of the cross, and are 24 feet in circumference : the others are 15 feet in circumference and 18 feet in height. There are several monumental stones fixed in the side walls, one of which is sacred to the memory of Malcolm Laing, the well-known historian. The choir has been screened off and fitted up as the parish church : a sad desecration in the estimation of antiquaries. In the east end is a splendid rose window 36 feet high and 12 feet wide. A dark winding-stair conducts to the top of the tower, whence there is a very fine view. Near the top are four bells, three of them suspended, and regularly used. The cathedral was repaired some years ago, and is very well kept.

#### THE PALACES.

Adjoining the cathedral are the ruins of two old palaces, the keys of



which are kept in a house near the entrance. The Bishop's Palace is the oldest, and here, in one of its upper rooms, Haco, King of Norway, died of a broken heart, after the battle of Large in 1263. The most entire portion is a round tower built in 1540 by Bishop Reid, whose effigy is still tolerably well preserved, in a niche in the outside wall. Close at hand, embowered among trees of considerable size, are the remains of the Earl's Palace, built by Earl Patrick Stewart about the year 1600, whose initials, "P. E. O.," Patrick, Earl of Orkney, are still discernible over the entrance. On the ground-floor are the kitchen, with fireplace large enough to roast an ox-rooms for retainers, with stanchioned windows, and a deep draw-well. The great banqueting-room is approached by a massive stair, and contains a fireplace at each end; it has once been lighted by a fine Gothic window. In this room Sir Walter Scott places the scene of Jack Bunce's interview with Cleveland the pirate. In 1745 the palace was unroofed, and the slates applied to the present town-house, which had previously been built with stones from the old castle\* of Kirkwall. A small gratuity is expected by the beadle who shows the cathedral, as also by the woman who keeps the keys of the Palaces.

Less than a quarter of a mile east of the town is "Cromwell Fort," an old earthwork erected by English soldiers during the time of the Commonwealth, and now used by the Kirkwall Volunteer Artillery.

#### PICTS' HOUSES.

A fine evening walk may be taken along the Ayre, between the bay and the peerie or little sea, and by the residence of Grainbank, to Quanterness, in order to visit the "Picts' Houses." And on the way one of the finest views of Kirkwall may be obtained. The Picts' House at Quanterness is simply a green mound; but halfamile to the westward, on the slope of Wideford Hill, there is a much finer specimen of an underground house, with four apartments, contained within a heath-covered mound, 140 feet in circumference at its base, and entered by a passage 18 inches high, and about 22 inches wide. The outside wall of the "house," as ascertained by excavation, is built in the usual style, of large stones converging towards the top so as to form a cone, after which it is covered over

\* An ivy-covered fragment of this castle, which was called "The King's Castle," was visible until the year 1866, when it was removed to make way for the present improvements on the street. It had once been a strong fortress, but was reduced to its ruinous condition in 1014. A stone of the building may be seen built into the front wall of the Castle hotel in Broad Street. with a thick layer of turf. From this spot the visitor should proceed to the summit of Wideford Hill, 721 feet in height, whence the view is extensive and varied. Descending on the south side, he may return to Kirkwall by the old Stromness road, whence he may have a view of Scapa Bay, about a mile distant on the right. Another pleasant walk proceeds by the eastward of the town to Birstane, the seat of William Balfour, Esq. of Gairsay, on the way to which may be seen several houses, including Papdale, formerly the property of Malcolm Laing the historian, and afterwards the residence, in his early years, of Samuel Laing, Esq., late Finance Minister of India.

# VISIT TO THE TUMULUS AT MAESHOW AND THE DRUIDICAL TEMPLE AT STENNIS,

#### Nine miles from Kirkwall.

This excursion may be regarded as the most interesting in Orkney. The roads are now excellent, and a coach runs to Stromness daily in summer, while gigs or phaetons can be hired at a cost of about 12s. 6d. for the whole journey. At a distance of six miles from Kirkwall we enter the village of Phinstown, where there are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian Churches; and a little distance beyond, on a hillside to the right, is Binscarth House, the elegant residence of Robert Scarth, Esq. Half-a-mile farther on, a road on the right hand leads towards the parish of Harray, the only parish in Orkney that is nowhere touched by the sea, in which there are from eighty to ninety little lairds—odallers, and where some remains of the Norse language may still be heard.

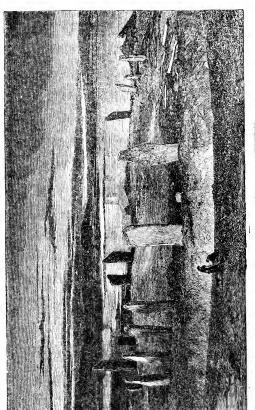
## Maeshow.

When about nine miles from Kirkwall, the stones of Stennis, like hoary sentinels standing on a nearly isulated mound, remind us that we are entering the classic ground of Orcadian mythology. Close to the road is the House of Turmiston, whence Cleveland the pirate witnessed the destruction of his vessel in Stronmess bay. Near at hand on the north side of the road, stands the now famous Turmitus of Mucshow or Mes How, a conical green mound 35 feet in height, and 120 feet in diameter at its base. This mound was opened under the direction of James Farrer, Esq., in the year 1861, and was found to be a chambered barrow constructed with great care. The passage into the interior on the west side is 52 feet

in length, and at the entrance is only 2 feet 4 inches in height and breadth, though it afterwards widens to about 31 feet wide and 41 feet high. The passage opens into a chamber about 15 feet square, of which the roof had fallen in. The walls were about 131 feet high, and as they kept gradually protruding over each other, so as to form a cone, the space between them at that height had narrowed to 9 feet square. In each corner is a buttress, one side of which is composed of a single upright block of stone, and in two sides of the building are little chambers in the wall. On the edge of the large block in the south-east buttress is a winged dragon, beautifully carved, and a serpent twined round a pole. On the large stone in the northeast and north-west corners, and on other stones, chiefly about the entrances to the chambers, are many runic inscriptions, the first ever found in Orkney. The runes have been generally deciphered and translated by Danish scholars, and belong, it is believed, to the period of about 1150. Most of them are mere names of the engravers, but two of them refer to the barrow, and according to one of these it "was formerly a sorcery-hall erected for Lodbrok." Judging from the weather-worn appearance of the stone, however, and from other circumstances, it is inferred that the building was old and roofless at the time when the runes were inscribed, and really belongs to a much earlier period. The hall has now been roofed according to the original plan, with a door placed on the entrance, which is kept locked; but any one can get admission by applying at a house close at hand, where the key is kept. The guide is allowed to charge the small fee of sixpence.

## THE DRUIDICAL STONES OF STENNIS.

The situation of these "standing-stones," as they are called, is altogether remarkable. The great loch of Stennis is here nearly cut in two by opposite promontories, and the shallow strait is bridged over with what Wallace in his History of Orkney has termed a "causey," and which is called the Bridge of Brodgar. The remains still exist of two great circles, one on each side of the loch, consisting of huge unhewn stones, standing erect as if growing out of the earth. Of the circle on the south side only three stones remain, one of which is prostrate on the ground. About 180 years ago, when Wallace wrote his History of Orkney, the circle appears to have been complete, with the addition of two stones between it and the bridge. One of these, called the Stone of Odin, was perforated above 5 feet from the ground, to enable victims to be fastened when waiting to be



DRUIDICAL STONES OF STENNIS, 9 MILES FROM KIRKWALL.

sacrificed. This stone afterwards became famous as the trystingplace of lovers, and by joining hands through the hole, and repeating some formula, they swore eternal fidelity to each other-a custom which Sir Walter Scott appropriates, with his usual felicity, in The Pirate. This stone, with some others, was destroyed in 1814, and the fragments used for building a cow-house, and all these relics of antiquity would probably have shared the same fate had not Mr. Malcolm Laing interfered to protect them. south end of the bridge a gigantic monolith, 17 feet high, is called the Watch stone. Passing along the bridge, and onward for half-amile, the visitor reaches the great ring, a space of about 2 acres and a half, enclosed with a trench, inside of which are the stone pillars. There are traces still left of thirty-seven stones, of which, however, only sixteen are standing entire. Their original number appears to have been about sixty. It is now generally believed that these ponderous monuments of antiquity are of Celtic origin, having been planted in their present positions before the Norsemen set foot on Orcadian shores, which was about the year 970.

#### STROMNESS.

## [Inns: Mrs. Scott's (late Paterson's); Flett's.]

Leaving this interesting locality, we proceed by the Bridge of Waith to Stromness, a town of 2500 inhabitants, with a considerable shipping trade, and situated among the finest scenery of Orkney. There are no monuments of antiquity, but there is a natural history museum which every stranger should visit. To the geologist the locality is interesting, as it abounds with petrified fish, and here the famous Asterolepis was found by Hugh Miller. In this district also were born Gow or Smith, the hero of The Pirate, and Torquil, of whom Byron sings as "the blue-eyed northern child," in the second canto of The Island.

## Hoy.

From Stromness the tourist may conveniently pay a visit to the island of Hoy, which stands conspicuous among the Oreades for rugged and picturesque scenery. The hire of a boat, to await the return of the passengers, is about 6s. Towards the north-west extremity of the island is the "Old Man," an insulated pillar 300 feet high, with arches below, and supposed, when viewed from a distance, to resemble the human form. The highest peak, called the Wardhill of Hoy, is 1555 feet above the sea-level, and its cliffs are still

tenanted by some solitary eagles. One chief object of interest is the Dwarfie Stone, around which Sir Walter Scott has thrown such a halo of romance—a huge block of sandstone, about 18 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 7 feet high, in which three apartments have been hewn many centuries ago. It was once popularly believed to have been the residence of Troll the dwarf, who occupied the larger of the two end apartments, while his wife slept in the other. More probably it has been first a heathen shrine, and afterwards the abode of a Christian hermit—a supposition which is strengthened by the fact, that even till recent times pilgrims were in the habit of leaving some offering at the stone.

### BIRSAY.

The coast on the west mainland from Stromness to Birsay exhibits some magnificent rock-scenery. At Birsay, 12 miles distant, there is an interesting ruin, supposed to have been a palace in the time of the Norsemen, but rebuilt by Earl Robert Stewart, natural son of King James V., after the model of Holyrood. Over the entrance was a stone with the inscription, "Dominus Robertus Stewartus, filius Jacobi Quinti, Rex Scotorum," which was probably only a mistake in grammar, but it was charged against Earl Patrick as if it had been a usurpation of the royal title, and helped to bring him to the block. A stone, inscribed with the name of King Bellus, is built in the wall of the church. On the Brough, which is insulated at high water, are some remains of Christ Church, where St. Magnus was interred, but whence he was afterwards removed to Kirkwall.

#### SHAPINSHAY.

A short excursion may be made from Kirkwall by packet, sailing twice a-day in summer, to the neighbouring island of Shapinshay, on which is situated Balfour Castle, the seat of David Balfour, Esq. The grounds are open to visitors, and the castle may also be inspected by well-introduced strangers. The library contains many rare works connected with Norse literature. The farm-steading adjoining is the finest in Orkney.

The adjacent islands of Gairsay, Egilshay, and Rousay, are not very accessible, and can only be visited by boat, having an experienced pilot on board, as there are dangerous currents to be encountered. On the island of Egilshay are the remains of St. Magnus Church, with a round tower, a very old edifice, built, as is supposed, by the aboriginal Celts, converted by the missionaries from Iona, some time

between the years 400 and 843. The island is six miles or so from Kirkwall. Rousay is a romantic-looking island of a striking volcanic character. Comfortable lodgings or refreshments may be obtained here at Hullion.

## THE BROUGH OR OLD PICTISH TOWER OF BURRA.

An excursion, interesting to antiquarians, may be made to the islands of Burra and South Ronaldshav, where there are two specimens of the Brough, or old Pictish fort. The walk from Kirkwall to St. Mary's village, in the parish of Holm, is about six miles, and from this point we reach Burra by crossing the ferry at Holm Sound (freight of ferry-boat 2s.) A few hundred yards distant from the landing-place is the brough, quite entire, but without the roof, a circular building about 40 feet in diameter, and, like other structures of that period, built with the stones protruding inward, so as nearly to close in at the roof. The wall at its foundation is about twelve feet thick, and there are in it two small apartments, opening into the inside of the building. Formerly this edifice presented only the appearance of a green mound, till it was opened up some years ago. Walking across the island about 2 miles, we may cross to South Ronaldshay, by the ferry, for which the charge is sixpence. A mile from the landing-place is the village of St. Margaret's Hope. A short distance beyond this is the howe of Hoxav, where there is another brough, presenting much the same appearance as that we have already seen. It has been partially repaired, and rendered more substantial, while the original form is retained.

## THE NORTH ISLES.

The string of islands stretching in a north-easterly direction, and named respectively Stronsay, Sanday, North Ronaldshay, Eday, Westray, etc., are distinguished as the North Isles, and a visit to them may be combined in one tour by means of the steamer "Orcadian," which plies twice a-week, leaving Kirkwall on the mornings of Saturday and Wednesday, and returning on Mondays and Thursdays. The exact hours of sailing may be learnt from the local newspaper. The accommodation on board is good, and the fares are moderate. Stronsay is generally flat and uninteresting in appearance, but in an advanced agricultural condition. Comfortable quarters can be had at Maxwell's in the village, and at Sampson's Lane. Sanday, as its name indicates, is flat and sandy, but celebrated for its production of grain and potatoes. Some interesting

excavations have been made here by Mr. Farrer. There is an inn at Castlehill. In North Ronaldshay, the most northern of the group, the inhabitants are to be seen in their most primitive condition. Bivilins are still occasionally used instead of shoes, and the Norse language still lingers in ordinary conversation. Eday, with its calf, is not particularly interesting. It abounds in peats, but, like some of its neighbours, has lately been greatly improved in an agricultural point of view. In Calf Sound there is good anchorage for vessels. touching at the fertile island of Papa Westray we reach Westray, and land at Pierowall, where there are a tolerable inn and several small shops. In the immediate vicinity are the ruins of Notland Castle, built by Tulloch, Bishop of Orkney, about the year 1420, and whose initials, with the figure of a kneeling bishop, are cut on the capital of one of the pillars. It was this bishop who erected that beautiful part of the cathedral where his remains were interred. There is some fine rock scenery at the neighbouring promontory of Nouphead, and some caves are pointed out where some faithful followers of the Chevalier took refuge after the rebellion.



FAIR ISLE: BETWEEN ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

## THE SHETLAND OR ZETLAND ISLES,



The Ultima Thule of the ancients, as esparated from the orkneys by a channel of a dangerous and tide-tossed sea, 50 miles aross. They are 100 in number, but only between thirty to forty are

inhabited—the population being about 32,000.

As already noticed, the shetland Islands, with those of Orkney, belonged at one time to the kingdom of Denmark, and formed part of the marriage downy of the Princess Margaret of

THE DOR HOLM, NORTHMAVINE. riage dowry of the Princess Margaret of Denmark. At various times they were

bestowed by the crown on different persons, some of whom subjected the inhabitants to great oppression; but at length, in 1707, the greater part of them were obtained by James, Earl of Morton, from the crown in mortgage, which was rendered irredeemable in 1742, and in 1766 he sold the estate to Sir Lawrence Dundas, the ancestor of the present proprietor.

Agriculture in Shetlaud is very limited, owing to the nature of the soil, though, where practicable, good crops of bere (a sort of barley), cats, turnips, and potatoes, are raised. Sheep-farming has been successfully carried on of late years. But the greatest wealth of Shetland is in the sea. Thousands of the population are engaged in the fishing of cod, ling, tusk, saithe, and herrings. The amount of money received into Shetland annually for fish varies from £30,000 to £90,000. The valued rental of the county does not exceed £32,000. A large number of the female population is engaged in knitting Shetland hosiery, some of these articles being extremely beautiful, and of amazing fineness. So fine are some of the ladies' stockings, that one of them may easily be drawn through a small-

sized lady's finger-ring. The native salted beef of Shetland is said to be very delicate and palatable.

To the angler Shetland affords excellent sport. The lochs are almost innumerable, and most of them abound in trout of good quality and large size. Nor are there any restrictions, the fishing being free to all. Good sea-trout fishing is to be had also in autumn.

The Granton mail-steamer leaves Kirkwall for Lerwick on the morning of every Saturday, and an additional steamer leaves also during the months of June, July, August, and September, on the morning of Wednesday. Parties in Kirkwall intending to visit Lerwick should ascertain the probable time at the office of the Shipping Company on Kirkwall quay. The voyage takes from eight to ten hours, and the distance is over 100 miles. After losing sight of the Orkneys the Fair Isle is the first land that meets the eye, then the Fitful and Sumburgh Heads; from the latter place to Lerwick the remainder of the voyage occupies about two hours, and the whole distance by the steamer route from Edinburgh is about 340 miles.

The Fair Island, which lies midway between the two groups, is a bold sea-girt rock of striking aspect, with excellent pasturage. It is about three miles in length, surrounded by high precipices, and the only approach is by a small creek, into which vessels can enter in fine weather. It maintains a singularly primitive and orthodox population of fishermen and their families, with a schoolmaster; and is remarkable in early history as the isle which broke the vanguard of the "Invincible Armada," upon its iron girdle in 1588. The Spanish admiral, Duke Medina Sidonia's flag-ship was the chief, and His Excellency, after remaining some time upon the island in miserable plight, became the guest of a gentleman living upon the neighbouring mainland-Mr. Sinclair of Quendale, in the parish of Dunrossness. About 200 of the invaders were rescued, and lived upon shell-fish and wildfowl among the hardy islanders, till famine drove them to the mainland, where they were hospitably received by Mr. Umphrey of Reawick, who had despatched a vessel for them, and subsequently forwarded them to Scotland. Traces of their visit, moral and physical, have been perpetuated amongst the Fair Islanders. The art of knitting those famous woollen particoloured articles, known as the Fair Isle manufacture, consisting of gloves, caps, stockings, and waistcoats, of the most varied patterns and combinations of colours, is one of their legacies to the Fair Isle women, whose time is chiefly occupied in this pretty work. The celebrated Spanish painter Murillo, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exhibits the patterns alluded to upon a shawl in his beautiful picture of the Flower Girl, in the Dulwich Gallery, which is a strong evidence of their origin. The patterns consist of parallel lines, of diamonds, crosses, and mathematical figures of every bright colour, intermixed thread by thread, in the highest contrast and beauty, each row being about one inch in size.

Betwixt this island and the mainland of Shetland flows the famous "Roost of Sumburgh," a raging tideway, twenty miles wide, and almost impassable in very stormy weather, and which takes its name from Sumburgh Head, the southern promontory of the mainland of Zetland. This headland consists of a bold rocky precipice, sloping inland to rich pastures and corn-fields. On the summit stands one of the late Robert Stephenson's lighthouses, at an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the sea, built about 1820, at a cost of £20,000 ;-a substantial work of art, of the greatest utility to the navigators of those seas, and which has almost entirely prevented the occurrence of terrible shipwrecks on this part of the coast. Some miles to the north-west of Sumburgh, Fitful Head, where Scott fixed the dread abode of the pythoness Norna, is seen rearing its dark crest. Passing along the bend of the coast in the direction of Lerwick, the modern capital, we skirt the shores of Dunrossness and Landwick parishes, arriving at the island of Mousa. equidistant from Sumburgh Head and Lerwick about 12 miles. and we shall suppose the steamer to take her course between this island and the mainland, a narrow channel bounded on both sides by formidable precipices covered with sea-fowl, and exhibiting many large caverns or "helyers," echoing the moaning voices of the rolling and restless waves. In the headland called Noness on the mainland, is a famous helyer, fifty yards deep, frequented by seals or sealkies, and tang-fish, as they are vernacularly called in Zetland.

Above the creek and shelving shore of Mousa stands a fine old Pictish Castle, in a dilapidated condition, though the most entire in the islands, which abound with "Burgs," and watch-towers or beacons, used formerly for mutual communication along the coast. It is a conspicuous and interesting object, double walled, built of flat stones without mortar, and shaped like a dice-box, with circular stairs and cells running to the top. It is about 100 feet high, and has been much injured by the removal of stones for building dykes and other purposes. This Islaud produces good sheep, and well-fed cattle. Wild duck and curlew, etc., abound, and otters have their well-known haunts or "hads," in the east board and other spots.



PICTISH TOWER OF MOUSA, 12 MILES FROM LERWICK.

A nomantic legend exists respecting this castle—that Earl Erlend, a Norwegian Prince, and kinsman of the Earl of Orkney and Zetland, carried off his lady-love to this remote place of security, and fortified it, holding possession till the lady's family consented to their marriage. The castle was in a state of integrity in 1154. Nearly opposite the castle, on the mainland, situated on the low shore facing the north, is Sand Lodge, the residence of John Bruce, Esq. of Sumburgh, a large proprietor in this county. The

abrupt hills on the left are called the Cliffs of Coningsburg, and their sea-washed shores have been the scenes of many fearful shipwrecks. At the northern declivity, in the first gap, and above the sandy beach and islets immediately before us, lies a pretty little glen, intersected with a nice trout-burn, on the banks of which are a number of tunuli, supposed to be the resting-place of the slain of an ancient battle, and a secret depository, still unexplored.

The next point arrived at is Helliness Head, terminating in a dangerous shoal and "Ba." Just beyond the shore is found the remains of concentric circles of stones, supposed to indicate the ancient seat of an open-air law court of the "Fowd," or Judge of the district.

We now gain a better view of the south part of the Islands of Bressa and Noss, with the entrance to the harbour of Lerwick. The precipices of the "Ord" and Bard, and Noss Head, are far surpassed in height by the hill immediately behind them, called the Wart or Ward Hill of Bressay, about 750 feet high. We are now passing the shores of Coningsburg, and farther along, Quarff, Brindister, Gulberwick, and the bays of Soundy, till we approach the "Nabb" point, and enter the south entry of Lerwick, bounded on the other side by the Island of Bressay, and sweep round into the roadstead called Bressa Sound, or Lerwick harbour.

LERWICK is now before us, a great portion of the houses lining the shore, and standing in the sea, with loadberrys and piers attached, the remainder surmounting the slope of an abrupt eminence, extending half-a-mile north and south. The houses are very plain, and we cannot say comfortable-looking.

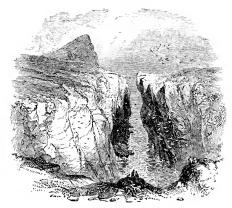
There are two hotels, the Queen's and Mattinson's, and private lodgings may also be obtained.

Several churches are conspicuous on the high grounds, and the walls of a fortification called Fort Charlotte occupy the northern boundary. This fort was built originally in the reign of Cromwell, but rebuilt during that of George III., and for many years strongly garrisoned, but latterly it was quite neglected, and was transformed into a court-house and jail. Commercial Street, which runs zig-zag throughout its whole extent, constitutes the only thoroughfare, and here there are numerous shops where the hosiery peculiar to these islands is abundantly displayed.

Although in the lowlands Lerwick would only be entitled to the name of a thriving village of some 4000 inhabitants, its growth is as remarkable as any place on the coast of Scotland, having gradually risen from a few rude huts and fishing booths, erected here in 1670 for traffic with the Dutch fishing busses, whose crews exchanged gin,

tobacco, wooden shoes, pipes, and cheese, for hosiery, etc., to its present size.

In Bressay Sound, formed by the opposite island of the same name, Lerwick possesses one of the finest harbours in the world; and one which is made the rendezvous of all vessels destined for the north and the whale fishery. Off Bressay is the Noss, the most remarkable of the rock-phenomena of Shetland, and which consists of a small high island, with a flat summit, girt on all sides by perpendicular



CRADLE OF NOSS.

walls of rock. It is 500 feet in length and 170 broad, and rises abruptly from the sea to the height of 160 feet. It may be reached by ferry from Bressay, but no one is allowed to land without an order from the proprietor or tenant. In former years an ingenious form of bridge was in use here to connect the Noss with the neighbouring little island of Holm; namely, strong ropes stretched across, along which passengers were drawn in a cradle or wooden chair. This contrivance was given up some years ago, but the name is still retained where it was used.\*

\* If the weather permit, the Noss may be visited by boat, and the Orkney-man's Cave explored en route.

Shetland is famous for a species of hardy little ponies, known by the name of Shellies. They are bred in large numbers, and used to



SHETLAND PONY.

be regarded as common good; this primitive state of matters has passed away, and they are reared principally for export to England, where they are much used in the narrow galleries of mines.

Here, as in Orkney, the principal island of the group is called the "Mainland," and it is now traversed by good roads. The principal antiquities are the burghs in various parts,

and the ruins of Scalloway Castle. The latter is situated eight miles to the west of Lerwick, in the parish of Tingwall. Having been despoiled of its freestone for the sake of supplying jambs and lintels to the neighbouring mansion of Sands, it presents little more than a shell of a square building turreted at the corners; a small doorway, by which it is entered, is surmounted by a Latin inscription, giving the name of the founder and the date of its erection:—

PATRICIUS STEWARDUS, Orcadiæ et Zetlandiæ Comes, I.V.R.S. Cujus fundamen saxum est, Dom, illa manebit, Labilis e contra si sit arena perit. A.D. 1600.\*

This Patrick, Earl of Orkney, was a nobleman of infamous memory, on account of his cruel and oppressive conduct to the Shet land Odallers.

# AN INLAND EXCURSION.

One of the most beautiful parts of Shetland is Northmavine, a peninsula, almost an island, situated at the extreme north of the mainland. The scenery is more particularly attractive in the

\* This inscription is said to have been furnished by the clergyman of Northmavine, probably in bitterness of soul, though the Earl saw not, or affected not to see, the spiritual satire which it poured upon a tyrant, who had endeavoured to establish his kingdom in this world by ruling the people with a rod of iron and holding them under worse than Egyptian bondage. neighbourhood of Hillswick, but it is not well known, nor so much visited as it deserves, owing to its distance being 40 miles from Lerwick. The road is good all the way, and it can be travelled by dog-cart, or pony-back, or better still on foot, fishing-rod in hand. Leaving Lerwick by the north road, the parish of Tingwall is traversed, and 12 miles distant we reach a small roadside hostelry. where substantial refreshment, both for man and beast, can be obtained. Several lochs, containing excellent trout, have already been passed, and in the immediate vicinity of this little inn is another, where good sport may be obtained. Beyond this a dreary valley, stretching for six miles, and without a single human habitation, has to be passed through before reaching the head of Olnafirth voe. Here is one of the most extensive and flourishing fishing stations in Shetland. Winding along the banks of this very long arm of the sea, which appears more like an inland lake than what it really is, we arrive at length, 6 miles farther on, at Brae, where travellers can be put up. Right opposite is the pleasantly-situated House of Busta, surrounded by the few and almost only trees to be found in this country. A short distance from Brae is Mavis Grind, where the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea are separated by little more than the width of the road. Here the scenery assumes an aspect of considerable grandeur, displaying high, bare, rugged hills, intersected by deep chasms. Twelve miles more of road, winding among the hills and round locks, bring us to Hillswick. In the vicinity are high and rugged rocks, richly and variously coloured with holms, outlying stacks, and with natural arches, and altogether a spot of beauty, rare of its kind. A short distance to the west is Rona Hill, 1500 feet high. From its summit, the loftiest in Shetland, on a clear day, a magnificent view of the whole northern archipelago can be obtained, which will amply repay the fatigue of the ascent.

## THE NORTH ISLES.

The steamer "Chieftain's Bride" plies regularly twice a-week between Lerwick and the North Isles, and every tourist having the time should avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded of visiting them. The accommodation is comfortable, and the fares moderate. The whole of the coast of Shetland is rugged and romantic, deeply indented by voes, that stretch inland in many cases for several miles, and the rocks are generally of considerable height, with numerous outlying stacks, and still more dangerous "bas," as the sunken rocks are called by the suilors. Twelve miles north from

Lerwick is the island of Whalsay, on which is the fine modern mansion of Symbister. Passing along the coast of Lunnasting, on weathering Lunnaness, we enter Yell Sound, with its rapid tide of 9 miles an hour, and in a gale of wind the terror of seamen. Various hamlets or fishing stations are visited, and we cross over to the island of Yell, the second largest of the group, and the bleakest. It is about 20 miles long, and except along the shore, where there is a little arable land, it contains nothing but peat. From Yell we pass over to the fertile island of Fetlar. The homefarm of Brugh is the finest sheep-farm in Shetland. Much of the land too is of a highly arable character, and the fresh green tint of the grass presents a most pleasing contrast to the sombre grey of Yell. Unst, the most northerly island of the group, and of Britain, is next reached. A great part of it is bare and sterile, and towards the north, very hilly. The chromate of iron quarries were long, and are likely to be again, sources of considerable wealth to the proprietors. A fertile valley runs through the entire length of the island. The rocks towards the north are very grand, and upon one of these, rising to the height of 200 feet, the Flugga Lighthouse is erected.



ULTIMA THULE (FITFUL HEAD).

Names of Mountains beginning with Ben are classed together. The same applies to words beginning with Glen. The principal Lochs are under Loch.

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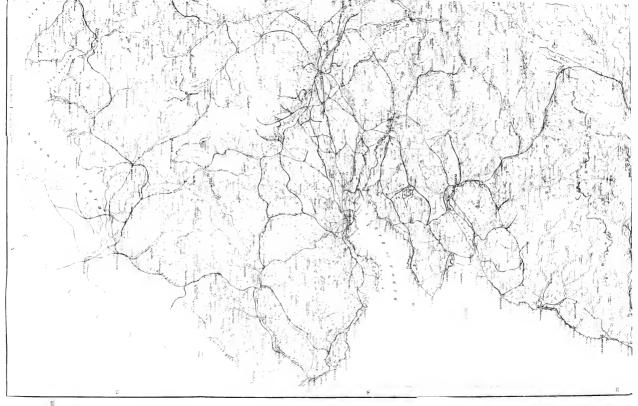
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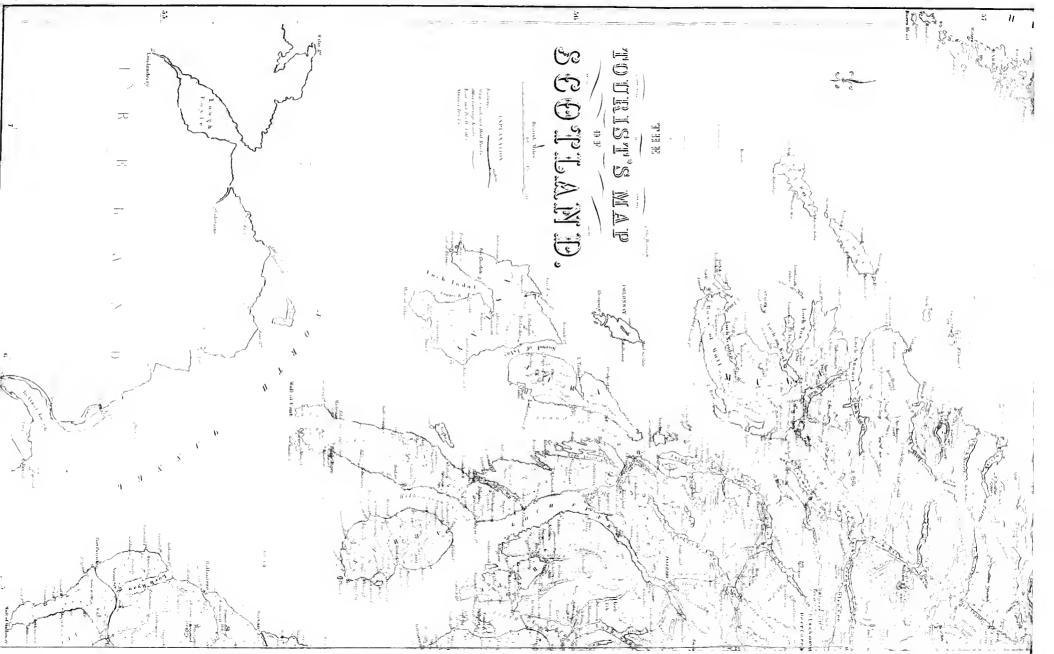
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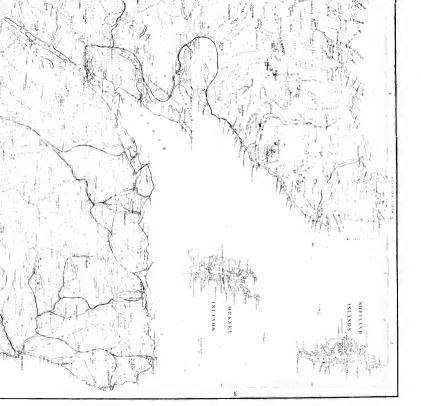
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### BRISTOL.

### ROYAL HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

TIRST-CLASS, Central, and pleasantly situated. Very spacious Coffee, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Private Apartments en suite. One Hundred and Twenty Bed-Rooms. Steam Lift and Laundry. Hot and Cold Baths. Telegraph Office and Post-office in the Hotel. Fixed Charges. All Omnibuses pass the door. Night Porter kept.

W. SWANSON, Manager.

### BRISTOL.

### CLIFTON DOWN HOTEL.

FACING THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE. FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THIS Hotel contains all the appointments found in First-Class Establishments. Its situation is unrivalled. Visitors will find all the comfort and attention of home, with fixed moderate charges. Omnibuses meet all trains.

N.B.—From this Hotel the following TRIPS are easy, returning to the Hotel the same day:-

To Chepstow Castle, the Wynd Cliff, Tintern Abbey, Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury Tor. Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon Portishead, the River Avon, and Channel Docks.

Clifton Hotel Company (Limited).

D. H. GITTINS, Manager,

### BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

### QUEEN'S HOTEL.

### A. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS. HORSES, GIGS, DROSKIES, &c.

This first-class Hotel affords excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Visitors.

### CALLANDER. GREGOR HOTEL.

JAMES M'DERMONT, PROPRIETOR.

PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE and Princess of Wales.

TOURISTS and Families visiting the above long-established and First-Class Hotel (so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor) will have every comfort and attention, and the Charges moderate in comparison with other Hotels in the Highlands, Posting complete. 'Bus awaits all the trains.

PN.B.—Parties beware of being misled from this Hotel by porters and others on the various routes to Callander,

### CALLANDER.

# D. M'GOWAN, Proprietrix.

THIS large and commodious Hotel, so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor, and Which has recently undergone extensive atterations and improvements, is beautifully situated at the west end of the village, and commands a magnificent view of the Vale of the Teith, Ben Ledi, and surrounding district, and is within a short distance of

### THE ROMAN CAMP.

### THE FALLS OF BRACKLINN.

LOCH VENNACHAR, LOCH LUBNAIG, THE PASS OF LENY, BEN LEDI. etc. etc.

Tourists will find Callander very central for visiting those places mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake"—viz., the Lake of Mcnteith, Clachan of Aberfoyle, Loch Ard, the Trossachs, Loch Achray, Loch Katrine, Strathyre, Clachan of Balquhidder (where Rob Roy M'Gregor is buried), Loch Voil, Lochearnhead, etc.

During the Summer Season STAGE COACHES in connection with this Hotel and Mr. Blair's Hotel at the Trosachs run several times each day, to suit the arrival and departure of trains at Callauder and steamer on Loch Katrine.

Omnibuses run to and from each Train.

FP Posting in all its Branches.—Letters for Carriages, Coach Seats, or Hotel Accommodation, carefully attended to.

Lake and River Fishing to be had in the immediate neighbourhood.

### CAMBRIDGE.

### BULL HOTEL

(Patronised by their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil),

SITUATE in the most central part of the town, and near to the principal Colleges and places of interest to visitors. Families and Gentlemen will find this Hotel complete with every comfort. Spacious Coffee Room, private Sitting and Bed Rooms en swite. Omnibus and Flys to meet all trains.

J. A. MOYES, PROPRIETOR.

### CARLISLE.

### THE COUNTY HOTEL,

WHICH affords every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, is Fire-proof, and connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters in attendance on arrival of Trains.

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.

CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.

### ROYAL HOTEL (LATE UXBRIDGE ARMS),

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Beautifully situated on the Banks of the Menai Straits, and in close proximity to the Railway Station.

### EDWARD HUMPHREYS

(Late of the Dolbadarn and Padarn Villa Hotels, Llanberis).

AN Omnibus will regularly attend the arrival of each Train at the Railway Station. Billiards in detached premises. Daily Coaches during the Season to Beddgelert.

On and after June 19th, a Coach round Snowdon, after the arrival of the 9.45 A.M. Train, via Beddgelert, Vale of Gwynant, and the Pass of Llanberis, arriving at the Hotel for Dinner, and in time for the Train for Llandudno, Rhyl, &c.

COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

### POLLYCROCHON HOTEL,

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views, and miles of delightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within ten minutes' walk of Colwyn Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

Sea-Bathing, Billiards, Posting.

J. PORTER, Proprietor.

### CHELTENHAM, BELLE VUE HOTEL

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Hotel is delightfully situated in the healthiest part of the town.

TERMS MODERATE.

G. ROLPH, Proprietor.

### C O R K.

### STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL

(Opposite the General Post Office, Cork),

POSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General Post Office—close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

Charges extremely Moderate.

### WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR,

From the West of England.

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the North Briton, 1864:—

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Com-

mercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

### DINGWALL.

### AUCHNASHEEN HOTEL.

AUCHNASHEEN.

BY RAILWAY FROM DINGWALL.

M. MIVER begs to inform the Public that he has now Removed from the Old House, and has Opened the New Horel at the Auchnasheen Station, which is much larger and more convenient than the old one.

The Coaches for Lochmaree and Gairloch leave Auchnasheen daily on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Dingwall; the Gairloch Coaches arrive at Auchnasheen in time for the Evening Trains to Dingwall and Strome Ferry.

### DINGWALL.

DINGWALL AND SKYE, LOCH MAREE AND GAIRLOCH.

"FRASER'S"

### NATIONAL AND STATION HOTEL—FIRST,

Is a very Large and Commodious First-Class Hotel, situated at

the Junction of the Highland and Skye Railways.

The following places of interest may be conveniently visited from this Hotel between Breakfast and Dinner :- The whole of the Famed Scenery along the Skye Railway—Golspie and Dunrobin—Ben Wyvis—The Black Rock—The Famed Strathpeffer and its Mineral Wells—Falls of Rogie— Loch Achilty-Falls of Conon-Loch Garve-Falls of Kilmorack.

The following can be visited by being absent from here One Night only, viz .- Loch Maree, Gairloch, and the Isle of Skye.

A LARGE COFFEE-ROOM.

PRIVATE PARLOURS AND SUITES OF ROOMS.

Posting, and Job Horses and Carriages.

### JURY'S HOTEL,

# COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

FLL known for cleanliness, good attention, and moderate charges.

TABLE D'HOTE AT THREE AND HALF-PAST SIX.

### DUBLIN.

### SALTHILL HOTEL,

MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.

OURISTS and FAMILIES visiting Dublin will find the above replete with every convenience, combined with moderate charges and the advantage of a seaside residence; within easy access to Dublin; by rail twenty minutes.

The Hotel has been re-decorated, and is now ready for the reception of visitors. From its situation, surrounded by its own grounds, facing the Bay of Dublin, it pos-

sesses unquestionable advantages as a family residence.
First-class Livery and Carriage Department—the whole under the personal superin-

tendence of the Proprietor.

For terms apply to WILLIAM PARRY.

KIRN, DUNOON.

### FAMILY HOTEL.

THE

# ROYAL MARINE HOTEL,

### HUNTER'S QUAY, KIRN.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.

All the Clyde Steamers call at Kirn (only eight minutes' walk), and several during summer call at Hunter's Quay, Headquarters of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club.

A. G. M. DOUGLAS, Proprietor.

### DUNOON.

### WELLINGTON HOTEL.

THIS Commodious Hotel is well situated, commanding a magnificent view of the Firth of Clyde.

Visitors will have every comfort, combined with Moderate Charges.

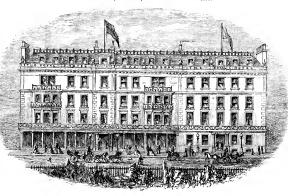
### DEJAY'S HOTEL, EDINBURGH.

99, 100, 101 PRINCES STREET.

THIS first-class Family Hotel is situated in the most pleasant and central part of the Metropolis, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and directly opposite the Castle. Private Suites of Apartments, also a handsome Select Coffee-Room, a Ladies' and Gentlemen's Drawing-Room, Bath-Rooms, and Smoking-Room. The Culinary Department is under the personal superintendence of Mr. Dejay, whose thorough practical experience as a chef de cuisine is well known, and will be a sufficient guarantee for efficiency. Au parle Français.

Charges strictly Moderate.

EDINBURGH, opposite the Scott Monument, and commanding the best views of the Gardens, Castle, and Arthur's Seat.



# THE ROYAL HOTEL,

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH, MacGregor, Proprietor and Manager.

THE above has been entirely remodelled within the last two years. It has numerous suites of apartments overlooking Princes Street, one of the finest streets in Europe.

The magnificent Coffee-Room for Families and Gentlemen is a hundred feet long and twenty feet high. The Drawing-Room and Library all *en suite*, fronting Princes Street. The most complete in Britain.

The Royal is within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Stations.

SPACIOUS SMOKING AND BILLIARD ROOMS FRONTING PRINCES St. A Night Porter.

### THE WATERLOO HOTEL,

WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH,

DESIGNED and built for the express purpose, in the most commodious and elegant style, and in a most beautiful situation, is always replete with everything conducive to the comfort and convenience of Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and other Visitors, and is specially worthy of the attention of such.

### KENNEDY'S HOTEL,

8 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

A LSO merits particular notice as an Old-established, Commodious, and popular House. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Commercial Gentlemen. The view from it to the west is at once comprehensive, grand, and striking.

Both Hotels adjoin the General Post Office and Railway Termini.
WM. KENNEDY,
Proprietor.

Ladies' Coffee-Room at both Hotels.

# EDINBURGH. CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

1 CASTLE STREET AND PRINCES STREET.

(Exactly opposite the Castle.)

LATE J. BURNETT. R. B. MOORE.

### ALMA HOTEL,

112, 113, and 114 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

(Opposite the Castle.)

COMBINING all the comforts of a Home with the convenience of a Hotel. Ladies' Coffee-room and Drawing-room.

Charges strictly moderate.

A. ADDISON, Proprietor.

# THE BALMORAL HOTEL,

### 91 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

THIS old-established Hotel, re-constructed and re-furnished throughout in the most elegant manner, from designs by the best artists, and under the personal direction of John Grieve of St. James' Hall, London (the Lessee), is now open for reception of visitors.

In devising many necessary alterations, and in entirely re-furnishing the house, Mr. Grieve, while he has been careful to maintain the high character which the Balmoral has always maintained as an elegant and comfortable residence for the Nobility and Gentry, is desirous of calling attention to the fact that he has very carefully studied the requirements of Gentlemen visiting Edinburgh on law and other business. Besides adding to the Hotel several suites of luxuriously-furnished apartments for Family use, he has added Thirty Single Rooms, with commodious self-contained Wardrobes, for the use of professional or business men.

The Public Dining and Drawing Rooms, furnished by London and Edinburgh tradesmen (unequalled in their several departments), are specially begant and commodious, commanding fine views of Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh Castle, and other interesting features of the "Modern Athens;" whilst a snug Smoking-room, convenient Lavatories, and unlimited Water Supplies throughout the establishment, add largely to the comfort of the Visitor.

Kitchens, constructed by Benham & Sons of London, administered by Freign and English Cooks of ability, leave nothing to be desired in the art of satisfying the most fastidious palate.

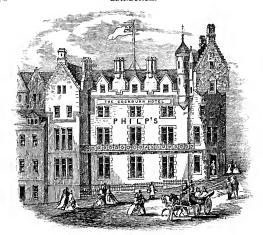
The Wine Cellars are stocked with Vintages obtained from Merchant and Shipping Houses, with which Mr. Grieve has done a large business for many years; and, though aware of the dilliculty of pleasing the British public, he confidently refers to his newly-revised Wine Carte, and to the very moderate prices therein quoted—from the 3s. bottle of "Medoc" upwards.

The Charges of the Balmoral will compare favourably even with those of minor hotels. Lists of Prices will be forwarded on application to the Manager.

Ladies and Gentlemen passing through the city are respectfully invited to visit the Bahnoral, and judge of the accommodation and charges for themselves.

Hot, Cold, Shower, Douche, Turkish, and Plunge Baths on the Premises.

\* \* Wholesale Wine List on application.



# EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

THIS commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest

views in the city.

A large and elegantly-furnished Saloon—admitted to be the finest in Scotland—set apart for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families, wishing to avoid the expense of Sitting-Rooms.

The views from the immense windows of this Saloon are, without ex-

ception, the finest in Edinburgh.

Private Suites of Apartments, Bath-Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms, and every accommodation for Gentlemen.

### PIANOS IN ALL THE PARLOURS AND SALOONS.

\* Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

P.S.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his headquarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted at the Cockburn.

On Parle Français. Man Spricht Deutsch.

First-Class Turkish Baths in connection with this Hotel.

### ROBERT MIDDLEMASS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE EDINBURGH HOTEL, PRINCES STREET, has the honour of announcing that he has entered on a Lease of

# THE DOUGLAS HOTEL,

SAINT ANDREW SQUARE,

which has for many years been distinguished by the Patronage of the Royal Families of Great Britain and Europe.

It is situated in the principal Square, from which picturesque views are obtained, within a short distance of all the Railway Stations; and while it commands perfect quietude, is in the vicinity of the various Public Buildings and Places of Interest for which the City is so justly famed.

The moderate tariff which has given such universal satisfaction to visitors at the Edinburgh Hotel has been adopted at the Douglas.

### DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,

20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours. Turkish and other Baths can be had on the premises. This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

### ENNISKILLEN.—ROYAL HOTEL.

E. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR,

Begs to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public in general that in addition to the above he has added a large house, fitted up with all the modern mprovements, with a view to give additional space and comfort; also a Biliard Table of Daniel Harris's best and improved make.

Posting in all its branches turned out in best style.

The Hotel Omnibus attends all Trains. Ladies' Coffee-Room free of Charge.

### CARRICK'S ROYAL HOTEL.

50 GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

(Opposite the General Post-Office.)

This Old-established Family Hotel is delightfully situated for Gentlemen and Families.

The Charges are Fixed and Moderate.

JAMES CARRICK, Proprietor.

GLASGOW.

### HOTEL. BEDFORD

54 ST. GEORGE'S PLACE, GLASGOW. JOHN CHARLES, PROPRIETOR.

(Corner of Buchanan Street,)

Well situated for Parties on pleasure, Families, and Commercial Gentlemen.

Elegant Coffee-Room.

Smoking and Billiard Rooms.

# HANOVER



# HOTEL.

### HANOVER STREET, GEORGE SOUARE, GLASGOW.

MERTON R. COTES, Proprietor.

"The Editor of 'BRADSHAW' highly recommends this Hotel for its Superior Arrangements, Excellent Management, and Domestic Comforts."—Sept. 7, 1871.
"First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen, replete with the comforts of Home."—Murray's Guide to Scotland, 1871. "Quiet Family Hotel, combining excellence in every department."—Black's Guide to Scotland, 1871.

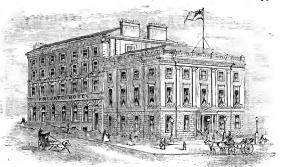
### ROYAL ALBERT HOTEL.

Restaurant Attached.

63 WILSON STREET, GLASCOW. Situation Central, Healthy, and Quiet.

Opposite the new Court-Houses and County Buildings, and in convenient proximity to all the Railway Termini. WM. PATON, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors at this Hotel having the benefit of the Restaurant will find it the most economical, combined with comfort and attention. The Liquors and Commercial Room, Parlours, and Bedrooms large and airy. Viands A1. All charges strictly moderate. Bed, Breakfast, and attendance, from 3s, 6d. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Night Porter.



### MACLEAN'S HOTEL, 198 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

OR Families and Gentlemen, in the immediate neighbourhood of Blythswood Square, and within five minutes of the termini of the various Railways and Steamboat Wharves. JAMES MACLEAN, Proprietor,

# CITY COMMERCIAL DINING ROOMS, 54 & 60 UNION STREET, AND 35 MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW.

NE of the most Extensive and Comfortable Dining Establishments in Scotland, eapable of accommodating upwards of 2000 Visitors daily. Breakfasts, Dinners, and Teas, served with comfort, economy, and despatch.

Bill of Fare—EXTRA MODERATE, LADIES' PRIVATE DINING-ROOM. GENTLEMEN'S LAVATORY.

No Gratuities to Waiters.

MATTHEW WADDELL, Proprietor.

### CROW HOTEL

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

THIS House is situated in the very centre of the City. For Tourists and Families it is unsurpassed for Comfort and Moderate Charges.

D. DEWAR, Proprietor.

### THE CLARENCE HOTEL,

# 25 GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

D. MACKENZIE, Proprietor.

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN M'GREGOR,

### FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES AND TOURISTS.

# HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL, 10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.

Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Teas, Oyster, Fish, and Tripe Suppers. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bedrooms. Lavatory in Coffee-Room. Good Smoking-Room, Charges Moderate.

-Within Two Minutes' Walk of Union Railway Station, Dunlop Street.

J. SALMON.

### ROYAL SUTHERLAND ARMS HOTEL, GOLSPIE

JAMES MITCHELL begs to intimate to Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that he has now opened the above beautifully situated and commodious Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit that support which has hitherto been extended to this old-established house. The house contains good Coffee-Room, Commercial Room, and Private Parlours suit able for families.

The Hotel is about one mile from Dunrobin Castle, the grounds of which are open to the Public.

An Omnibus runs to meet the Trains, Horses and Carriages on hire, Loch trout-fishing to be had after end of May.

.April 8th, 1873.

JAMES MITCHELL.

### GRANGE HOTEL.

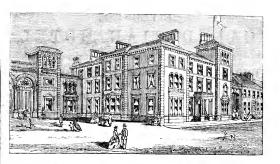
GRANGE-OVER-SANDS, via CARNFORTH, NORTH LANCASHIRE.

NEW and Elegant Hotel for Families and Gentlemen. A Summer and Winter Residence on the Shores of Morecambe Bay. Views unsurpassed. Direct Rail communication

HANDSOME COFFEE AND DRAWING ROOMS. BILLIARD-ROOM, &c.
HOT AND COLD SALT WATER BATHS.

Coaches between Grange Station and the Steamboats on Windermere Lake. Tariff and Coach Time-Tables on application to

THOMAS RIGG, Proprietor.



### MACDONALD'S STATION HOTEL,

### INVERNESS.

Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other Members of the Royal Family, and by most of the Nobility of Europe.

PARTIES travelling from South to North, and vice versa, will find this very large and handsome Hotel adjoining the Station, whereby they can arrive at, or depart from, the Hotel under cover. The house was specially built for a Hotel, is elegantly furnished with all modern improvements, and contains numerous suites of Private Rooms, includes

### LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE-ROOM,

SMOKING-ROOMS, BILLIARD-ROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c.

Over 100 beds can be made up.

Parties leaving this Hotel in the morning can go over the grand scenery along the Skye Railway, or visit either Lochmaree, Gairloch, Dunrobin, or Golspie, and return same day.

Table d'Hote at 5.30 and 7.30.

French, German, and Italian Spoken.

An Omnibus attends the Steamers. Posting.

### INVERNESS.

### CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

(Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station).

THIS well-known first-class family Hotel, patronised yearly by the best families of Europe, has recently undergone extensive alterations, additions, and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel has the best view of the Ness and surrounding scenery in Inverness.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY, AND DINNERS À LA CARTE.

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES,

Proprietor.

### INVERNESS.

### THE ROYAL HOTEL, INVERNESS.

Opposite the Railway Station.

J. S. CHRISTIE has the honour to announce that the additions and improvements on the Royal Hotel are now completed. The additions include a spacious and lofty Coffee-Room, with Drawing-Rooms cn suite, as well as several handsome Parlours and Bedrooms, commanding magnificent views of the Moray and Beauly Firths, Fort-George, and the mountains of Ross-shire, Strathglass, &c. No other Hotel in the capital of the Highlands commands such varied and extensive views of northern scenery.

J. S. C. desires to take this opportunity of tendering the thanks of Mrs. Christie and himself to the numerous families and others who patronised them while in the Station Hotel, and to assure them that they have spared no effort to make the Royal Hotel attractive and comfortable. It has been entirely refurnished in the most modern style, and every improvement that experience could suggest has been taken advantage of in its arrangement.

Though immediately opposite and within a few yards of the Railway Station entrance, the quietness and comfort of the Hotel is not thereby

affected.

Table d'Hôte at 5.30 and 7.30,

<sup>&</sup>quot;Boots" attend all Trains. An Omnibus meets the Steamers.
Posting.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

# THE MARINE HOTEL.

PARADE, WEST COWES.

### JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.

The comfort of Visitors studied in every way.

### RYDE.

### BELGRAVE FAMILY HOTEL,

RYDE-ISLE OF WIGHT.

Excellent Accommodation at Moderate Charges.

W. SALTER & SONS, Proprietors.

WHEN YOU ARE

IN

### THE HIGHLANDS

VIST

Macdougall & co.'s.

JERSEY.

## STOPFORD PRIVATE HOTEL.

33 and 35 DAVID PLACE, ST. HELIER'S.

This establishment is situated in the most fashionable part of St. Helier's, and has been successfully conducted for upwards of Thiery Years under the name of Bree's BOARDING-HOUSE. It is specially recommended to persons who intend spending the winter in Jersey. Tariff on application.

E. BREE, Proprietor.

KESWICK.

# TOWER HOTEL,

LAKE DERWENTWATER, PORTINSCALE.

THIS New Hotel is now open. It is surmounted by a Tower 120 feet high, the views from which are unsurpassed in the district, comprising Lake and Mountain Scenery of the most varied description.

of the most varied description.

One mile from Keswick, and near the Lake. Handsome Spacious Coffee Room and Ladies' Drawing-Room. Private Sitting-Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. Boats on the Lake, with Private Landing-Place. Horses, Carriages, and Mountain Ponies for Hire. An Omnibus from the Hotel meets the principal Trains at Keswick Station.

A. L. OLDFIELD, PROPRIETOR.

ALSO OF THE

HEN AND CHICKENS HOTEL, BIRMINGHAM.

KILKEE-LOWER SHANNON.

### MOORE'S HOTEL

TOURISTS purposing to visit the Delightful scenery of the Western Coast are respectfully informed that this Establishment has been fitted up in a style that will insure them all the accommodation and comfort of a City Hotel. A magnificent Public Drawing-room for Ladies. Billiard and Smoking Room. Every exertion is used by the Proprietor to secure from each individual a confirmation of the character his house bears.

Table d'Hote during the Season.

Hotel Omnibus and Porter attend the Steamers.

Kilkee has high recommendation as a Route from KILLARYEY to CONNEMARA.

MOORE'S HOTEL, WELLINGTON SQUARE, KILKEE.

### KILLARNEY BAILWAY HOTEL, P. CURRY,

LATE TRAVELLERS' CLUB, LONDON, AND KILDARE STREET CLUB, DUBLIN.

The Continental Languages spoken by the Manager.

THIS well-known Establishment, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of Tourists. It contains one hundred Bedrooms, a magnificent Coffee-room, a Drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished Sitting-rooms, Billiard and Smoking rooms, Baths, &c. &c., and is surrounded by an extensive and well-kept Flower Garden.

The Charges will be found moderate.

The Boating and Carriage Accommodation is specially attended to by the Manager, who personally arranges the formation of Boating Parties, &c., with a view to economy.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each Train, for the removal of luggage, &c.

Table d'Hote at half-past Six o'clock.

All Attendance charged.

A Room is established for the convenience of Commercial Gentlemen.

Parties taken as Boarders at Three Guineas per week, from 1st November to the 1st of June.

### KILLARNEY LAKES.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

### THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, on his recent visit to Ireland : and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe.

### TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

### KILLIN, LOCH TAY, PERTHSHIRE. KILLIN BOTEL.

BY RAILWAY FROM CALLANDER,

(One of the Finest Lines in Scotland for grandeur of Seenery.) THIS Hotel is situated amongst some of the finest scenery in the Highlands, including 1 Finlarig Castle, the burial-place of the Breadalbane Family; Inch Buie, the burial-place of the old Clan M'Nab; the Falls of Lochay, Auchmore House, Kennel House, the romantic Glenlyon, Glenlochay, Glendochart, Benlawers, and Benmore.

Salmon Fishing now open on Loch Tay. AT AN OMNIBUS RUNS TO AND FROM ALL THE TRAINS. The Posting and Hiring Establishment is complete,

JOHN M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

### LIMERICK.

### CRUISE'S ROYAL MOTEL.

J. J. CLEARY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprieta 1 the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, and affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having first-rate Show-Rooms, together with Moderate Charges.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, etc. etc. etc.; also a Bus attends the Night Mails for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N.B.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms. HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

### LANARK.

### CLYDESDALE HOTEL.

RAMILIES, Tourists, and others visiting the Falls of Clyde, and other romantic scenery around Lanark, will find every comfort and attention at this old-established and first-class Hotel.

Suites of Apartments for special parties. Large well-aired Bedrooms. A spacious Hall, suitable for accommodating large Excursion Parties. A 'Bus in attendance on all trains at Lanark Station.

### Posting in all its Branches.

Orders by letter or telegram for conveyances to meet parties at Carstairs or Lanark Stations, who wish to be taken direct to the Falls, punctually attended to.

Tickets of Admission to the Falls, on either side of the River, supplied.

### LANCASTER

(HALF WAY BETWEEN LONDON & SCOTLAND).

Parties holding Tourist Tickets to and from the Lake District and Scotland. may break their Journey at Lancaster, both going and returning.

### SLY'S

### KING'S ARMS AND ROYAL HOTEL

And General Posting Establishment,

POR Families, Commercial Gentlemen, and Tourists. Visitors will find this old-established Hotel carelles a second of the control of the contr this old-established Hotel equally as economical as minor establishments, with the certainty of comfort and attention.

The Hotel is teeming with ancient works of art, including pictures, The Hoter is teening with ancient works of art, inclinding pictures, china, elaborately-carved oak furniture, Gobelins tapestry (acknowledged to be inferior to none in the United Kingdom), and which have elicited the admiration of all visitors, including the late Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, who stated that in all his travels he had never met with so remarkable a house, and such an interesting collection. See his "Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices," in Household Words.

Omnibuses from the Hotel meet the Trains.

JOSEPH SLY, Proprietor.

# THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

LLANDUDNO.

Has been built with a view to meet the deficiency of first-class Hotel accommodation at Llandudno, increasingly felt during past seasons. It is situated on the Parade, near the centre of the Bay, and commands the surrounding scenery of Mountain and Sea, in every direction. The Apartments are spacious, well ventilated, and light. Studious attention has been given in design, arrangement, and furnishing, to the comfort and convenience of its patrons; and by the application of a perfect system of ventilation to the drainage, the health of the immates has been, as far as possible, insured.

Tariff on application.

J. CHANTREY, PROPRIETOR.

### LOCH AWE.

# DALMALLY HOTEL, NEAR INVERARY, GLENORCHY.

D. FRASER begs to intimate to the Nobility and Gentry that he has re-fitted and furnished the above Hotel in the most approved style for the accommodation of his visitors, and hopes that by strict attention and careful superintendence to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Hotel is beautifully situated on the main road between Oban, Inverary, and Killin, and commands unrivalled views of mountain scenery, which are unsurpassed for grandeur by any in Scotland. Amongst the places of interest in the immediate neighbourhood are Kilchurn Castle, Falls of Orchy, Pass of Brander (where M'Dougal of Lorne attacked King Robert the Bruce), Fraoch Ellan, Loch Awe, Ben Cruachan and Ben Luie, &c.

Excellent salmon and trout fishing on Loch Awe and river Orchy, free of charge to parties staying at the Hotel. Boats and experienced boatmen provided for visitors. Posting establishment complete. Coaches pass daily to and from Tyndrum Railway Station, Oban, Inverary, and steamer on Loch Awe. Letters by post punctually attended to.

KINROSS.

### LOCHLEVEN BRIDGE-END HOTEL.

Now greatly enlarged and improved, is the only Hotel situated close to Lochleven, adjoining the Railway Station, and is the favourite resort of anglers. Excellent Sitting-rooms and Bed-rooms overlooking the loch. Stabling accommodation. Conveyance on hire.

W. WOOD, LANDLORD.

### UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

# PERTHSHIRE



# BALQUHIDDER

### LOCHEARNHEAD HOTEL,

### BY RAILWAY FROM CALLANDER.

TIRST-CLASS accommodation for Families. Every comfort and quiet. This Hotel, lying high and dry, placed at the head of the Loch, commands fine views, and is in the neighbourhood of many places of interest; the Scenery of the Legend of Montrose, Rob Roy's Grave, Old Church of Balquhidder, several Lochs, and fine Walks and Drives.

BOATS FOR FISHING FREE OF CHARGE.

Omnibus to and from the Hotel for every Train during the Summer Months.

\*\*Letters by Post immediately attended to.\*\*

R. DAYTON.

# LOCHLOMOND. INVERARNAN MOTEL, HEAD OF LOCHLOMOND.

THIS is the only landing-place on the Lake for the Coaches to Glencoe, Ballachulish, Fort-William, Killin, Kemmore, and Aberfeldy; the nearest starting-point for the Dalmally and Oban Coaches—all of which start daily from the Hotel, where seats are secured, maps of routes, and all necessary information, supplied. Parties intending to proceed by either of the above routes would do well to be at Inverarnan the previous evening, so as to secure seats. The comfort and attention afforded at this Hotel, which is newly furnished, are equal to what can be enjoyed at any Lake or other Hotel in the Highlands. The Hotel is situated in the midst of mountain scenery which for grandeur and beauty cannot be surpassed. It has convenient and easy access to Loch Katrine and the Trossachs; and adjacent are the Falls of Falloch, Rob Roy's Birthplace and Cave—all so much admired by Tourists.

### Posting in all its Branches.

A 'Bus waits the arrival of the Steamers during the Season.

Fishing on the Falloch; Boats for the Lake.

EDWARD M'CALLUM, PROPRIETOR.

# TARBET HOTEL,

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

## A. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

S the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best View of Ben-Lomond.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inverary, and Oban, will commence running early in June, leaving this Hotel immediately on arrival of the 10.15 A.M. Steamer, in connection with the 6.15 A.M. Train from

Edinburgh, and the 7.35 A.M. from Glasgow.

The Coaches from Oban and Inverary also arrive at this Hotel in time for the 5 r. M. Steamer down Lochlomond for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the south. Tourists *en route* for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben-Lomond, to be had at the

Hotel.—May 1873.

## LOCHLOMOND.

Inversal Inv

#### LOCHLOMOND.

## ROWARDENNAN HOTEL,

FOOT OF BEN-LOMOND.

B JARRATT having taken a new lease of the above Hotel, begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others who have so kindly patronised him for the last five years. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben-Lomond, and the only place where Ponies can be had, by which parties can ride with ease and safety to the top; the distance being only four miles to the very summit.

The Lochlomond Steamers call at the Rowardennan Wharf six times a-day on their

route up and down the Loch.

#### LOCHLOMOND.

#### BALLOCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCKLOMOND.

Patronised by the Empress of the French,

THE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the preyions evening.

Visitors staying at this Hotel have the privilege of going through the Grounds and Flower Cardens of Sir James Colquboun, Bart, and Mr. Campbell of Tillychewan, and have permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands I railles of the most heautiful portion of Lochlomond—23 islands being comprised in the view. Excellent Trout and Salmon Fishing. Posting in all its branches, Boats, with steady boatmen, for the Lake.

GEORGE M'DOUGALL, Proprieter.

#### LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

#### THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

THIS favourite and beautifully situated Hotel, which has lately had extensive alterations, additions, and improvements, combines with moderate charge all necessary means for the accommodution and comfort of Families and Tourists. The splendid Table d'Hote and Coffee-Room, Reading-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, and several private Sitting Rooms, range in a long front overlooking the sea, and looking into the extensive private grounds of the Hotel. Here the visitor commands uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, the Tors, and the Valleys of the East and West Lynns, and the Coast of South Wales, &c. The Hotel is also most conveniently situated as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district.

Post Horses and Carriages.

Coaches during the season to Riracombe, Barnstaple, and the West Somerset Railway.

JOHN CROOK, Proprietor.

#### MALVERN.

## THE ABBEY HOTEL,

#### GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

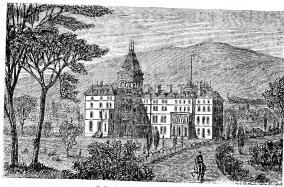
This Hotel is conveniently situated in the centre of the

Town, and within easy access to the Hills.

Families will find every comfort, combined with moderate charges.

WILLIAM ARCHER, PROPRIETOR.

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## MALVERN. THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

RAILWAY STATION, GREAT MALVERN.

THIS Hotel contains upwards of one hundred Bedrooms, Drawing-Rooms, Bed and Dressing Rooms and Closets en suite, a Ladies' Coffee-Room, a Gentleman's Coffee-Room, Table d'Hote, Reading and

Billiard Rooms, etc. etc.

Of Great Malvern-the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water, its invigorating effects in summer and winter, and the beauties of the place—it is superfluous to speak. As a winter residence, also, the dryness and high temperature of Malvern are shown by conclusive and trustworthy testimony, and are confirmed by comparative tables of winters in other localities.

The new Stables belonging to the Company are now open, and comprise first-class accommodation for Horses and Carriages. Carriages,

Saddle-horses, and Flies may be had at the Hotel.

A covered way conducts the visitor from the railway station to the Hotel.

Porters attend every train, to convey passengers' luggage to the Hotel. To meet the wishes of numerous visitors to the Hotel, the Proprietors have decided to take Ladies and Gentlemen as Boarders during the season, on the terms stated in the tariff, which will be forwarded upon application.



PART OF ONE OF THE SALOONS,

# SUMMER OR WINTER RESIDENCE

With all the advantages of English Home Comforts and proximity to relatives and friends, at

# SMEDLEY'S INSTITUTION

## MATLOCK BANK,

## NEAR MATLOCK BRIDGE STATION, DERBYSHIRE.

With or without the peculiar Mild Hydropathic treatment. W. B. Hunter, M.D.C.M. Glasgow, Resident Physician. The extensive Saloons, lofty and well-ventilated Bedrooms, all kept at a summer temperature night and day, without draughts.

Charges moderate.

Prospectus free.

#### MATLOCK BATH, DERBYSHIRE.

## IVATT'S AND JORDAN'S NEW BATH HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Family House is situated in the most open part of the Valley, surrounded by its own Grounds and Gardens, and commanding the finest views of the grand and picturesque Scenery for which Matlock Bath stands unrivalled.

#### A DRAWING-ROOM FOR LADIES.

Coffee Room, detached Smoking and Billiard Rooms.

#### TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

A Large Natural Tepid Swimming and Hot Bath in the Hotel.

Excellent Stabling and Coach Houses. Posting in all its Branches.

An Omnibus to and from each Train.

BOOK FOR MATLOCK BATH, NOT MATLOCK BRIDGE.

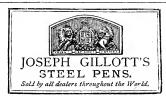
#### LONDON.

BUNYER'S.

## OLD BELL HOTEL,

123, Holborn, London, E.C.

#### TARIFF ON APPLICATION.



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#### MELROSE.

## THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE.

THIS large and commodious Hotel is built on the Abbey grounds, at the entrance to the far-famed Ruins, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

Parties coming to the Hotel are cautioned against being imposed upon by Cab-drivers and others at the Railway Station and elsewhere, as this

is the only Hotel which commands a view of Melrose Abbey.

An extensive addition having been lately built to this Establishment, overlooking the Ruins, consisting of Suites of Sitting and Bed Rooms, it is now the largest and most comfortable Hotel in Melrose, and the charges are moderate. There has also been added a large Public Coffee-Room; and a Ladies' Coffee-Room adjoining.

Wines, Spirits, etc., of the choicest qualities.

Horses and Carriages for Hire to Abbotsford, Dryburgh, etc. etc.

An Omnibus attends all Trains for conveying parties' Luggage to and from the Hotel.

## ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Proprietor.



## CLEAVER'S KING'S ARMS HOTEL, MELROSE.

Carriages of every description for Hire. An Omnibus attends every Train Free of Charge.

One-Horse Carriage to Abbotsford and back, 6s. 6d. Do. to Dryburgh and back, 7s. 6d.

Dinners, Luncheons, &c., promptly provided on the Arrival of the Trains.

### MELROSE.

## GEORGE HOTE

MENZIES begs to call the attention of Strangers visiting Melrose to the comforts

of this Establishment, being the only Hotel in Melrose patronised by the Royal Family and the Empress of the French, etc. etc. As advertisements often mislead Strangers, J. Menzies would advise Tourists generally, on arriving at Melrose, to judge for themselves. The additions and alterations that were recently being made on the premises have now been completed. Carriages of every Description.

FAMILY COFFEE-ROOM.

April 1873.

J. MENZIES

#### NORTH BERWICK-ROYAL HOTEL.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection, recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom.

Families, &c., Boarded per Day or Week on Moderate Terms.

Apartments "En Snite."

\* Cuisine under the superintendence of a First-Class man Cook.

The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, &c. &c., are at short distances.

ort distances. The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting. A. M'GREGOR.



## OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL, R. MACLAURIN, Proprietor.

TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with moderate charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steambat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately added. The Wines and Cusine are of the first quality. French and German spoken at the Hotel, Table d'Hôte daily, on arrival of the swift Steamer from Glasgow.

N.E.—Apartments may be engaged by the week, or for a longer period, at a reduced scale.

CAMPBELL'S GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

OBAN

## OXFORD.

In the Best and most Central part of the City.

# RANDOLPH HOTEL

(OPPOSITE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL),

### OXFORD.

Within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Stations, and surrounded by the Principal Colleges.

## FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

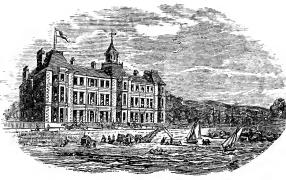
CHARGES MODERATE.

HANDSOME LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM.

BILLIARD-ROOMS, BATHS, &C. &C.

GOOD STABLING, LOOSE BOXES, &c.

OMNIBUSES TO AND FROM EVERY TRAIN.



## 

(On the Esplanade.)

PATRONISED BY H. M. THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

THIS magnificent Hotel has recently been greatly enlarged, entirely re-arranged, and handsomely furnished, having a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of which overlook the sea. It is the only Hotel that commands a full and uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. Apartments en suite. Ladies' Coffee-Room, Billiard-Room. Hot and Cold Baths. An Omnibus meets every train. Posting in all its branches. Yachts, &c.

HENRY BLACKWELL, Proprietor.

### PENRITH.

## CROWN HOTEL,

See Anthony Trollope's last work, "Sir Harry Hotspur."

THE best Family and Commercial Hotel in the North district, containing Ladies' Coffee-Rooms, Billiand-Room, and the largest Concert-Rooms to the County. The Penrith is the best route to the whole of the Lake District may be the startful and picturesque, being distant only six miles are take, one of if not the most beautiful and picturesque, being distant only six miles at Coach runs twice daily during the season from this Hotel, meeting the Lake Street Trains. In the immediate vicinity of the town are Lowther Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Lonsdale; Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, &c. &c.; and anongst other antiquities are Long Meg and her Daughter, the extensive and fine rulus of Brougham Castle, King Arthur's Round Table, &c. &c. Hawes Water and Airey Force are also within easy distance.

Post Horses, Carriages, &c. An Omnibus meets every Train.

J. WAGSTAFF, Proprietor.

#### PENZANCE.

## Seaside Family Hotel and Superior Lodging-House.

ON THE ESPLANADE

N O expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall. All the Drawing-Rooms command an uninterrupted and unsurpassed View of St. Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent bay. Invalids will find in MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE the comforts of a home, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the Sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence.

# Suites of Apartments for Families of Distinction, Post Horses & Carriages. CHARGES MODERATE.

E. LAVIN, PROPRIETOR.

## PORTREE, SKYE. THE CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

F. MURCHESON, LESSEE.

Tourists visiting Skye will find the above Hotel, which has recently been enlarged, very comfortable.

Good attendance. Charges very moderate.

#### RAMSGATE.

## ROYAL ALBION HOTEL.

Patronised by Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

THE above old-established Family Hotel, facing the Harbour, and commanding fine sea views, is acknowledged to be unrivalled for situation and comfort. Charges moderate. A spacious and elegant Coffee-Room for Ladies. Tariff sent on application.

EDWARD TOMKINS, Proprietor.



## PITLOCHRIE. PISHER'S HOTEL.

## FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

AND

## POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient; for in one Drive they can visit the Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View on Loch Tummel, the far-famed Pass of Killiecrankie, Glen Tilt, the Falls of Bruar, etc.

Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spital of Glenshee and Braemar, and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel-Bridge.

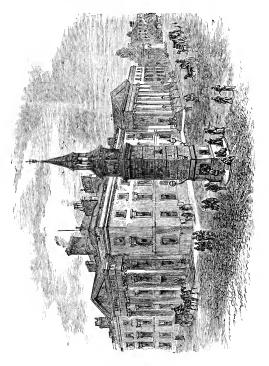
Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

Job and Post Horses, and Carriages of every kind, by the Day, Week, or Month.

Orders by Telegraph for Rooms or Carriages punctually attended to.

PLYMOUTH. 4

## THE ROYAL HOTEL, PLYMOUTH.



S. PEARSE, PROPRIETOR.



## DUKE OF CORNWALL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railway Station.)
POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PLYMOUTH, DEVON.

## FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,

CONTAINING

A HANDSOME GENERAL COFFEE ROOM,
LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.
SMOKING AND READING ROOMS.
LARGE BILLIARD ROOM (Two Tables.)
SUITES OF APARTMENTS.
HOT AND COLD BATHS.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.

Address to the Manager.

AT IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS, FAMILIES, AND COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN
VISITING RIPON, FOR STUDLEY, FOUNTAINE ABBEY, HACKFALL, de,

## RIPON.—CROWN HOTEL, MARKET PLACE.

THIS Old-Established Hotel, occupying one of the best positions in the town, will be found replete with every comfort and convenience to parties travelling. This Hotel has been patronised by some of the best American families, and no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of those favours.

Carriages of every description for Pleasure Parties, &c. &c.

#### EDWARD BLACKER, Proprietor.

Omnibuses meet the Trains,

## ROTHESAY— QUEEN'S



WEST BAY.
HOTEL.

JAMES ATTWOOD.

(Lately the Residence of Thos. D. Douglas, Esq.)

THE beauty and magnificent situation of this Residence, now the "Queen's," with the Pleasure Grounds and Gardens attached, are well known; and the Premises having been lately altered and put into complete repair, and furnished as a First-Class HOTEL, TOURISTS and FAMILY PARTIES may depend on receiving superior accommodation.

Six Minutes' Walk from the Quay.

## RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL.

RUMBLING BRIDGE STATION,

STIRLING AND KINROSS RAILWAY.

One Hour by Rail from Stirling.

MACARA, PROPRIETOR, begs to intimate that he has rebuilt this dation for Visitors. The Devon, affording good Trout-Fishing, flows through the Grounds; and at hand are the Falls of the Rumbling Bridge, Devil's Mill, and Cauldron Linn. Lochleven, famed for its Trout-Fishing, is within a quarter of an hour by rail, so also are Dollar and Castle Campbell.

The Grounds of the Hotel are shut on Sabbath except to Parties

living at the Hotel.

D. MACARA is Lessee of the STIRLING RAILWAY REFRESH-MENT ROOMS, where it will be his endeavour to afford every attention to Visitors, and where orders or inquiries for the Hotel will be carefully attended to.

RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL, AND STIRLING RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS, April 1873. SALISBURY.



## WHITE HART HOTEL,

🛕 N Old-established and well-known First-class Family Hotel, within half-a-minute's walk of the Close and Cathedral, Salisbury.

A large and well-appointed Ladies' Coffee-Room is provided. A spacious Coffee-Room for Gentlemen. Hot and Cold Baths.

Posting-master to Her Majesty. Carriages and Horses of every description. H. WARD.

SALISBURY.

THE.

#### THREE SWANS AMILY HOTEL.

A LADIES' COFFEE-BOOM.

A Commodious Gentlemen's Coffee-Room.

There is no Commercial Room in this Hotel, neither is it a Limited Liability Company. HENRY FIGES. Proprietor.

## STIRLING-GOLDEN

CAMPBELL'S. LATE GIBB'S.

D. CAMPBELL, Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling. APRIL 1873. See Shearer's Illustrated Guide to Stirling, 1s.

#### STIRLING.

## ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

Please address Letters in full to

A. CAMPBELL, ROYAL HOTEL, STIRLING.

STRANRAER.

## MEIKLE'S HOTEL

(LATE KING'S).



OTRANRAER and GLASGOW
Through Booking, per Coach and Rail, viu.
Ayr, Girvan, Ballantrae, and along the Coast,
passing through the Vale of Glenapp, giving a

fine prospect of the delightful scenery of that Glen.

The "Commercial" Coach leaves Stranraer at 7.55 a.m., leaving Glasgow at 7 a.m. from Brilge Street Station. Through Ticket—First Class, 12s. 6d.; Second Class, 10s. 6d.; Third Class, 8s. 6d. Dinner at 4 o'clock on arrival of the Coach from Glasgow.

DRUMORE COACH, from Meikle's Hotel, every lawful day, leaving Stranger at 4 p.m., and Drumore at 8 a.m. Fares—2s. Outside, and 2s. 6d. Inside.

The POSTING DEPARTMENT is complete in Horses and every description of Carriages.

A Bus from the Hotel attends the arrival and departure of every Train.

### TAUNTON.

## TYACK'S LONDON HOTEL,

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Contains all the Appointments of a First-Class Establishment.

Moderate Charges. Omnibuses meet all Trains.



## THE TROSSACES HOTEL,

A. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

TROSSACHS.

## STRONACHLACHAR HOTEL, LOCH KATRINE.

A LEXANDER FERGUSON begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others for their liberal support for the last twenty-one years (since the above Hotel was opened). It is beautifully situated at the head of Loch Katrine, and commands the most extensive view of the Lake. The Hotel is comfortably fitted up, and Tourists may depend on receiving every comfort and attention combined with moderate charges. Parties staying here will find it very central for visiting the following places of interest—Trossachs, Helen's Isle, Clachan of Aberfoyle, Loch Ard, Loch Chon, Ben Lomond, &c.; the distance to the Trossachs being ten miles, to Loch Lomond five miles, and to Aberfoyle twelve miles. There is excellent Trout-fishing to be had in Loch Katrine from May to the end of September, and Fishing Boats, with experienced Boatmen, are always kept in readiness. During the season Coaches run to and from Inversnaid in connection with all the Steamers on Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond.

Carriages and other Conveyances kept for Hire. April 1873.

#### TORQUAY.

### VICTORIA AND ALBERT HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED),

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CUPPLIED with every modern accommodation. Its situation is unsurpassed,
Extensive Sea Views; South aspect. Five ninutes from Railway Station. Suites
of Private Apartments. Ladies' Drawing-Room, Reading and Table d'Hote Rooms,
Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Hot and Cold Baths. The Hotel Omnibus meets each
Train. All communication by telegram or post to be addressed to

SOUTHAM CASH, Manager.

## HARKER'S VORK HOTEL, ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK.

'I'HIS long-established, First-Class Family Hotel is most conveniently situated, being within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and close to the Minster, the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, and other places of interest. This Hotel is largely patronised by American visitors.

P. MATTHEWS, Proprietor.

#### WINDERMERE.

### CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL.

Patronage—Royalty, American Presidents, etc.

Government Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel, close to the Lake and Steamer piers.

> NINETY BEDS. Table d'Hote Daily at 6 p.m.

Inverness and the North, via Aberdeen.

### GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS are booked between London, Edinburgh, Glascow, and other Through Booking Stations in England and Scotland, and Inverness and the North, via Aberdeen, at the same Through Fares as via Dunkeld.

Ask for Tickets via Aberdeen, and see Luggage labelled by that Route,

#### THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY



RUN A FULL SERVICE OF TRAINS BY THEIR NEW DIRECT ROLLTE

#### EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

(West Princes Street.)

ALSO, TO AND FROM

(Buchanan Street.)

PAISLEY, GREENOCK AND WEMYSS BAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE

and other Steamers, TO AND FROM THE

### WATERING PLACES ON THE FIRTH OF CLYDE WEST HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND, AND BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

RETURN TICKETS between EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, WEMYSS BAY and the COAST, are available for going or returning any day, and Passengers have the option of travelling either by the Through trains or via Glasgow (but in the latter case the Company does not provide conveyance through Glasgow).

## NEW DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN

## GLASGOW (Buchanan), STIRLING AND THE NORTH.

A full Service of Trains is being run to and from GLASGOW (Buchanan Street), and STIRLING, CALLANDER, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and the NORTH HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND.

#### ROYAL MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND. Via Carlisle and the West Coast,

To and from EDINBURGH (West Princes Street), GLASGOW (Buchanum Street), GREENOCK, STIRLING, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, and all Stations in the ORDER, OCA, STIRLING, EBRIT, BOSNEL, ADERDEE, ARE AN SECONDS IN UNITH OF SECONDARY SERVICES OF SERVICE

The Carriages are of the most improved description, and specially Constructed for the Comfort of Through Passengers.

Tourist Tickets are issued to the North and West Highlands, Oban, Isle of Skye, &c. &c.

For particulars see Company's Time Tables and Programme of Tours. Glasgow, 1873. JAMES SMITHELLS, General Manager.

## MIDLAND BAILWAY.

### BELFAST,

#### BY THE NEW AND SHORT SEA ROUTE VIA BARROW.

THE capacious New Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbour of Piel, under shelter of Walney Island, being now open for Trailie, the Swift and Powerful First-class Padilo Steam Ships "ANRIKM," "Rop." "TALEDT," and "SHEELWERE," will sail between Barrow and Belfast (weather permitting) in connection with through Trains on the Midland and Purness Railways, and through Tieles to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, will be issued from London, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, Sheffleld, Leeds, Bradford, and principal Stations on the Midland Railway—Return Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers to and from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break the journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, or Leicester; and Passengers to or from Stations west of Derby, at Furness Abbey, Leeds, or Derby, taking care that

from any of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

The attention of Passengers is particularly directed to the sheltered situation and safety of the Harbour at Barrow, where the Waggons are taken alongside the Steamers into a covered Warehouse, from which the Goods are transferred direct into the Vessel. These advantages, together with the Swift Steamers of this Line, the short sea passage, moderate Fares, and regular Daily Sailings, render the Earrow Route the most desirable communication between England and the North of Ireland.

BUXTON AND DERBYSHIRE.

First, Second, and Third Class Tourist Tickets are issued during the Summer Months from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and Lines in connection, to Matlock and Buxton-Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers holding Tickets to Buxton are allowed to break the journey at principal places of interest on the Line between Matlock and Buxton.

#### Excursions to Matlock and Buxton on Saturdays.

RETURN TICKETS at the following Low Pares will be issued to MATLOCK and BUXTON, by any of the Through Trains, on Saturdays, from May 31st to October 11th, available for Return by any Train up to the TUESDAY EVENING after date of issue.

STATIONS,	To Matlock	To Buxto	STATIONS.	То Ма		To Bu	
FROM	1st 2d Class Class	1st 2d Class Cla	s FROM	1st Class	2d Class	1st Class	
Leicester Rugby Nuncaton Nuncaton Lincoln Birmingham Newark Lincoln Birmingham Tamworth Burton Derby Chesterfield Masboro Masboro Bansley Bansley	12 6 10 0 12 6 10 0 11 6 9 6 7 6 5 6 6 0 4 6 9 0 7 0 10 6 8 0 8 0 6 0 6 0 4 6 9 0 4 6 9 0 7 0 10 6 8 0 8 0 6 0 4 0 3 0	14 6 11 14 6 11 12 0 8 10 0 7 13 0 10 16 0 11 18 0 11 12 0 9 10 0 7 7 6 5 9 0 6 10 0 7 10 0 7	Oudworth Normanton Wakefield (Westgt. & L. & Y.) Leeds Bradford Utiverpool Stockport(Tev. Dl. Stockport(Tev. Dl. Stockport(Tev. Dl. Ouise Bridge Glossop) via Guide Dinting J. Fridge Stafford, via Uttox- tet and Derby	8 6 9 6 9 0 9 0 10 6	8 0 8 0 12 0 8 6 6 0 7 0 6 6 6 6 7 6	11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 7 6 5 0 8 0 5 0 6 6 6 6	8 0 5 0 3 6 4 6 3 6 4 6 4 6 4 6

<sup>\*</sup> In Manchester Tickets are issued at Cook's Excursion Office, 48 Piccadilly, and at the Midland Booking-Office, London Road Station. In Birmingham at Cook's Excursion Office, 16 Stephenson Place, and at the Midland Booking-Office, New Street Station.



## The North British Railway Company RUN HOURLY TRAINS

BETWEEN

## GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH.

(Queen Street Station.)

(Waverley and Haymarket Stations.)

#### A DIRECT SERVICE OF TRAINS

is also afforded by the New and Shortest Route, via Bathgate, Coatbridge, and the City of Glasgow Union Railway, between

GLASGOW (College and Bellgrove Stations) and EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations).

RETURN TICKETS for EDINBURGH issued at any of the Stations in Glasgow are available for return by either Route to any of the Company's Stations in Glasgow, or vice versa.

#### EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, and IRELAND.

THROUGH TRAINS run every Week-day between EDINBURGH (WAYEREFY and HAYMARKET STATIONS) and GREENOCK (ALBERT HARBOUR), carrying Passengers to and from Prince's Pier, Greenock, without change of Carriage, and thus placing them aloneside the Clyds Stangures without walking through the street.

alongside the Clyde Steamers without walking through the streets.

THE BELFAST ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS land and embark passengers at Prince's Pier daily, in connection with Direct Special Express Train to and from Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations).

#### THE SHORTEST ROUTE to STIRLING, PERTH, and the North.

The North British Company's own Carriages run from Glasgow (Queen Street) to Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c., for the North,

#### THE WAVERLEY ROUTE between ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

The Waverley is the most interesting and attractive, and is the only Route which enables the Tourist to visit Melrose (for Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford) and St. Boswells (for Dryburgh Abbey).

#### THE HELENSBURGH ROUTE to and from the WEST COAST.

RETURN TICKETS, available for going or returning on any day, are issued from, Glascow (Queen Street) and EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haynarket Stations), to Kilcreggan, Kirn, Dunoon, Garelochhead, Arrochar, and other Watering-Places on the Coast, at Cheap fares, which include the Pier Dues at Helensburgh. Na.E.—The above Service from and to Helensburgh Pier is given by the favourite Steamers "Dandle Dinmont," "Gareloch," and "Chancellor."

(Continued on next page.)

## The North British Railway

(Continued.)

#### INVERNESS, CALEDONIAN CANAL, ISLE OF SKYE, WEST HIGHLANDS, and FIRTH OF CLYDE.

In connection with the celebrated Steamship "IONA" (in Summer and Autumn).

MONTHLY TICKETS for Circular Tours embracing the above-mentioned places are issued at Glasgow (Queen Street), Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), and the other principal Stations on North British Railway.

#### To the TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, and LOCH LOMOND.

Seven-Day Tickets are issued at Glasgow (Queen Street), Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), Perth, Dundee, Dunblane, Stirling, Falkirk, and other Stations on the North British Railway, for a Circular Tour via Callander, Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and back via Dunbarton or Forth and Clyde Railway.

For particulars of Tours, Fares, and general arrangements, see the Company's Time-Tables and Tourist Programme, which may be obtained from any of the Station Agents of the Company, or from Mr. James M'LAREN, General Superintendent, Head Office, Edinburgh.

Sam. L. Mason, General Manager.

EDINBURGH, 1873.



## LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

WATERLOO STATION, LONDON.

The Shortest and Quickest Route to the South-West and West of England, EXETER, ILFRACOMBE, NORTH and SOUTH DEVON, WEYMOUTH, BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMP-TON, PORTSMOUTH, STOKES BAY, and ISLE OF WIGHT.

Fast Expresses and Frequent Trains.

Through Tickets in connection with the London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Midland Railways.

Daily Mail Steam-Ships, vid Southampton, to and from the CHANNEL ISLANDS, JERSEY and GUERNSEY. Also Fast Steam-Ships for HAVRE, ROUEN, and PARIS, St. MALO, CHERBOURG, GRANVILLE, and HONFLEUR.

### GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAYS.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS AND IMPROVED SERVICE
BY EAST COAST ROUTE

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

#### SCOTLAND. 1 and 2 THIRD CLASS TICKETS by all Trains Special 123 123 except 10 a.m. from King's Cross. A внр C A Express. Р.М. P.M. A. M. A.M. A.M. Victoria (L. C. & D.).....dep. 53 58 53 8 7 58 Moorgate Street ....., 36 9 43 9 43 53 8 45 KING'S CROSS..... 0 10 10 8 30 0 10 9 15 York .....arr. 2 15 2 50 50 2 15 Newcastle..... ā 2 20 15 45 4 38 Berwick...... 6 0 7 15 4 25 6 38 30 ġ 50 6 0 8 15 Edinburgh ..... 40 9 15 в 30 0 0 9 0 6 30 8 35 Glasgow (Queen Street) .....arr. 10 0 30 50 10 20 (Cowlairs Station) . . . . . . . . dep. 18 11 19 Helensburgh .....arr, 20 10 12 Balloch Pier, for Loch Lomond . . . . , , 10 23 12 5 Stirling .....arr. 10 12 55 9 54 Perth via Stirling ....., 11 20 8 59 10 54 š 42 via Fife ....., 12 27 Dundee via Stirling ..... 12 30 10 5 12 55 via Fife ..... 9 37 1 9 Arbroath ....., 11 5 Aberdeen ...... 3 20 9 n 10 0 35 7 35 1 50 10 3 12 55 Blair-Athole..... Q - 0 10 43 1 36 Inverness ..... 9 0 2 45 6 25 Beauly ....., 9 45 3 41 7 35 Dingwall ....., 10 10 4 6 8 Strome Ferry (for Stornoway and Portree),, 1 35 7 25 Invergordon ..... 10 45 4 40 8 38 ......, 11 19 Tain 5 23 9 20 Golspie ..... 1 20 7 25 Helmsdale ....., - 5 8 10

P.M.

P.M. P.M.

First, Second, and Third Class Monthly Tourist Tickets are issued from certain Stations in Scotland to London and the Principal Watering Places in England. Similar arrangements are in force from England to Scotland. The arrangements extend from

May 26 to October 31, 1873.

A These Trains do not run on Sundays.—B Does not run between King's Cross and York on Sundays.—C The Train from King's Cross at 9.15 p.m. on Saturday does not proceed beyond Glasgow on the following Sunday. This Train runs from King's Cross on Sundays as well as Week Days.—D Breakfast may be had at the Waverley Station Platform Refreshment Room between the arrival at and departure from Edinburgh of the 8.30 p.m. Express from King's Cross.—H Third Class Tickets will not be issued by this Train to Newcastle.

### GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAYS.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS AND IMPROVED SERVICE

### BY EAST COAST ROUTE

#### BETWEEN

#### SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

#### FROM SCOTLAND.

او و داو و داو و دا

THIRD CLASS TICKETS by all Trains except 10,25 a.m. from Edinburgh.	D A. M.	E A.M.	F A.M.	G P. M.
Helmsdale		5 10 5 56 7 38	10 0	2 10 2 52 4 33
Invergordon , , , Strome Ferry (from Stornoway), , , ,	::	8 13	10 45 8 30 11 24	5 20 3 0 6 0
Dingwall , , , Beauly , , , Inverness , , ,		9 18 10 18	11 48 12 40	6 26 7 30
Blair-Athole, Dunkeld,	8 0 9 5	2 0 2 50	5 17 6 15	3 0 ·4 5
Ballater,	P.M. 4 55	7 25		
Aberdeen , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	A.M. 9 0 10 7 9 30 9 40 12 5 10 25 1 6	12 23 1 42 3 3 3 20 4 4 4 10 5 3	P.M. 4 10 5 18 6 30 6 30 7 40 7 25 8 42	A.M. A.M. 1 & 2 6 5 7 55 8 40 8 55 9 30
Balloch, from Loch Lomond, Helensburgh, Glasgow (Queen Street)arr.	10 45 10 45 11 55	3 48 3 45 5 6	7 0 7 0 8 10	7 25 7 25 7 25 7 25 8 40 8 40
Glasgow (Queen Street)   dep.	1 0 2 25 2 25 2 50 4 30 7 8 9 45 <b>3 15</b>	5 0 6 25 6 25 7 30 9 5 11 23 2 5 <b>6 45</b>	9 0 10 18 9 55 10 30 12 14 2 5 4 35 9 40	9 0 9 0 10 15 10 15 10 10 10 45 11 53 12 20 1 30 2 15 3 40 4 45 7 55 9 30
LONDON Moorgate Street ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	 A.M.	A.M.	9 53 10 35 A.M.	P, M. P, M.

D does not run on Sundays north of Berwick. E runs on Sundays from York to London, but does not run from York to London on Monday mornings. F Runs on Sundays from Edinburgh to King's Cross. G does not run on Sundays.

Passengers from Sooiland are particularly arged to ask for Tickets by the East Coast Route, via Berwick and York, and to see that such Tickets are supplied to them. A Conductor in charge of Through Luggage travels with the Express Trains between Edinburgh and London. Passengers are convered to and tream Scotland in Through Carrinacs of the most London. Passengers are conveyed to and from Scotland in Through Carriages of the most improved description, which have been constructed for the special accommodation of Traffic by the East Coast Route. The morning Expresses from London and Edinburgh are each allowed 25 minutes at York for Passengers to dine. Hot Dinners provided at 2s. 6d. cach. No fees.

#### Great Eastern Railway.

## EAST COAST WATERING PLACES.

TOURIST Tickets are issued to Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Hunstanton, Aldborough, Dovercourt, and Harwich, from London, and other Stations on Great Eastern Railway; also from the principal Stations on the London and North-Western, Midland, Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Great Western, and North-Eastern Railways.

For particulars see Tourist Programme.

#### THE ROYAL ROUTE.

## FORT-WILLIAM AND KINGUSSIE.



THE Royal Mail Coach leaves Fort-William at 5 a.M. for Kingussie vic Loch-Laggan, &c., arriving at 11.30 A.M., in time for Trains to the North and South, and returning at 1.15 p.M. Daily throughout the year (Sunday excepted). Fares, 12s. 6d, and 15s. Driver's fee, 1s.

Seats secured, and information given, at the Coach Office, Fort-William,

JAMES MILLAR. Agent.

"We were delighted with the scenery, which is singularly beautiful, wild, and romantic."—From Her Majesty's Life in the Highlands.

#### Glencoe and Glenorchy Coaches

From Fort-William and Ballachulish, through the far-famed Pass of Glencoe and Earl of Breadalbane's Deer Forest, and from Oban by the Pass of Awe and Loch Awe to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberfeldy, &c., via Lochlomond or Killin, and vice versa, Daily during the Tourist Season.

For particulars see the June, July, August, and September numbers of Bradshaw, Murray, &c. &c.; or apply to the Proprietor, Coach Office, Ballachulish.

#### ABERDEEN AND LONDON STEAMERS.

The undernoted, or other of the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company's Steamships will be despatched (weather, &c., permitting) every Wednesday and Saturday from each end—"Ban-Righ," "City of London," "City of Aberdeen "(new). Passage Fares (including steward's fees)—Single Tickets,—First, 30s.; second, 15s.; children under 14 years, 15s. and 10s. Return Tickets, available for 28 days—45s. and 25s.; children, 25s. and 15s. Passengers will please observe that from 4th June until end of September one of the Woolwich Steam Company's Boats will start from the Temple Pier (Thames Embankment) one hour before the advertised times of sailing, conveying Passengers and their Luggage alongside the Aberdeen Steamers free of charge. Porters in the Company's service will assist with the Luggage. For further particulars apply to Charles Sheptered, Agent, 257 Wapping, London; or to John Smith, Manager, Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen.—April 1873.



### PORT OF SILLOTH.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

## DUBLIN and DOUGLAS (Isle of Man)

AND THE

## NORTH of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

HIRST-CLASS Passenger Steamers (in connection with North British Railway trains) leave Dublin for Silloth every Monday and Thursday, and Silloth for Dublin every Tuesday and Saturday, calling off or at Douglas Harbour each way.

The "Silloth Route" is the shortest sea-passage between Dublin or Douglas and the North of England and Scotland, and is in direct communication with the North British Railway trains for the Cumberland Lakes, Carlisle, Kelso, Jedburgh, Melrose, Edinburgh, Hawthornden, Roslin, St. Andrews, Loch Leven, Perth, and all the popular Tourist Routes through Scotland.

For information as to starting of Trains and Steamers, see the North British Railway Company's monthly Time Tables, or apply to A. Nicholl, 20 Eden Quay, Dublin, G. Barry, Neville Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jas. Bruce, Carlisle Station, or to R. Darling, North British Steam Packet Company's Office, 4 Princes Street, Edinburgh. FARE



REDUCED.

#### LEITH AND LONDON.

#### THE LONDON & EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S

SPLENDID FAST-SAILING SCREW-STEAMSHIPS

#### MARMION, MALVINA, IONA, MORNA, OSCAR, FINGAL, OR STAFFA,

Sail from Victoria Dock, Leith, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon; and from HERMITAGE STEAM WHARF, LONDON, every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

For Rates of Freight and Fares, apply to Thomas AITKEN, 8 Dock Place, Leith.

## TO TOURISTS.

CTEAM to CAITHNESS and the ISLANDS OF ORKNEY and SHETLAND twice a-week from Granton Harbour (Edinburgh), and Aberdeen, by the Steamships "St. Magnus," "St. Nicholas," "St. Clair," and "Queen." To Wick every Monday and Friday, to Thurso every Monday, to Kirkwall and Lerwick every Tuesday and Friday. Fares very low. For further particulars apply to CHARLES SHEPHERD, Aberdeen Steam Wharf, 257 Wapping, London; George Mathieson, Agent, 16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; and JOHN MILNE, Manager, Aberdeen.

Gentlemen visiting Edinburgh will find a first-class Assortment of Salmon and Trout Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, &c., Suited for the Scottish Lakes and Rivers, at

#### PHIN'S FISHING-TACKLE WAREHOUSE.

80b Princes Street, First Door up Stairs, All of Best Material and Workmanship, and at Moderate Prices. Established upwards of Fifty Years.

Observe-80 PRINCES STREET, next the Life Association new building.

## SCOTLAND & IRELAND.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

## DAILY SERVICE.



GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN, LONDONDERRY, &c.

## Via GREENOCK (Princes Pier).

#### Royal Mail Steamships.

RACOON, BUFFALO, CAMEL, LLAMA, FERRET, AND HORNET. From GLASGOW every Day (Sunday excepted) at 4 p.m., and from Prince's Pier, Albert Harbour, GREENOCK, at 8.45 p.m., on arrival of the 8 p.m. Mail Train from Dunlop Street Station, Glasgow.

From BELFAST, every evening (Sunday excepted) at 8 P.M., for GREEN-OCK and GLASGOW.

### Return Tickets available for One Calendar Month.

#### FARES (Including Steward's Fee),

	oringre Journey.	neturn.
Between Glasgow or Greenock and Belfast—		
First Class and Cabin	12s. 6d.	20s.
Third Class and Steerage	. 4s.	-
Between Glasgow or Greenock and Dublin-		
First Class and Cabin	. 25s.	40s.
Third Class and Steerage	. 11s.	
Between Glasgow or Greenock and Londonderr	Y	
or Port Rush (Giant's Causeway Station)-		
First Class and Cabin	. 22s. 6d.	35s.
Third Class and Steerage	. 9s.	_

Scotland and Ireland.

For further particulars apply to A. G. S. M'CULLOCH & SON, DONEGAL QUAY, BELFAST, or to G. & J. BURNS, 30 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW.

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS THERE WILL BE AN

## ADDITIONAL SERVICE.

For days of Sailing, see Time Tables and Daily Papers.

#### "ANCHOR" LINE.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN!

Great Britain and the United States, New Brunswick, NOVA SCOTIA, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ITALY, SICILY, EGYPT, THE ADRIATIC, AND INDIA.



By the First-class Powerful Clyde-Built Screw Steam Ships

ACADIA	<ul> <li>Capt. Hillcoat.</li> </ul>	ISMAJLIA .		Capt. J. Ovenstone.
ALEXANDRIA	. Capt. M'Kay.	ITALIA .		<ul> <li>Capt. Greig.</li> </ul>
Alsatia .		NAPOLI .		. Capt. Edwards.
Anglia .	Capt. Small.	OLYMPIA .		. Čapt. Young.
ASSYRIA .	Capt. Smith.	Roma .		Capt. Donaldson.
AUSTRALIA .	. Capt. Hedderwick.	SCANDINAVIA		. Capt. Harvey.
Bolivia .		SCOTIA .		
CALEDONIA .	Capt, D. Ovenstone.	SHAMROCK		Capt. Livingstone.
California	. Capt. Craig.	SIDONIAN		Capt. Henderson.
Castalia .	. Capt. Butler.	TRINACRIA		Capt. Thomson.
COLUMBIA .	. Capt. Higgins,	TROJAN .		Capt. M'Queen.
DORIAN	Capt. Taylor.	TYRIAN .		. Capt. Lawson.
ELYSIA		UTOPIA .		
ETHIOPIA .		VALETTA .		. Capt. Sidey.
EUROPA .	, Capt. Campbell.	VENEZIA .		. Capt. Gordon.
INDIA	Capt. J. R. Mackay.	VICTORIA .		. Capt. Munro.
Town	-			-

#### ATLANTIC SERVICE.

STEAMERS leave GLASGOW for NEW YORK (calling at Moville, Lough Foyle, to embark passengers only) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
From New YORK for GLASGOW every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

From Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, for Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., once a month from March till September.

RATES OF PASSAGE for New York-Saloon Cabin, Saturday's Steamers, £13:13s. and £15:15s.; Wednesday's Steamers, £12:12s. and £14:14s., according to accommodation and situation of Berths. Return Tickets, Twenty-Two and Twenty-Four Gnineas. For Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.—Saloon Cabin, £13: 13s.

[Line.

Anchor] MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Steamers leave Glasgow about every Ten Days for Lisbon, Gibraltar, GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, and PALERMO; Fortnightly for Trieste and VENICE; and Monthly for ALGIERS, TUNIS, MALTA, and ALEXANDRIA. Cabin Fares to Lisbon, £6, 6s.; Gibraltar, £8, 8s.; Genoa, £12, 12s.; Leghorn, £13, 13s.; Naples, Messina, Catania, and Palermo, £14, 14s.; Trieste and Venice, £16, 16s.; Algiers, £10, 10s.; Tunis and Matta, £12, 12s.: Alexandria, £15, 15s.

RETURN TICKETS GRANTED AT REDUCED TERMS.—These Tickets entitle Passengers to break the journey at any Port or Ports, proceeding by the succeeding Steamers of the Company, till they reach their destination, and are available to return within Six Months from date of issue. - Liberal Terms will be allowed to Tourist Parties number-

Months from the control issue.—History and the control is from a doubt Seven Weeks, presents a Route of unequalled interest. Tourists have a choice of Three Routes—Ist, The ITALIAN ROUND, usually comprising the Ports of Lissox, Gibraltar, Geroa, Leohory, Naples, Missina, and Palerado, and back to Liverpool of Glasgow; 24, The ADRIATIC ROUND, usually comprising the Ports of Greatzag, Falermo, Messua, Trieste, and Venuce, and back to Liverpool and Glasgow; 3d, The EGYPTIAN ROUND, usually comprising the Ports of Greatzag, Alcibes, Truns. Malta, and Alexandria, and back to Liverpool or Glasgow. Return Rate for any one of the Routes, £30. Passengers visiting the Holy Land will find this Route, via Egypt, to be the cheapest and most expeditious.

#### MEDITERRANEAN AND ATLANTIC SERVICE.

STEAMERS are despatched from Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Paleiro, Marseilles, and Gebraltar, for New York, Once a Fortnight; and from Trieste and Venice, for New York, Once a Month. Steamers also leave Malaga, Almeria, Valencia, and Denia, for New York, as inducement offers. Fares from Gibraltar, £16, 16s,; from Marseilles. Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Palermo, Trieste, and Venice, £21; from Malaga, Almeria, Valencia, and Denia, £18, 18s.

#### INDIAN SERVICE.

STEAMERS leave GLASGOW Monthly for ALEXANDRIA, in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies, Passengers being forwarded from Suez for Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Cal-CUTTA, RANGOON, MOULMEIN, and all the Principal Seaport Towns in INDIA,

Apply to Henderson Brotners, 9 Bowling Green, New York, Chicago; Union Bank Buildings, Dundee; Drontheim and Christiania, Norway; Gothenburg, Sweden; 17 Water Street, Liverpool; 5 East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; Steinmann & Ludwig, Antwerp; Morris & Co., and A. Beheers, Hamburg; C. Clark & Co., Bordens; Rosenkled Brotners, Christiansand; Lowe Brotners, Civita Vecchia; William Miller, Florence and Leghorn; Charles Flooli, Genoa; James Glasdow & Co., Gibraltar; Mascareshnas & Co., Libbon; Thomas MacCulloch & Sox, Malaga; William Jaffray, Almeria; Dart & Co., Valencia and Denia; O. F. Gollicher, Malta; Jos Krulman, Algers; Oesar Foa, Tunis; Fleming & Co., Alexandria, Julie Brotners, Malta; Jos Krulman, Algers; Oesar Foa, Tunis; Fleming & Co., Alexandria, Julie Brotners, Malta; Petra Lordavia, Blows and Flancava, Gome; De Wall & Wonders, Rotherdan; Greensham & Allodi, Trieste; Charles D. Milesi, Venice; P. D. Orvis, 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; or to

#### HENDERSON BROTHERS.

45, 47, and 49 Union Street, GLASGOW, and 30 Foyle Street, LONDONDERRY.

## "ALLAN" LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

BUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE

GRAND TRUNK, BALTIMORE AND OHIO, AND OTHER RAILWAYS.

And forwarding Passengers on easy terms to all Stations in Canada and the Western and Southern States.

S.S. SARDINIAN. S.S. MANITOBAN. S.S. SCANDINAVIAN. S.S. MORAVIAN. , PRUSSIAN. CIRCASSIAN. HIBERNIAN. CORINTHIAN. ,, CANADIAN. NESTORIAN. N. AMERICAN. PHENICIAN. ,, .. POLYNESIAN. Austrian. HANOVERIAN. WALDENSIAN. .. ,, ,, St. Patrick. SARMATIAN. PERUVIAN. CASPIAN.

Sail from LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC every Tuesday and Thursday, calling at LONDON-DERRY to embark Mails and Passengers.

LIVERPOOL TO NORFOLK (VIRGINLA) and BALTIMORE, via HALIFAX, every alternate Tuesday, calling at QUEENSTOWN to embark Mails and Passengers.—Cabin Fare to above Ports, £18:18s, and £16:15s, according to position of State-room.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC every Tresday, calling at DUBLIN to embark Passengers.—Cabin Fare, £13:13s. QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL every Saturday, calling at LONDONDERRY to land Mails and Passengers.—Cabin Fare, 80 Dollars and 70 Dollars.

BALTIMORE TO LIVERPOOL every alternate Tuesday.

RETURN TICKETS, available by either of above Routes, issued on very advantageous terms.

The Steamers of this Line are well known for their rapid passages. The Saloon and sleeping accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort, and the style of living is all that one could wish. Cabin fare, however, does not include Wines and Liquors, but they can be obtained on board on the usual terms.

THROUGH TICKETS can be issued to all parts of Canada and the United States.

BAGGAGE taken from the Ocean Steam-ships to the Railway Cars free of expense,

AZ During the winter months—from the beginning of November until the first week in April—the Steamers go to Portland instead of Quebec, the same Railway facilities being in operation there for Through Booking to all parts of Canada and the States.

The route via Portland should specially commend itself to travellers to and from the EASTERN STATES; that via Quebec to those going to the WEST; and that via Norfolk and Baltimore to those going SOUTH.

For further particulars apply in Portland and Montreal to Hugh & Andrew Allan; in Quebec, to Allans, Rae, & Co.; in Baltimore, to A. Schumacher & Co.; in Norfolk, to Colonel Wm. Lame; in Hallifax, to S. Cuyard & Co.; in Havre, to Jonn M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris, to Gustave Bossance, 16 Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp, to Auo. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns; in Rotterdam, to G. P. Itmann & Son, or Ruys & Co.; in Handdurg, to W. Gisson & Hugo; in Belfast, to Charley & Malcolai; in London, to Montrodherie & Greenhorne, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow, to James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street; or to

ALLAN BROTHERS & CO., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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OF NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED, FAST MAIL STEAMERS, BETWEEN

## Biverpool and New York.

Sail every Thursday from LIVERPOOL; QUEENSTOWN following day. Returning from New York every Saturday.

Regular Steam communication to the West Coast of South America; Valparaiso, Arica, Islay, and Callao; calling at Pauillac, Lisbon, Rio Janeiro, and Monte Video.



BRITANNIC GERMANIC CELTIC ADRIATIC	4500 ,,	REPUBLIC 3707 tons, BALTIC 3707 ,, OCEANIC 3707 ,,	Belgic 2600 tons Gaelic 2600 ,, Tropic 2120 ,, Asiatic 2120
ADRIATIC	3888 ,,	**	ASIATIC 2120 ,,

No expense has been spared in adopting the latest improvements in steamship building, and it is believed that these vessels combine in an uncommon degree the qualities essential for passenger purposes, while, at the same time, they contain ample provision for the carriage of merchandise.

The speed of the steamers comprising this fleet has far exceeded the average of any other line of Atlantic steamers, and from the fine model of the vessels, and the uniformity of their build, coupled with great steam power, regular and swift passages are guaranteed. The vessels are divided into water-tight compartments, and every precau-

tion is taken to ensure safety.

The space allotted to Merchandise of all descriptions is so disposed that shippers may count upon the delivery of their goods in a condition equal to that in which they were received; and not only has ventilation been made a leading feature in this arrangement, but particular parts of the vessel have been appropriated to the reception of perishable

cargo, and to that demanding extra attention.

The SALOONS of the Steamers in the Transatlantic trade will be found to afford unusual space, the whole breadth of the ships being devoted to this purpose. They are light, lofty, well ventilated, and lavishly furnished, whilst the requisites so necessary to the comfort of passengers in the colder portions of the year are amply provided by an extensive arrangement of hot-water pipes and capacious fire-grates. Being placed amidships, the Saloons are removed from the noise and motion usually experienced in the after part of the vessel.

The COMFORT and CONVENIENCES which are secured to Passengers by this line, comprising Ladies' Private Saloons, commodious Smoke-Rooms, extensive Libraries, Pianos, Bath-Rooms, instant communication with the Stewards by means of Electric Bells, etc., are such as are only equalled in a first-class hotel,

For full particulars of Passage, Rates, etc., etc., address

#### ISMAY, IMRIE, & Co.,

7 East India Avenue, London, or 10 Water Street, Liverpool. New York Office, 19 Broadway.—J. H. Sparks, Agent. Chicago Office, 96 Market Street.—Alfred Lagergren, Agent. Callao Office.—Norman Evans, Agent.

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OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.



CITY OF ANTWERP. CITY OF BALTIMORE. CITY OF BRISTOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

CITY OF BRUSSELS. CITY OF CHESTER. CITY OF DURHAM. CITY OF LIMERICK. CITY OF LONDON.

CITY OF NEW YORK. CITY OF PARIS. CITY OF RICHMOND. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS ARE APPOINTED TO SAIL FROM

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK every Tuesday and every Thursday.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN (IRELAND) TO LAND AND EMBARK HER MAJESTY'S MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

#### Rates of Passage and General Information.

SALOON PASSAGE: Twelve Guineas, Fifteen Guineas, and Eighteen Guineas AGOOM TASSAGE: NEVER GUINESS, FIFFEN GUINESS, and RIGHLES GUINESS according to the accommodation; all enjoying equal privileges.—STEERINGE PASSAGE to New York includes an unlimited supply of Cooked Provisions, served out by the Company's Stewards.—Passengers holding Through Tickets are forwarded. to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Quebec, or Portland, without extra charge.— Passengers booked to all parts of the United States and Dominion of Canada at low rates .- Passengers by this Line can also be forwarded to San Francisco (California), Australia, New Zealand, India, China, and Japan, by Great Pacific Railway, and Mail Steamship Company, at Through Rates.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each Steamer. No charge for Medicine or Attendance,

The Steamers of this old-established Line are fitted and replete with every comfort : Ladies' Boudoirs, Gentlemen's Smoking-rooms, Bath-rooms, etc., for the comfort and convenience of Passengers. The State-rooms are light and airy. They afford the best accommodation for all classes of Passengers, and are amongst the largest and fastest Steamers afloat.

Every information given and Tickets issued by the following Agents of the Company:

New York—John G. Dale, at the Company's Offices, 15 Broadway; Boston—M. S. Creach, at the Company's Offices, 102 State Street; Loudon—Eives and Allen, 61 King William Street; Monchester—A. W. Wilson, 38 Fountian Street; Glasgow—Alexander Malcolm jun., 18 Dixon Street; Queenstown—C. and W. D. Seymour and Co.; Paris—H. Keene, 9 Rue Scribe; or by William Isman, at the Head Offices of the Company, 62, 63, 64, & 65 Tower Building South, & 22 Water Street, Liverpool.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

#### Head Office-EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Board of Directors.

JOHN TODD, Esq., Chairman. George Beatson Blair, Esq. John Clegg, Esq. B. Darbyshire, Esq., Liverpool.

A. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow. James Maden Holt, Esq., M.P. Henry Jump, Esq., Liverpool.

John Knowles, Esq., Nuneaton. | Charles Watson, Esq. Arthur W. Lyon, Esq. | J. Wagstaff, Esq., London.

J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury. J. S. Mayson, Esq. John Pender, Esq., M.P. Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn. N. Shelmerdine, Esq. James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.

General Manager—GEORGE STEWART, Esq., F.I.A.

Glasgow Board-ALEXANDER EWING, Esq., Chairman.

James Brown, Esq. | David Dreghorn, Esq. | Donald Matheson, Esq. | James Rodger, Esq. William Russell, Esq.

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Directors, read at the Meeting of the Shareholders on the 13th inst., may be obtained on application at any of the Offices of the Company.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

Fire Premiums	for year	ar, at	ter de	ducti	ng re-1	nsu	rances	, £175,955.
Fire Losses, .		٠.			٠.			114,791.
Life Income, at	fter dec	lucti	ng re-	insur	ances,			51,680.
Life Losses,			٠.					23,305.

The Income of the Proprietors and Reserve Funds for the year amounted to £33,361, out of which the Directors have already declared a Divideud of 10 per cent per aunum. and a Bonus of 24 per cent.

#### THE RESERVE FUNDS WERE: -

ife,		£241,519.	Fire,		£ $75,594.$
		_	 		

#### PREMIUMS FOR £100 AT DEATH. Without Profits Single Lives—With Profits.

ze.							Age.			
)				£1	17	0	20			£1 13 10
5				2	3	0	25			1 17 7
)				2	8	6				$2 \ 2 \ 6$
5				2	15	0	35			2 8 6
)		,		3	3	6	40			$2\ 16\ 9$

Life and Fire Insurance Business transacted both at Home and Abroad on liberal terms.

> CHARLES STEWART, Resident Secretary, 4 South Hanover Street, Glasgow.

March 1873.

10

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

President.-HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice Presidents. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

Chairman of General Court of Directors.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, of the Punjaub, G.C.B. and K.C.S.I.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital ....250,000.

#### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

NINE-TENTHS of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided amongst the Assured on the Participating Scale every Five Years.

At the last Investigation in 1870, the Surplus Fund amounted to £182,274:5:2, which yielded, according to the duration of the Policy, a Bonus at the rate of £1:5s. to £1:19s. per cent per annum on the original sum assured.

During the Two Years of the current Quinquennial Period 1625 New Policies have been issued, assuring £1,510,288, the New Premiums on which amounted to £46,334,15.11.

Policies' effected on or before 31st December 1873 will, in conformity with the rules of the Company, rank for Three Years' Profits in the Division which will fall to be made as at 31st December 1875.

ANNUITY DEPARTMENT.

Immediate, Deferred, and Survivorship Annuities of all kinds are granted on the most favourable terms.

The Annuity Funn, irrespective of the Paid-up Capital, amounts to... £253,559 4 5

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches, or Agencies of the Company.

CHIEF OFFICES:-

Edinburgh, April 1873. JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

FOUNDED 1815.

## SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE-9 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Leading Results for Year 1872.

1. New Business	s, over	-	-	-	£1,200,000	0	0

2. Revenue-Premiums and Interest 690,000 0 0

3. Claims on death of Assured - 355,000 0 (4. Balance of the Year forming in-

crease of the Funds - - 269,000 0 0 5. Total Funds now in hand - 5,590,000 0 0

The general indications on which a very satisfactory Bonns may be anticipated at the end of the current period are manifest in the great progress and continued Prosperity of the Society.

#### THE NEW ASSURANCES

For six years (1867-72) exceed those transacted in corresponding years of preceding period, as follows:—

PRECEDI	ng Period.	Present	Period.
1860	£380,305	1867	£811,410
1861	374,599	1868	711,608
1862	666,834	1869	732,377
1863	882,485	1870	965,627
1864	876,349	1871	1,091,205
1865	1.045,497	1872 -over	1,200,000

Total Increase in Present Period, £1,286,158.

Every Element of Stability, Economy, and Profit
IS COMBINED IN

#### THE CONSTITUTION, WORKING, AND RESULTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Bonus Year, 1873, now current, is a favourable time for effecting new assurances.

#### BRANCH OFFICES.

Dublin, 9 Lower Sackville Street.
Glasgow, 11 West George Street.
Manchester, 39 Cross Str., Kino St.
Liverpool, 45 Castle Street.
Newcastle, Grainger Street.
Newcastle, Grainger Street, West.

Birmingham, 29 Bennett's Hill. Dundee, 53 Reform Street.
Norwich, 48 St. Giles Church Plain.

Also Agencies in most Towns within the United Kingdom.

Edinburgh, 1873. SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.
J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

#### SCOTTISH NATIONAL

#### INSURANCE COMPANY.

#### Established 1841.

 EDINBURGH
 22 St. Andrew Square.

 LONDON
 3 King William Street.

 DUBLIN
 28 Westmoreland Street.

 GLASGOW
 120 St. Vincent Street.

 MANCHESTER
 110 King Street.

AT last Division of Profits (in 1872) the Bonus Additions for the four years preceding were £6 per cent, or £60 per £1000, convertible into cash at the option of the Assured.

In 29 years a Policy for £1000 has had £355 added to it by way of Bonus, of which £185 have been added during the last 12 years.

The conditions of this Company are peculiarly liberal as to Foreign Residence, non-forfeiture of Policies, &c.

More than 10,000 Life Policies have been issued, exceeding Five Millions Sterling.

Chairman of Directors.—EDWARD S. GORDON, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Logan House.

JOHN M. M'CANDLISH, Manager. PETERSWALD PATTISON, Secretary.

APRIL 1873.

#### FOUNDED 1823.

#### THE EDINBURGH LIFE OFFICE.

President—Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bart.

Vice-President—Right Honourable Lord Colonsay.

Annual Income .			£ 155,000.
Accumulated Funds			1,134,486.
Claims Paid			2,000,000.
Existing Assurances			3,500,000.

The Security afforded by this Office is unsurpassed. Life Business only is transacted by the Company. A copy of the Investigation Report and of the Summary and Valuation of Policies, lodged with the Board of Trade, will be found in the Company's large Prospectus.

The Rates of Premium, notwithstanding the Bonus advantages given, are more moderate than those of many other offices.

The Bonus additions have hitherto been unusually large. In the case of long life Policies have frequently been more than doubled by the additions made at successive Investigations.

The Non-Forfeiture System has been extended by this Office to all ordinary Policies, enabling the holders to discontinue their premiums at any time without loss of their payments.

Manager of the Company—

D. MACLAGAN, Esq., F.R.S.E.

Secretaries and Joint Actuaries-

JOHN, CRAIG, Esq., F.I.A.; D. DEUCHAR, Esq., F.I.A. and F.F.A.

#### HEAD OFFICE-

#### 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

			55 Upper Sackville Street.
			63 and 65 St. Vincent St.
Birmingham .	12 Bennett's Hill.	Dundee.	37 Aleert Square.

#### SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTERS AND SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE-26 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

President—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G. Vice-President—Sir G. Graham Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart., M.P.

#### POSITION OF THE SOCIETY.

Existing Assurances—Seven Millions Sterling.
Accumulated Fund—Two? Millions Sterling.
Annual Revenue—Over Two Hundred and Sixty
Thousand Pounds.

The Funds are invested in First-class Securities. The Particulars of the Investments and the Balance-sheet will be found in last Report.

The Scottish Equitable being a Mutual Office, the Policyholders receive the whole Profits; at the same time they are expressly freed from Personal Liability.

The Profits are divided every Five Years, and are allocated not only on the sums originally assured, but also on the previously vested Bonus Additions. Bonuses are also paid for the period between the date of the last division and the date of death.

The Terms on which the Society grants Assurances, and the Conditions as to Foreign Residence; Indisputable Policies; Revival of Lapsed Policies; Surrenders; Loans to Members to the extent of the Surrender Value of their Policies; and Half-Credit or Premium Loans, will be found to be very liberal.

Edinburgh, 26 St. Andrew Sq. April 1873.

GEORGE TODD, Manager. Wh. FINLAY, Sceretary.

OFFICE IN LONDON, 30 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
Archibald T. Ritchie, Resident Secretary.

OFFICE IN DUBLIN, 14 WESTMORELAND STREET. R. Ross Todd, Secretary for Ireland.

OFFICE IN GLASGOW, 128 ST. VINCENT STREET. HUGH GIBSON, Resident Secretary.

#### 1100011111011

#### FOUNDED IN 1803, IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE

One of the oldest and wealthiest Offices.

AFFORDS INSURERS EVERY POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE.

SECURITY: CAPITAL, £1,600,000. Paid Up and Invested, £700,000.

Established in 1803, the Company has since had an uninterrupted career of success.

#### GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

W. J. CARSWELL AND ANDREW CLARK, Secretarics, Branch Office, 119 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow,

#### ECONOMIC LIFE OFFICE, FOUNDED 1823. ACCUMPLATED FUNDS, £2,766,000, entirely belonging to the Assured.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY:—

The lowest rates of Premium on the Mutual System, with early Participation in Profits.

Toble of Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the whole Term
of Life, with Participation in Profits.

20 25						s. 19 11	d. 9 9

Policies granted to the extent of £10,000 on a single Life.

Proposals for Assurance or Agency may be made to

CARSWELL & CLARK, Superintendents, 119 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

#### INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS

BY LAND AND SEA,

#### The Ocean, Railway, and General Travellers' Assurance Company (Limited),

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Policies issued, and Agents appointed, by

CARSWELL & CLARK, Secretaries, 119 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

#### GLASGOW. JAMES BROWN,

For 9 Years Buyer and Salesman for Gardner & Co., Opticians, Buchanan St.

76 ST. VINCENT STREET, AND 33 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW.

 $O^{
m PERA}$  and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Stereoscopes, and Stereographs of Scottish and Foreign Scenery, Pocket Compasses, etc. etc.

N.E.—Spectacles and Eye-Glasses fitted by means of an improved Optometer. The 4to Album, to hold 200 portraits, price 10s, 6d., is the best value made.

#### SCOTTISH UNION

#### FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824. Capital £5,000,000.

London: 37 Cornhill. EDINBURGH:
47 GEORGE STREET.

Dublin: 52 Dame Street.

264,425

5,000,000

Invested Funds as at 1st August 1872, upwards of .

Annual Revenue from all Sources

Amount of Life Insurances in Force

#### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Five-Sixths of the Profits arising from the Whole Life Business are divided EVERY FIVE YEARS among Participating Policyholders, in the proportion each has contributed to the Fund.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on moderate terms. The Company has a long-established character for Settling Losses promptly and liberally. This Company does not transact Foreign Business, the Agencies being entirely confined to the United Kingdom.

Copies of Prospectus, and all other information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or at any of the Agencies throughout the Kingdom.

Edinburgh, 6th December 1872.

GEORGE RAMSAY, Manager. JAMES BARLAS, Secretary.

#### GLASGOW.

#### A. DUTHIE, Photographic Publisher,

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has the Largest and the most carefully selected Stock in Scotland of

#### VIEWS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY.

And Tourists and Strangers visiting Glasgow will do well to inspect his Stock before making their Purchases.

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BOOKS. 71

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  - "It is not often that the second edition of a standard work like Mr. Burton's History of Scotland demands from the reviewer more than the briefest and simplest of notices. But it is not often that we meet with a scond edition which has undergone such a through revision and careful reconstruction as in this case. So far as the first volume is concerned, it may be said to be substantially a new work, written up to the time and to the lights which it affords."—Scotsmen. "The best account that has yet been written of the national life and being of Scotland."—Times. "Out of the completes thistories that we ever saw of any.country."—Soturdary Review. "Mr. Burton has the highest qualifications for the task. In no other history of Scotland with which we are acquainted are there the especial attractive graces which distinguish these volumes of national history."—Atherwaym.
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LAKE DISTRICT of WESTMORELAND and CUMBERLAND. LEICESTER and Environs, showing Lichfield, Longhborough, Stamford, etc.

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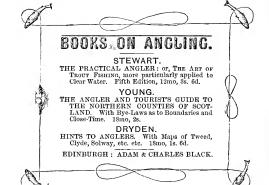
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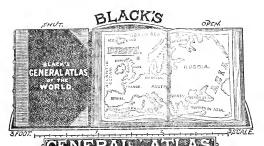
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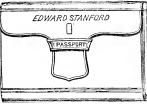
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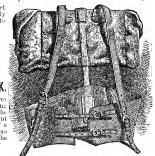
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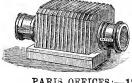
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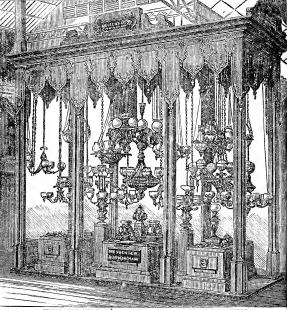
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